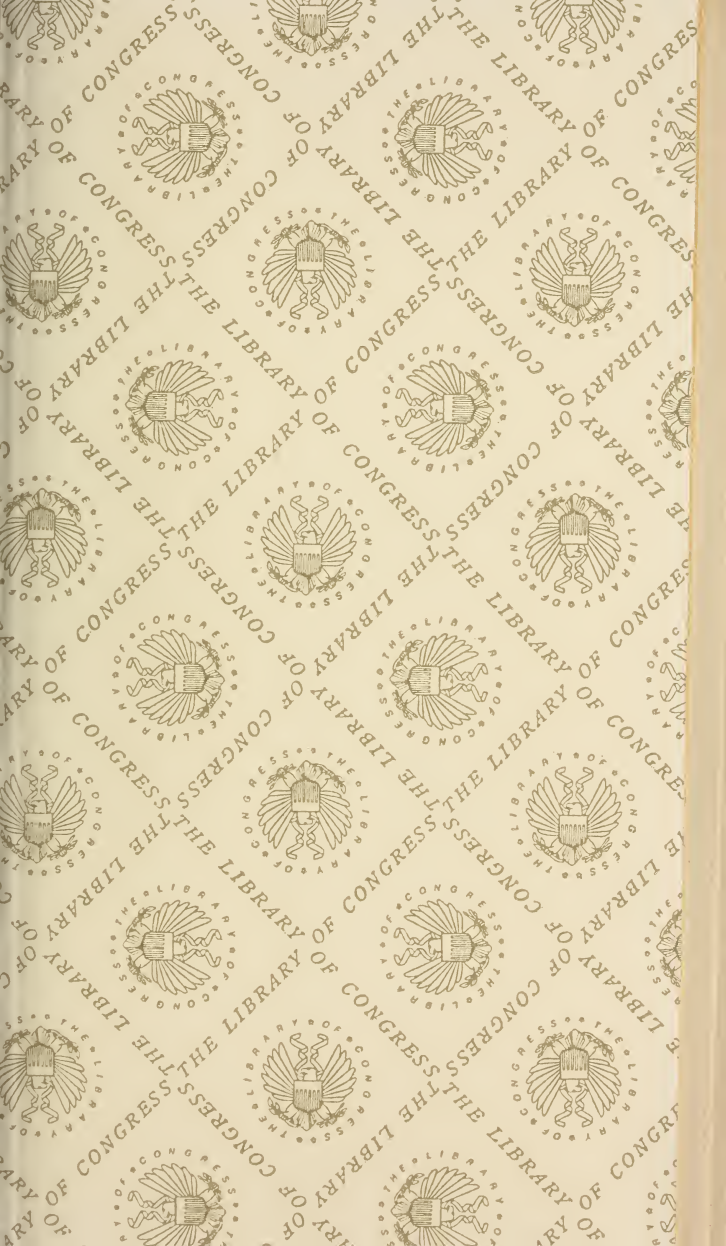
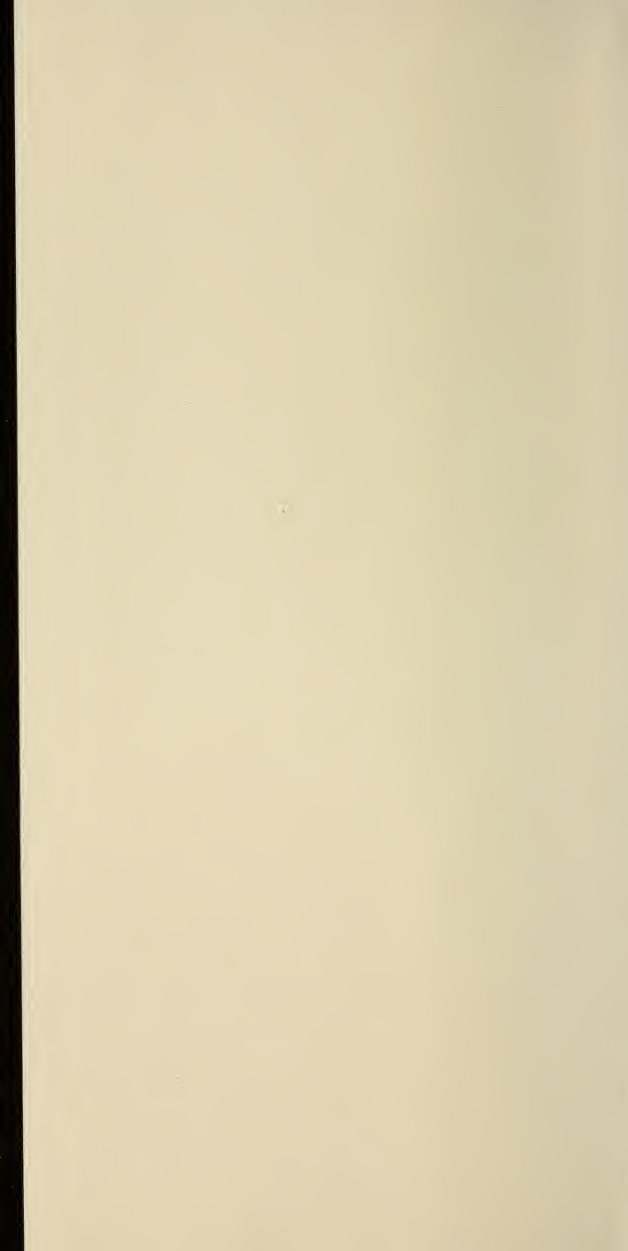










A
CLASSICAL
DICTIONARY,

FOR THE

USE OF SCHOOLS,

CONTAINING,

UNDER ITS DIFFERENT HEADS,

EVERY THING

ILLUSTRATIVE AND EXPLANATORY

OF THE

MYTHOLOGY, HISTORY, GEOGRAPHY,
MANNERS, CUSTOMS, &c.

OCCURRING

IN THE GREEK AND ROMAN AUTHORS.

BY THOMAS BROWNE, LL. D.

THE SIXTH EDITION,

WITH NUMEROUS ADDITIONS AND IMPROVEMENTS.

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ADVERTISEMENT.

IMPRESSED with gratitude for the support so liberally given to this Work, the Author respectfully informs the Public, and particularly those Gentlemen, who are engaged in inculcating the principles of Classical Literature, that he has spared no pains to render the present Edition (the fourth) as correct and interesting as possible. The augmentation and improvement of many articles, the introduction of much new and valuable information in History, Geography, Mythology, &c. and the neatness of the typographical execution, *must* appear to every observant Reader; and may probably acquire, for this Volume, an additional claim to general patronage.

LONDON,
Feb. 20, 1818.

THE Editor of the present Edition can add but little to what is stated by the learned Author in the preceding advertisement; though much might be said. A multitude of new articles have been added to the former Edition, and the whole, he confidently trusts, will be found nearly as complete as a work of this kind can possibly be rendered.

LONDON,

Feb. 12, 1827.

P R E F A C E.

THAT a competent knowledge of the Mythology, History, and Geography, diffused throughout the Greek and Roman Classics, is necessary for Youth, will be readily admitted by all those concerned in their Education. The rendering any Greek and Roman author into the vernacular tongue is, at best, naked and insipid, unless the Pupil be interested in the passage allotted him for his task. It will not, however, be denied, that the simple translation of the dead languages into English is all that is necessary, or can be reasonably expected, whilst their first principles are inculcating by the master; but when the Young Student begins to drink of the stream of the higher Classics, of which Mythology, History, and Geography, form so essential a part, then it is, that a clue, calculated to conduct him to these springs, should be put into his hands, and that every endeavour should be exercised to form his taste, and to excite in him a zest for the draught he is about to take.

Here, perhaps, it may be asked, how is this to be effected? To this the author replies, by making the pupil (when any thing relating

to Mythology, History, &c. occurs) acquire a previous general knowledge of the person or place, mentioned in his lesson, from a Classical Dictionary, calculated to elucidate the passage, without clogging his memory. How pleasing would it be, both to the instructor and pupil, could the latter be made interested in the lesson he is about to read, and if he were insensibly led into a just conception of it, and inspired with a desire of studying it to the end.

A desire, therefore, of exciting such a pleasure in the minds of youth, smoothing their progress, awakening their attention, and instructing them in whatever School Classics may be put into their hands, first induced the author to submit this small Cabinet of Classical Lore to the notice of the Public, but more immediately to that of the instructors of Youth. With respect to its component matter, it has been his principal aim to combine perspicuity with brevity, and he trusts it will be found that he has been studious in introducing all that chiefly refers to the School Classics, whether appertaining to the Mythology, History, Geography, Manners, or Customs, of the Ancients. Several Heads, illustrative and explanatory of Authors not in common use in Schools, have been also introduced. If some proper names of persons and places have been omitted, they will be found such as are but barely mentioned in the Authors in which they occur. Of those proper names, to which any thing remarkable is attached, a concise, yet accurate description has been given.

For the Author to arrogate to himself a superiority in the execution of this work over any existing one of a similar kind would be pre-

sumptuous ; he only designs it as a substitute for the meagre appendix of proper names annexed to our Latin Dictionaries, and as an *epitome* of the voluminous, but elegant *Bibliotheca Classica* of Mr. Lempriere, the price of which obstructs its entry into the generality of seminaries, where the Greek and Roman languages are taught. The Author thought, that if a Dictionary were compiled, containing a certain portion of explanatory matter, which might, in a great degree, instruct the student, without surcharging his memory, and which was, at the same time, reduced to such a price, as to render it generally attainable, a work, correspondent to the wishes of many teachers, would be then furnished.

The supposition also, that such a compact repository of ancient literature might, on several occasions, be found a pleasing book of reference for the Fair Sex, operated strongly with the Author. Between modern literature (particularly that captivating branch of it, Poetry), and ancient mythology, there seems to be, as it were, by general consent, an inseparable union ; and, as none are found more successful votaries of the Muses than the Ladies, when the tender passions are to be expressed, they, in this work, may probably find much mythological decoration for their productions ;—waving, however, its utility on this score, young Ladies may possibly find it a pleasing book of occasional reference in the ordinary course of their reading.

Whatever may be the reception of the Work with the Public, the Author assures them, that his principle has been to render it, as far as possible, a *mean* between the scanty and defective description of proper

names subjoined to the Latin Dictionaries used in Schools, and the copiousness of a work of a similar kind, the matter, under many of the heads of which, being deemed, by the generality of masters, too cumbrous for the tender mind.

CLASSICAL DICTIONARY,

FOR

THE USE OF SCHOOLS, &c.

ABA

ABA and **ABÆ**, a town of Phocis, famous for an oracle of Apollo, surnamed Abæus. The inhabitants, called Abantes, were of Thracian origin. [*Vid. Abantis.*] *Herodot.*—Also the name of a city of Caria and Arabia Felix. *Plin.*

ABĀLUS, an island in the German ocean, where, as the ancients supposed, the amber dropped from the trees. *Plin.*

ABANTES, a people of Peloponnesus, who built a town in Phocis called Aba, after their leader Abas, whence also their name originated: they afterwards went to Eubœa. [*Vid. Abantis.*] *Herodot.*

ABANTĪDAS murdered Clinias, father of Aratus, by which he obtained the sovereignty of Sicyon; but was soon after assassinated.

ABANTIAS or **ABANTIĀDES**, a patronymic given to the descendants of Abas king of Argos, such as Acrisius, Danaë, Perseus, &c.

ABANTIS, or **ABANTIAS**, an ancient name of the island of Eubœa, received from the Abantes, who settled in it from Phocis. *Plin.*—Also a country of Epirus.

ABARBAREA, one of the Naiades, mother of Æsepus and Pedasus by Bucolion, Laomedon's eldest son. *Hom.*

ABARĪMON, a country of Scythia, near mount Imaus. The natives of which are fabled to have had their toes behind their heels, and to have been able to breathe no air but that of their own country.

ABĀRIS. The most remarkable of this name was a Scythian in the time of the Trojan war: he received a flying arrow from Apollo, with which he gave oracles, and transported himself

ABD

wherever he pleased. He is said to have returned to the Hyperborean countries from Athens without eating, and to have made the Trojan Palladium with the bones of Pelops. *Herodot.*

ABĀRUS, an Arabian prince, who perfidiously deserted Crassus in his expedition against Parthia. *Appian.*

ABAS. There were many of this name, the most remarkable of whom were Abas, the 11th king of Argos, son of Belus, some say of Lynceus and Hypermnestra. He was father to Prætus and Acrisius, and built Abæ. He reigned twenty-three years, B. C. 1384. *Paus.&c.*—A Latin chief, who assisted Æneas against Turnus, and was killed by Lausus. *Virg.*—Also a centaur, famous for his skill in hunting.—A mountain in Syria, the source of the Euphrates.—A river of Armenia Major, where Pompey routed the Albani. *Plut.*

ABĀSA, an island in the Red Sea, near Æthiopia. *Paus.*

ABĀTOS, an island near Memphis in Egypt, abounding with flax and papyrus. Osiris was buried there. *Lucan.*

ABDALONĪMUS, one of the descendants of the kings of Sidon, so poor, that to maintain himself he worked in a garden. When Alexander took Sidon he made him king, and enlarged his possessions on account of his great disinterestedness. *Justin.*

ABDĒRA, a town of Hispania Bætica.—A maritime city of Thrace, supposed to have been built by Abdera, the sister of Diomedes. The air was so unwholesome, and the inhabitants were of such a sluggish disposition, that stupidity was commonly called *Abderitica mens*. It gave birth to the famous philosopher Democritus. *Mela.*

ABDERĪTES, a people of Pæo-

nia, obliged to leave their country on account of the great number of rats and frogs that infested it. *Justin.*

ABDĒRUS, of Locris, armbearer to Hercules, was torn to pieces by the mares of Diomedes, which the hero had entrusted to his care when going to war against the Bistones. Hercules built a city, which, in honor of his friend, he called Abdera. *Apollod.*

ABELLA, a town of Campania, whose inhabitants were called Abellani. Its nuts, called *avellaneæ*, were famous. *Virg.*

ABENDA, a Carian town, the natives of which first raised temples to the city of Rome. *Livy.*

ABEONA (*ab abeo*) a goddess whom the Romans invoked when going to undertake a journey.

ABIA, formerly Ire, a maritime town of Messenia, one of the seven cities promised to Achilles by Agamemnon. It is called after Abia, daughter of Hercules, and nurse of Hyllus. *Paus. Strab. &c.*

ABII, a nation between Scythia and Thrace. They lived upon milk, were fond of celibacy, and enemies to war. *Hom.*

ABĪLA or **ABYLA**, a mountain of Africa, in that part which is nearest to the opposite mountain called Calpe, on the coast of Spain, only eighteen miles distant. These two mountains are called the columns of Hercules, and were said formerly to be united, till the hero separated them, and made a communication between the Mediterranean and Atlantic seas. *Strab. &c.*

ABISĀRES, a prince of India, whom Quintus Curtius describes as offering to surrender to Alexander.

ABNOBA, a mountain of Germany, now *Avenow*, or the black mountain, where are the sources of the Danube. *Tacit.*

ABOECRĪTUS, a Bœotian general, killed with a thousand men, in a battle at Chæroneæ, against the Ætolians. *Plut.*

ABORIGĒNES, the original inhabitants of Italy, under the reign of Saturn. Their posterity were called Latini, from Latinus, one of their kings. They assisted Æneas against Turnus. Rome was built in their country. The word signifies, *without origin*, or whose origin is not known. *Liv. Justin. &c.*

ABRADĀTES, a king of Susa, who, when his wife Panthea had been taken prisoner by Cyrus, and humanely treated, surrendered himself and his troops to the conqueror. He was killed in the first battle he undertook in the cause of Cyrus, and his wife stabbed herself on his corpse. Cyrus raised a monument on their tomb. *Xenoph.*

ABRENTIUS, a governor of Tarentum, who betrayed his trust to the Romans. *Polyæn.*

ABROCŌMAS, son of Darius, was in the army of Xerxes, when he invaded Greece. He was killed at the battle of Thermopylæ. *Herodot.*

ABRON, an Athenian, author of a treatise concerning the religion of the ancient Greeks.—A grammarian of Rhodes, who taught rhetoric at Rome.—A Spartan, son of Lycurgus the orator, *Plut.*

ABRONIUS, a fabulist in the age of Augustus.

ABRŌTA, the wife of Nisus, the youngest of the sons of Ægeus. As a monument to her chastity, Nisus, after her death, ordered the garments which she wore to become the models of fashion in Megara. *Plut.*

ABRYPŌLIS, an ally of Rome, driven from his possessions by Perseus, the last king of Macedonia. *Liv.*

ABSĒUS, a giant, son of Tartarus and Terra. *Hygin.*

ABSŌRUS, **ABSŸRTIS**, **ABSYRTIDES**, islands in the Adriatic, or near Istria, where Absyrtis was killed, whence their name. *Strab.*

ABSYRTUS, a son of Æetes, king of Colchis and Hypsea. His sister Medea, as she fled away with Jason, tore his body to pieces, and strewed his limbs in her father's way, to stop his pursuit. Some say that she murdered him in Colchis, others, near Istria. It is said that he arrived safe in Illyricum. *Lucan. Strab. &c.*

ABULĪTES, a governor of Susa, who betrayed his trust to Alexander the Great, and was rewarded with a province.

ABŸDOS, a town of Egypt, where was the famous temple of Osiris.—A city of Asia, opposite Sestos in Europe, built by the Milesians, by permission of king Gyges. It is famous for the amours of Hero and Leander, and for the bridge of boats which Xerxes built there across the Hellespont, when he invaded Greece. *Liv. Justin.*

ABYSSINIA, a large kingdom of Africa, in Upper Æthiopia, where the Nile takes its rise.

ACACALLIS, a nymph, mother of Philander and Phylacis by Apollo. These children were exposed to the wild beasts in Crete, but a goat giving them her milk, preserved them. *Paus.*

ACADĒMIA, a place surrounded with trees near Athens, belonging to Academus, from whence the name is derived. Here Plato opened his school of philosophy, and from this, every place sacred to learning has ever since been called *Academia*. To exclude from it

profaneness and dissipation, it was even forbidden to laugh there. It was called *Academia vetus*, to distinguish it from the second academy founded by Arcesilaus, who made some few alterations in the Platonic philosophy; and from the third, which was established by Carneades. *Cic. Diog. &c.*

ACADĒMUS, an Athenian, who discovered to Castor and Pollux where Theseus had concealed their sister Helen, for which they amply rewarded him. *Plut. in Thes.*

ACALLE, a daughter of Minos and Pasiphae. *Apollod.*

ACĀMAS, son of Theseus and Phædra, went with Diomedes to demand Helen from the Trojans after her elopement from Menelaus. He was concerned in the Trojan war, and afterwards built the town of Acamantium in Phrygia, and called a tribe after his own name at Athens. *Paus. Hygin.*

ACANTHA, a nymph loved by Apollo, and changed into the flower Acanthus.

ACANTHUS, a town, near mount Athos, founded by a colony from Andros. *Mela.*

ACARIA, a fountain of Corinth, where Iolas cut off the head of Eurytheus. *Strab.*

ACARNANIA, a country of Epirus, at the north of the Ionian sea, divided from Ætolia by the Achelous. The inhabitants reckoned only six months in the year: they were luxurious, and addicted to pleasure. *Plin.*

ACARNAS and **AMPHOTERUS**, sons of Alemæon and Callirhoe. Alemæon being murdered by the brothers of Alpheibœa his former wife, Callirhoe obtained from Jupiter, that her children, who were still in the cradle, might grow up to punish their father's murderers. This was granted. [*Vid. Alemæon.*]

ACASTA, one of the Oceanides.

ACASTUS, son of Pelias, king of Thessaly, married Astydamia or Hippolyte, who fell in love with Peleus, son of Æacus, when in banishment at her husband's court. Peleus rejecting the addresses of Hippolyte, was accused before Acastus of attempts upon her virtue, and soon after, at a chase, exposed to wild beasts. Vulcan, by order of Jupiter, delivered Peleus, who returned to Thessaly, and put to death Acastus and his wife. [*Vid. Peleus and Astydamia.*] *Ovid.*

ACCA LAURENTIA, the wife of Faustulus, shepherd of king Numitor's flocks. She brought up Romulus and Remus, who had been exposed on the banks of the Tiber. From her wantonness, she was called Lupa (a prostitute), whence the fable that Romulus was

suckled by a she-wolf. *Dionys. Hal. Liv.*—Another prostitute, in honor of whom certain annual festivals, called *Laurentalia*, were celebrated by the Romans.

ACCIA or **ATIA**, daughter of Julia and M. Atius Balbus, was the mother of Augustus, and died about 40 years B. C. *Dio. Suet.*

ACCIUS (L.), a Roman tragic poet, who flourished about 180 years before Christ. The roughness of his style was imputed to the unpolished age in which he lived. He translated some of the tragedies of Sophocles, but of his numerous pieces only some of the names are known; and among these, his *Nuptiæ*, *Mercator*, *Neoptolemus*, *Phœnice*, *Medea*, *Atræus*, &c. Some few of his verses may be found preserved in Cicero and other writers. He died about 180 years B. C. *Horat. Ovid. &c.*—A famous orator of Pisaurum in Cicero's age.

ACCIUS TULLIUS, a prince of the Volsci, very hostile to the Romans. Coriolanus, when banished by his countrymen, fled to him, and led his armies against Rome. *Liv. Plut.*

ACCO, a general of the Senones in Gaul.—An old woman who fell mad on seeing her deformity in a looking-glass.

ACE, a place of Arcadia, near Megalopolis, where Orestes was cured from the persecution of the furies, who had a temple here. *Paus.*

ACERĀTUS, a soothsayer, who remained alone at Delphi, when the approach of Xerxes frightened away the inhabitants. *Herodot.*

ACERBAS. [*Vid. Sichæus.*]

ACERRÆ, an ancient town of Campania, near the river Clanius, which often overflows the country. *Virg.*

ACERSECŌMES, a surname of Apollo, which signifies *unshorn*.

ACESIA, a part of the isle of Lemnos, which received its name from Philoctetes.

ACESINUS or **ACESINES**, a river of Persia, falling into the Indus. Its banks produce reeds of such an uncommon size, that a piece of them, particularly between two knots, can serve as a boat to cross the water. *Justin.*

ACESIUS, a surname of Apollo, as god of medicine.

ACESTA, a town of Sicily, called after king Acestes. It received also the name of Segesta: it was built by Æneas, who left here part of his crew, as he was going to Italy. *Virg.*

ACESTES, son of Criniseus and Agesta, king of the country near Drepanum in Sicily, assisted Priam in the Trojan war, and kindly entertained Æneas during his voyage. He also helped him to bury his father on mount

Eryx. In commemoration of this, Æneas built a city there, called Acesta. *Virg.*

ACESTIUM, a woman, who lived to see all her relations invested with the office of torch-bearer in the Festivals held in honour of Ceres.

ACESTODŌRUS, an historian, who describes the review which Xerxes made of his forces before the battle of Salamis.

ACHABŶTOS, a mountain in Rhodes, among the woods of which Jupiter had a temple.

ACHÆA, one of the surnames of Pallas.—Ceres was also called Achæa, from her lamentations at the loss of Proserpine.

ACHÆI, the descendants of Achæus, at first inhabited the country near Argos; but being expelled by the Heraclidæ 80 years after the Trojan war, they retired among the Ionians, whose twelve cities they seized and kept. The names of these cities are Ægira, Æges, Ægeon, Bura, Dyme, Helice, Olenos, Patræ, Pellene, Pharæ, Rhypæ, Tritœa. The poets applied the name of Achæi indiscriminately to all the Greeks.—Also a people of Asia, on the borders of the Euxine sea.

ACHÆMĒNES. The most remarkable of this name is a king of Persia, among the progenitors of Cyrus the Great; his descendants were called Achæmenides, and formed a separate tribe in Persia, of which the kings were members.—Cambyses, son of Cyrus, on his death-bed, charged his nobles, and particularly the Achæmenides, not to suffer the Medes to recover their former power, and abolish the empire of Persia. *Herodot. Horat.*

ACHÆMENĪDES, a companion of Ulysses, abandoned on the coast of Sicily, where Æneas, on his voyage to Italy, found him. *Virg.*

ACHÆORUM STATIO, a place on the coast of the Thracian Chersonesus, where Polyxena was sacrificed to the shade of Achilles, and where Hecuba killed Polymnestor, who had murdered her son Polydorus.

ACHÆUS, a son of Xuthus of Thessaly, fled to Peloponnesus, after the accidental murder of a man: where the inhabitants were called, from him, Achæi. *Strab. &c.*—A tragic poet of Eretria, who wrote 43 tragedies, the titles of some of which are still preserved. One only obtained the prize. He lived some time after Sophocles.—A relation of Antiochus the Great, appointed governor of all the king's provinces beyond Taurus. He aspired to sovereign power, which he disputed for eight years with Antiochus, and was at last betrayed by a Cretan. His limbs were cut off, and his body,

sewed in the skin of an ass, was exposed on a gibbet. *Polyb.*

ACHAIA, called also Hellas, a country of Peloponnesus at the north of Elis on the bay of Corinth. It was originally called Ægialus (*shore*) from its situation. It received the name of Achaia, from the Achæi, who dispossessed the Ionians.

ACHARENSES, a people near Syracuse mentioned by Cicero in his oration against Verres.

ACHARNE, a village of Attica, where the festivals of Bacchus were first celebrated by the Greeks. Pindar bestows his encomiums on their women. *Paus. Pind.*

ACHĀTES, a friend of Æneas, whose fidelity was so exemplary that *Fidus Achates* became a proverb. *Virg.*

ACHĒLŌIDES, a patronymic given to the Syrens as daughters of Achelous. *Ovid.*

ACHELŌUS, the son of Oceanus and Terra or Tethys, god of the river of the same name in Epirus. As one of the numerous suitors of Dejanira, daughter of Æneus, he entered the lists against Hercules, and being inferior, changed himself into a serpent, and afterwards into an ox. Hercules broke off one of his horns, and Achelous being defeated, retired into his bed of waters. The broken horn was given to the goddess of plenty. This river is said to have sprung from the earth after the deluge. *Herodot. Strab. Ovid. &c.*—There were also two rivers of that name.

ACHEMON or **ACHMON**, brother of Basalas, a native of Africa, was punished by Hercules for ridiculing his hairy (*μελας πυγη*) appearance, &c. from whence arose the proverb, *Ne in melampygyum inciās*. *Suidas.*

ACHĒRON, a river of Thesprotia, in Epirus. Homer called it one of the rivers of hell, and the fable has been adopted by all succeeding poets, who make the god of the stream to be the son of Ceres without a father, and say that he concealed himself in hell for fear of the Titans, and was changed into a bitter stream, over which the souls of the dead are at first conveyed. The word Acheron is often taken for hell itself. *Horat. Virg. &c.*—There were also three other rivers of this name in different countries.

ACHERONTIA, a town of Apulia on a mountain. *Horat.*

ACHERŪSIA, a lake of Campania near Capua. Diodorus, *lib. i.* mentions, that in Egypt the bodies of the dead were conveyed over a lake called Acherusia, and received sentence according to the actions of their life. The boat was called Baris, and the ferryman

Charon. Hence arose the fable of Charon and the Styx, &c.

ACHERŪSIAS, a place near Heraclea, where Hercules, as is reported, dragged Cerberus out of hell. *Xenoph.*

ACHILLAS, a general of Ptolemy, who murdered Pompey the Great. *Plut.*

ACHILLĒA, an island at the mouth of the Ister, where was the tomb of Achilles, over which, it is said, birds never flew. *Plin.*—A fountain of Miletus, whose waters rise salted from the earth, and afterwards sweeten in their course.

ACHILLĒIS, an imperfect poem of Statius, in which he describes the education and memorable actions of Achilles.

ACHILLES, the son of Peleus and Thetis, was the bravest of all the Greeks in the Trojan war. During his infancy, Thetis plunged him in the Styx, and made every part of his body invulnerable, except the heel, by which she held him. His education was entrusted to the centaur Chiron, who taught him the art of war, and made him master of music. He was taught eloquence by Phœnix, whom he ever after loved. Thetis, to prevent him from going to the Trojan war, where she knew he was to perish, privately sent him to the court of Lycomedes, disguised in a female dress. By his familiarity with the king's daughters here, he made Deidamia mother of Neoptolemus. As Troy could not be taken without Achilles, Ulysses went to the court of Lycomedes in the habit of a merchant, and exposed jewels and arms to sale. Achilles, choosing the arms, discovered his sex, and went to the war. Vulcan, at the entreaties of Thetis, made him a strong armour, which was proof against all weapons. He was deprived by Agamemnon of his favorite mistress, Briseis, who had fallen to his lot at the division of the booty of Lyrnessus. For this affront, he refused to appear in the field till the death of his friend Patroclus recalled him to action, and to revenge. [*Vid. Patroclus.*] He slew Hector, the bulwark of Troy, tied the corpse by the heels to his chariot, and dragged it three times round the walls of Troy. After thus appeasing the shade of his friend, he permitted old Priam to carry away Hector's body. In the 10th year of the war, Achilles was charmed with Polyxena; and as he solicited her hand in the temple of Minerva, it is said that Paris aimed an arrow at his vulnerable heel, of which wound he died. His body was buried at Sigæum, and divine honors were paid to him, and temples raised to his memory. Some ages after the Trojan war, Alexander, going to the conquest of Persia, offered sacrifices on the tomb of Achilles, and admired the hero

who had found a Homer to publish his fame to posterity. *Hom. Virg. &c.*—There were also many other persons of the same name, but of less celebrity.

ACHILLĒUM, a town of Troas near the tomb of Achilles, built by the Mityleneans. *Plin.*

ACHILLĒUS or **AQUILEUS**, a Roman general in Egypt, in the reign of Diocletian, who rebelled, and for five years maintained the imperial dignity at Alexandria. Diocletian at last marched against him; and because he had supported a long siege, the emperor ordered him to be devoured by lions.

ACHIVI, the name of the inhabitants of Argos and Lacedæmon before the return of the Heraclidae, by whom they were expelled from their possessions 80 years after the Trojan war. The appellation of Achivi is indiscriminately applied by the ancient poets to all the Greeks. *Paus. &c.*

ACHOLŌE, one of the harpies. *Hygin.*

ACICHŌRUS, one of Brennus's Generals in his expedition against Pœonia. *Paus.*

ACIDĀLIA, a surname of Venus, from a fountain of the same name in Bœotia, sacred to her. The Graces bathed in the fountain. *Virg.*

ACILA, a town of Arabia, situated on the Red Sea, and now called *Zider*. The ancients sailed for India from thence. *Plin.*

ACILIA, the mother of Lucan.

ACILIUS (M.), the enactor of the Acilian laws against bribery among the Romans.—There also were many others among the Romans who bore this name.—Acilius Balbus. A Roman, who subdued Antiochus at Thermopylae, for which he was decreed a triumph. He put up for the censorship; but his rival Cato having exercised some unworthy practices against him he indignantly resigned his pretensions.

ACIRIS, now *Agri*, a river of Lucania, falling into the Bay of Tarentum, at the north of Heraclea. *Strab.*

ACIS, a shepherd of Sicily, son of Faunus and the nymph Simæthis. Galatea passionately loved him; upon which, his rival Polyphemus, through jealousy, crushed him to death with a piece of a broken rock. The gods changed Acis into a stream which rises from Mount Ætna. *Ovid.*

ACMON. The most ancient of the gods, according to some Greek mythologists, said to have had alone an immortal existence, and to have produced Chaos. *Lactant. in Stat.*—One of Æneas's companions. *Virg. Æn.*

ACMONIDES, one of the Cyclops. *Ovid.*

ACÆTES, the pilot of the ship which, against his consent, carried away Bacchus, who had been found asleep at Naxos. The crew were changed into sea monsters, but Acætes was preserved. *Ovid.*

ACONTES, one of the fifty sons of Lycaon.

ACONTEUS, a famous hunter, changed into a stone, by the head of Medusa, at the nuptials of Perseus and Andromeda. *Ovid.*

ACONTIUS, a youth of Cea, who, when he went to Delos to see the sacrifices of Diana, fell in love with Cydippe, a beautiful virgin, and, being unable to obtain her, wrote verses on an apple, which he threw into her bosom. Cydippe read these verses; and being compelled by an oath she had inadvertently made, married Acontius. *Ovid.*

ACRADĪNA, the citadel of Syracuse, taken by Marcellus the Roman consul. *Plut.*

ACRÆA, a surname of Diana, from a temple built to her by Melampus, on a mountain near Argos.—A surname of Juno.

ACRATUS, a freedman, whom Nero dispatched into Asia to plunder the temples. *Tacitus.*

ACREUS, a surname of Jupiter, under which he was worshipped by the inhabitants of Smyrna.

ACRIDOPHĀGI, an Æthiopian nation, who fed upon locusts, and lived not beyond their 40th year. At the approach of old age, swarms of winged lice attacked them, and gnawed their belly and breast, till the patient, by rubbing himself, drew blood, which increased their number, and ended in his death. *Strab. Plin. &c.*

ACRĪON, of Locris, a Pythagorean philosopher.

ACRISIONIĀDES, a patronymic of Perseus, from his grandfather Acrisius.

ACRISIUS, king of Argos, and brother of Prætus, whom, after many dissensions, he drove from Argos. Acrisius had Danaë by Eurydice, daughter of Lacedæmon; and being told by an oracle, that his daughter's son would put him to death, he confined Danaë in a brazen tower, to prevent her becoming a mother. She, however, became pregnant by Jupiter, changed into a golden shower; and though Acrisius ordered her, and her infant, called Perseus, to be exposed on the sea, yet they were saved: and Perseus soon after became so famous for his actions, that Acrisius, anxious to see so renowned a grandson, went to Larissa. Here Perseus, wishing to show his skill in throwing a quoit, killed an old man, who proved to be his grandfather, whom he knew not. In that,

therefore, the oracle was fulfilled. Acrisius reigned about 31 years. *Ovid. Horat. &c.*

ACRISONEUS, a patronymic applied to the Argives from Acrisone, a town of Argolis.

ACROĀTHON a city on mount Athos, the inhabitants of which generally arrived to a very great age. *Pliny.*

ACROCERAUNIUM, a promontory of Epirus, with mountains called Acroceraunia, which separate the Ionian and Adriatic seas. The word comes from *ακρος high*, and *κεραυνος thunder*; because, on account of their great height, they were often struck with thunder. *Strab. Plin.*

ACROCORINTHUS, a lofty mountain on the isthmus of Corinth. There is a temple of Venus on the top, and Corinth is built at the bottom. *Strab.*

ACRON, a king of Cenina, killed by Romulus in single combat, after the rape of the Sabines. His spoils were dedicated to Jupiter Feretrius. *Plut.*—One of the friends of Æneas, killed by Mezentius. *Virg.*—A famous physician of Agrigentum.

ACROPĀTOS, one of Alexander's officers, who obtained part of Media after the king's death. *Justin.*

ACROPOLIS, the citadel of Athens, built on a rock, and accessible only on one side. Minerva had a temple at the bottom.

ACROTĀTUS, son of Cleomenes, king of Sparta.—A son of Areus, mentioned by Plutarch in his life of Pyrrhus.

ACTA or **ACTE**, a country of Attica. The word signifies *shore*, and is applied to Attica, as being near the sea. It is derived by some writers, from Actæus a king, from whom the Athenians have been called Actæi. *Ovid. Virg.*

ACTE, one of the Horæ.

ACTÆA, one of the Nereides.—A surname of Ceres.—A daughter of Danaus. *Apollod.*

ACTÆON, a famous huntsman, son of Aristæus and Autonoe, daughter of Cadmus, whence he is called *Autonæus heros*. He saw Diana and her attendants bathing near Gargaphia, for which he was changed into a stag, and devoured by his own dogs. *Ovid. &c.*—A beautiful youth, son of Melissus of Corinth.

ACTÆUS, a powerful person who made himself master of a part of Greece, which he called Attica. His daughter Agraulos married Cecrops, whom the Athenians called their first king, though Actæus reigned before him. *Paus.*

ACTIA, the mother of Augustus. As she slept in the temple of Apollo, she

dreamt that a dragon had lain with her. Nine months after, she brought forth, having previously dreamt that her bowels were scattered all over the world. *Suet.*—Games sacred to Apollo, and celebrated every third year with great pomp in commemoration of the victory of Augustus over M. Antony at Actium.

ACTIS, son of Sol, went from Greece into Egypt, where he taught astrology, and founded Heliopolis. *Diod.*

ACTISĀNES, a king of Æthiopia, who conquered Egypt, and expelled king Amasis. He was famous for his equity, and his severe punishment of robbers. *Diod.*

ACTIUM, a town and promontory of Epirus, famous for the naval victory Augustus obtained over Antony and Cleopatra, the 2d of Sept. B. C. 31, in honor of which the conqueror built there the town of Nicopolis, and instituted games. [*Vid.* Actia.]

ACTIUS, a surname of Apollo, from Actium, where he had a temple. *Virg.*

ACTIUS NĒVIUS, an augur who cut a whetstone in two with a razor, before Tarquin and the Roman people, to convince them of his skill as an augur. *Liv.*

ACTOR. There were many of this name, the most remarkable of whom is a companion of Hercules in his expedition against the Amazons.—The father of Menætius by Ægina, whence Patroclus is called Actorides. *Ovid.*

ACTORĪDES, two brothers, so fond of each other, that in driving a chariot, one generally held the reins and the other the whip; whence they are represented with two heads, four feet, and one body. Hercules conquered them. *Pindar.*

ACULEO (C.) a Roman lawyer, celebrated as such for the strength of his understanding, and knowledge of the law. He was uncle to Cicero. *Cic. in Orat.*

ACUSILĀUS and **DAMAGĒTUS**, two brothers, conquerors at the Olympic games. The Greeks strewed flowers upon Diagoras, their father, and called him happy in having such worthy sons. *Paus.*

ACUTĪCUS (M.) a comic writer, author of *Leones*, *Gemini*, *Bæotia*, *Anus*, &c., now lost.

ADA, a sister of queen Artemisia, who married Hidricus. After her husband's death, she succeeded to the throne of Caria; but being expelled by her younger brother, she retired to Alindæ, which she delivered to Alexander, after adopting him as her son. *Curt.*

ADAD, an Assyrian deity.

ADAMANTĒA, Jupiter's nurse,

in Crete, who suspended him in his cradle to a tree, that he might be found neither on the earth, the sea, nor in heaven. To drown the infant's cries, she had drums beat, and cymbals sounded, around the tree. *Hygin.*

ADĀMAS, a young man, who, on being emasculated by Cothys, king of Thrace, raised a rebellion. *Aristotle's Politics.*

ADĒMON, an African, who, to revenge the death of his master Ptolemy, raised a rebellion in Mauritania. He was put to death by Caligula.

ADEPHAGIA, the goddess of gluttony, to whom the Sicilians erected an altar and a statue in the temple of Ceres. *Athen.*

ADES or **HADES**, the god of hell among the Greeks, the same as the Pluto of the Latins. The word is derived from α and $\epsilon\iota\delta\epsilon\iota\nu$ [*non videre*] because hell is deprived of light. It is often used for hell itself by the ancient poets.

ADHERBAL, son of Micipsa, and grandson of Massinissa, was besieged at Cirta, and put to death by Jugurtha, after vainly imploring the aid of Rome, B. C. 112. *Sallust.*

ADHERBAS. [*Vid.* Sichæus.]

ADIATŌRIX, a governor of Galatia, who, to gain Antony's favor, slaughtered in one night all the inhabitants of the Roman colony of Heraclea, in Pontus. He was taken at Actium, led in triumph by Augustus, and strangled in prison. *Strab.*

ADIMANTUS, a commander of the Athenian fleet taken by the Spartans. All the men of the fleet were put to death, except Adimantus, because he had opposed the designs of his countrymen, who intended to mutilate all the Spartans. *Xenoph.* Pausanias says, that the Spartans had bribed him.—There were others also of this name, but of inferior note.

ADMĒTA, a Priestess of Juno at Argos. Having expressed a wish to obtain the girdle of the queen of the Amazons, Hercules obtained it for her. *Apollodor.*

ADMĒTUS. The most remarkable of this name was king of Phææ in Thessaly. Apollo, when banished from heaven, is said to have tended his flocks for nine years, and to have obtained from the Parææ, that Admetus should never die, if another person laid down his life for him. This was cheerfully done by his wife Alceste.—Admetus was one of the Argonauts, and was at the hunt of the Calydonian boar. *Apollod. Ovid. &c.*

ADŌNIA, festivals in honor of Adonis, first celebrated at Byblos in Phœnicia. They lasted two days, the first of which was spent in howlings and lamentations, the second in joyful cla-

mors, as if Adonis had returned to life. Only women were admitted, and such as did not appear were compelled to prostitute themselves for one day. *Plut. &c.*

ADŌNIS, son of Cinyras, by his daughter Myrrha, (*Vid.* Myrrha), was the favorite of Venus. He was fond of hunting, and was often cautioned by his mistress not to hunt wild beasts, for fear of being killed in the attempt. This advice he slighted, and at last received a mortal bite from a wild boar, which he had wounded; and Venus, after shedding many tears at his death, changed him into a flower called anemone. Proserpine is said to have restored him to life, on condition that he should spend six months with her, and the rest of the year with Venus. This implies the alternate return of summer and winter. Adonis had temples raised to his memory, and is said by some to have been beloved by Apollo and Bacchus. *Apol. lod. Virg. &c.*

ADRAMYTTIUM, an Athenian colony on the sea coast of Mysia, near the Caycus. *Strab. Thucyd.*

ADRANUM, a town of Sicily, near Ætua, with a river of the same name.

ADRASTA, one of the Oceanides, who nursed Jupiter. *Hygin.*

ADRATIA, a daughter of Jupiter and Necessity. She is called by some Nemesis, and is the punisher of injustice. The Egyptians placed her above the moon, whence she looked down upon the actions of men. *Strab.*

ADRASTUS. There were many of this name, the most remarkable of whom is the son of Talau and Lysimache, who was king of Argos. Poly-nices being banished from Thebes by his brother Eteocles, fled to Argos, where he married Argia, daughter of Adrastus. The king assisted his son-in-law, and marched against Thebes with an army headed by seven of his most famous generals. All perished in the war except Adrastus, who, with a few men saved from slaughter, fled to Athens, and implored the aid of Theseus against the Thebans, who opposed the burying of the Argives slain in battle. Theseus went to his assistance, and was victorious.—Adrastus, after a long reign, died through grief, occasioned by the death of his son Ægialeus. A temple was raised to his memory at Sicyon. *Virg. Stat. Hygin.*

ADRIA, ADRIANUM, or ADRI-ATICUM MARE, a sea lying between Illyricum and Italy, now the Gulf of Venice. *Herodot. &c.*

ADRIANOPŌLIS, a town of Thrace on the Hebrus.—Another in Ætolia, Pisidia, and Bithynia.

ADRIANUS, the 15th emperor of Rome, is represented as a learned,

warlike, and austere general. He came to Britain, where he built a wall between the modern towns of Carlisle and Newcastle 60 miles long, to protect the Britons from the incursions of the Caledonians. He killed in battle five hundred thousand Jews who had rebelled, and built a city on the ruins of Jerusalem, which was called Ælia. His memory was so retentive, that he remembered every incident of his life, and knew all the soldiers of his army by name. In the beginning of his reign, he followed the virtues of his adopted father and predecessor Trajan: he remitted all arrears due to his treasury for 16 years, and publicly burnt the account-books, that his word might not be suspected. It is said that he wished to enrol Christ among the gods of Rome; but his apparent lenity towards the Christians was disapproved, by the erection of a statue to Jupiter on the spot where Jesus rose from the dead, and one to Venus on Mount Calvary. He died of a dysentery at Baia, A. D. 138, in the 72d year of his age, after a reign of 21 years.

ADRIMETUM, a town of Africa, on the shores of the Mediterranean, built by the Phœnicians. *Sallust.*

ÆA, a huntress, changed into an island of the same name by the gods, to rescue her from the pursuit of her lover, the river Phasis. It had a town called Æa, which was the capital of Colchis. *Flacc.*

ÆACIDAS, a king of Epirus, son of Neoptolemus, and brother to Olympias. He was expelled by his subjects for his continual wars with Macedonia.

ÆACIDES, a patronymic of the descendants of Æacus, such as Achilles, Peleus, Pyrrhus, &c. *Virg.*

ÆÆCUS, a son of Jupiter by Ægina, was king of the island of Cœnopia. A pestilence having destroyed all his subjects, he entreated Jupiter to repeople his kingdom; and, according to his desire, all the ants which were in an old oak were changed into men, and called by Æacus *myrmidons*, from *μυρμηξ*, an ant.—Æacus married Endeis, by whom he had Telamon and Peleus. He was a man of such integrity, that the ancients have made him one of the judges of hell, with Minos and Rhadamanthus. *Paus. Horat. Ovid.*

ÆÆA, a name given to Circe, because born at Ææ. *Virg.*

ÆANTEUM, a city in Troas, where Ajax was buried, from whence the name (*Αἶας*) *Plin.*—An island near the Thracian Chersonesus. *Id.*

ÆANTIDES, a tyrant of Lampsacus, who married Hippas, Tyrant of Athens.

ÆAS, a river of Epirus, falling

into the Ionian sea. In the fable of Io, *Quid* describes it as falling into the Peneus, and meeting other rivers at Tempe.

ÆATUS, son of Philip, and brother of Polyclea, was descended from Hercules. An oracle having said that whoever of the two touched the land after crossing the Achelous should obtain the kingdom, Polyclea pretended to be lame, and prevailed upon her brother to carry her across on his shoulders. When they came near the opposite shore, Polycles leaped ashore from her brother's back, exclaiming that the kingdom was her own. Æatus joined her in her exclamation, and afterwards married her, and reigned conjointly with her. *Polyæn.*

ÆCHMACORAS, a son of Hercules, exposed by his grandfather to wild beasts, in the woods. Hercules being allured by the cries of a magpie, which imitated those of the child, arrived at the spot where it lay, and recovered it.

ÆCHMIS, king of Arcadia at the time Theopompus was king of Sparta.

ÆDESSA or **EDESSA**, a town near Pella. It was the burying-place of the Macedonian kings; and an oracle had said, that, as long as the kings were buried there, so long would their kingdom subsist. Alexander was buried in a different place; and on that account, some authors have said that the kingdom became extinct. *Justin.*

ÆDICŪLA RIDICULI, a temple raised by the Romans to the god of mirth, in consequence of the great joy they felt at Hannibal's being driven from Rome after the battle of Cannæ. The god of Mirth was, also, worshipped at Sparta.

ÆDILES, Roman magistrates, that had the care of all buildings, baths, and aqueducts, and examined the weights and measures, that nothing might be sold without its due value. There were three different sorts; the Ædiles Plebeii, or Minores; the Majores Ædiles, and the Ædiles Cereales. The Ædiles were chosen from the plebeians for 127 years, till A. U. C. 338. *Varro. Cic.*

ÆDITIUS (Valer.), a Roman poet before the age of Cicero, very successful in his descriptions of amorous poetry, and in his epigrams. Only two verses are preserved of his poetry. *Var.*—Note, the name of Æditiuſ was applied to such officers as were entrusted with the care of temples at Rome, whence the word (*ædes tueri*.)

ÆDON, daughter of Pandarus, married Zethus, brother to Amphion, by whom she had a son called Itylus. She was so jealous of her sister Niobe, because she had more children than herself, that she resolved to murder the elder, who was educated with Itylus. She by mistake killed her own son, and

was changed into a nightingale as she attempted to kill herself. *Homer.*

ÆDUI or **HEDUI**, a powerful nation of Celtic Gaul, which for a long time maintained a war against J. Cæsar.

ÆETA or **ÆETES**, king of Colchis, son of Sol, and Perseis, daughter of Oceanus, was father of Medea, Absyrtus, and Chalciope, by Idya, one of the Oceanides. [*Vid.* Medea, Jason, and Phryxus.]

ÆETIAS, a patronymic given to Medea, as daughter to Æetes, king of Colchis. *Ovid.*

ÆGA, an island of the Ægean sea between Tenedos and Chios.

ÆGÆ, a city of Macedonia, the same as Edessa. *Plin.*—A town of Eubœa, whence Neptune is called Ægæus. *Strab.*

ÆGÆON, the son of Cœlus, or of Pontus and Terra. He is the same as Briareus. [*Vid.* Briareus.]

ÆGÆUM MARE (now *Archipelago*), part of the Mediterranean, dividing Greece from Asia Minor. It is full of islands, some of which are called Cyclades, others Sporades, &c. It is generally supposed that it derived its name from Ægeus, king of Athens, who is said to have drowned himself in it. *Plin. Strab.*

ÆGÆUS, a surname of Neptune, from Ægæ in Eubœa.—A river of Corcyra.—A plain in Phocis.

ÆGALEOS or **ÆGALEUM**, a mountain of Attica opposite Salamis, on which Xerxes sat during the engagement of his fleet with the Grecian ships in the adjacent sea.

ÆGATES, islands opposite Carthage, called Arnæ by Virgil, near which the Romans, in the first Punic war, defeated the Carthaginian fleet, 242 B. C.

ÆGESTA, sometimes called *Segesta*, a town, situated on Mount Etna, and destroyed by Agathocles.

ÆGEUS, king of Athens, son of Pandion, being desirous of having children, went to consult the oracle, and in his return stopped at the court of Pittheus, king of Træzene, who gave him his daughter Æthra in marriage. He left her pregnant, and told her, if she had a son, to send him to Athens as soon as he could lift a stone under which he had concealed his sword. By this sword he was to be known to Ægeus, who did not wish to make any public discovery of a son, for fear of his nephews, the Palantides, who expected his crown. Æthra became mother of Theseus, whom she accordingly sent to Athens with his father's sword. At the time Ægeus lived with Medea, the divorced wife of Jason. When Theseus came to Athens, Medea attempted to poison him; but he escaped, and upon shewing Ægeus the sword he

wore, discovered himself to be his son. *Apollod. Paus. &c.* The Ægean sea is supposed to be called after him. Theseus, when he returned from Crete, omitted to hoist white sails as a signal of his subduing the Minotaur, as he had agreed with Ægeus. His disconsolate father, at the sight of the black sails, threw himself into the sea. Ægeus reigned 48 years, and died B. C. 1235.

ÆGIÆLE, one of Phaeton's sisters changed into poplars, and their tears into amber. They are called Heliades. —A daughter of Adrastus. She married Diomedes, in whose absence, during the Trojan war, she prostituted herself to her servants. Some say that Venus implanted those vicious and lustful propensities in Ægiæle, to revenge herself on Diomedes, who had wounded her in the Trojan war.

ÆGIALEA, an island near Peloponnesus, in the Cretan sea. *Plin.*—The ancient name of Peloponnesus.

ÆGIALEUS, son of Adrastus by Amphitea, was one of the Epigoni, or sons of the seven generals who were killed in the first Theban war. They went against the Thebans, who had refused to give burial to their fathers, and were victorious. They all returned home safe, except Tigaleus, who was killed. That expedition is called the war of the Epigoni. *Paus. Apollod.*

ÆGIÆLUS, son of Phoroneus, founded the kingdom of Sicyon 2091 B. C. and reigned 52 years.

ÆGIALUS, a name given to part of Peloponnesus.—There were several cities of this name in Asia.

ÆGILA, a town in Laconia, in which Aristomenes was taken prisoner by a multitude of women, whom he had attacked.

ÆGIMIUS, a man, who is mentioned by Pliny as having lived to the age of 200 years.

ÆGIMORÖRUS, an island on the coast of Libya.

ÆGÎNA, daughter of Asopus, had Æacus, by Jupiter, changed into a flame of fire. She afterwards married Actor, son of Myrmidon, by whom she had some children, who conspired against their father. Some say that she was changed by Jupiter into the island which bears her name. *Strab. Mela.*—An island formerly called Ænopia, in a part of the Ægean sea, called Saronicus Sinus. The inhabitants were very powerful by sea, but gave themselves up to Darius when he demanded submission from all the Greeks. The Athenians under Pericles expelled them from their possessions. The island is now called *Engia*. *Herodot. Strab.*

ÆGINETAPPAULUS, a physician of Ægina, who distinguished himself for his knowledge of surgery. He treated particularly upon the disorders incident

to the female sex. whence he is said to be the first among the ancients who deserved the title of man-midwife.

ÆGIÖCUS, a surname of Jupiter, from his using the goat Amalthea's skin, instead of a shield, in the war of the Titans. *Diod.*

ÆGÏPAN, a name of Pan, because he had goat's feet.

ÆGIS, the shield of Jupiter, *απο της αργος, goat's skin.* This was the goat Amalthea, with whose skin he covered his shield. The goat was placed among the constellations. Jupiter gave this shield to Pallas, who placed upon it Medusa's head, which turned into stones all those who fixed their eyes upon it. *Virg.*

ÆGISTHUS, king of Argos, was son of Thyestes, by his daughter Pelopea. Being left guardian of Agamemnon's kingdoms, and of his wife Clytemnestra, he fell in love with her, and lived with her. They were both put to death afterwards by Orestes, after a reign of seven years from the murder of his father Agamemnon. [*Vid. Agamemnon, Thyestes, Orestes, Clytemnestra, Pylades, & Electra.*] *Ovid. Hygin. Sophoc. Hom.*

ÆGLE, a nymph, daughter of Sol and Neæra. [*Virg.*] One of the Hesperides.—One of the Graces. *Martial.*

ÆGLES, a Samian wrestler, born dumb. Seeing some unlawful measures pursued in a contest, he broke the string which held his tongue, through the desire of speaking, and ever after spoke with ease. *Val. Mar.*

ÆGLËTES, a surname of Apollo.

ÆGOBOLUS, a name of Bacchus, at Potnia in Bœotia.

ÆGOCËROS or **CAPRICORNUS**, an animal into which Pan transformed himself when flying before Typhon in the war with the giants. Jupiter made him a constellation.

ÆGON, one of the names of the Ægean sea.—A shepherd in Virgil.

ÆGOPHAGOS, a surname of Juno among the Lacedæmonians, because Hercules, after his victory over the children of Hippocoon, sacrificed to her a goat, for want of other victim, from which circumstance the sacrifice was perpetuated, and the name of Ægophagos given to the goddess. *Paus.*

ÆGOSPOTÄMOS, i. e. *the goat's river*, a town in the Thracian Chersonesus, with a river, where the Athenian fleet, consisting of 180 ships, was defeated by Lysander, on the 13th Dec. B. C. 405, in the last year of the Peloponnesian war. *Mela. Plin.*

ÆGUS, an Allobrogian, who, with his brother Roscellus, deserted from Caesar to Pompey.

ÆGYPÄNES, a nation in the

middle of Africa, whose body is said to be human above the waist, and that of a goat below. *Mela.*

ÆGYPTA, a freedman belonging to Cicero, whom he mentions in one of his epistles to Atticus.

ÆGYPTUS, son of Belus, and brother of Danaus, gave his 50 sons in marriage to the 50 daughters of his brother. Danaus, who had established himself at Argos, and was jealous of his brother, obliged all his daughters to murder their husbands the first night of their nuptials. This was executed; but Hypermnestra alone spared her husband Lynceus. Even Ægyptus was killed by his niece Polyxena. Ægyptus was king, after his father, of a part of Africa, which, from him, has been called Ægyptus.

ÆGYPTUS, an extensive country of Africa, watered by the Nile, bounded on the east by Arabia, and on the west by Libya. Its name is derived from Ægyptus, brother to Danaus. It is divided into lower, which lies near the Mediterranean, and upper, which is towards the south. It contains the Delta, a number of large islands, which, from their form, have been called after the fourth letter of the Greek alphabet. The chief part of Lower Egypt is formed by the sand and mud deposited by the overflowing of the Nile. This country has been the mother of arts and sciences. The Egyptians are remarkable for their superstition; they paid as much honor to the cat, the crocodile, the bull, and even to onions, as to Isis. It is said that Egypt once contained 20 000 cities. It was governed by kings, who have immortalized themselves by the pyramids they have raised, and the canals they have opened. The priests traced the existence of the country for many thousand years, and fondly imagined that the gods were their first sovereigns, and that their monarchy lasted 11,340 years, according to Herodotus. Its history may be divided into three epochas, the first beginning with the foundation of the empire, to the conquest of Cambyses; the second ends at the death of Alexander; and the third comprehends the reign of the Ptolemies, and ends at the death of Cleopatra, in the age of Augustus. *Strab. Herodot. Diod. &c.*

ÆLIA LEX. There were three different laws bearing this title among the Romans, from the names of their respective enactors. One of these laws enacted, that all slaves, who bore any marks of punishment, at the hands of their masters, should be set at liberty; though they were not permitted to rank as Roman citizens.

ÆLIA PETINA, of the family of Tubero, married Claudius Cæsar, by whom she had a son. The emperor divorced her to marry Messalina. *Sueton.*

ÆLIANUS CLAUDUS, a Roman sophist of Præneste, in the reign of Adrian. He first taught rhetoric at Rome; but, being disgusted with his profession, he became author, and published treatises on animals in 17 books, on various history in 14 books, &c. in Greek, a language which he preferred to Latin.

ÆLIUS. There were several Romans of this name, the most remarkable of whom is Q. Æl. Pætus, son of Sextus, or Publius. As he sat in the senate-house, a woodpecker perched on his head; upon which a soothsayer exclaimed, that if he preserved the bird, his house would flourish, and Rome decay; but, if he killed it, the contrary must happen. Hearing this, Ælius, in the presence of the senate, bit off the head of the bird. All the youths of his family were killed at Cannæ, and the Roman arms were soon attended with success. *Val. Max.*

ÆLLO, one of the Harpies.

ÆLURUS, (*a cat*) a deity worshipped by the Egyptians; and, after death, embalmed, and buried in the city of Bubastis.—*Herodot. Diod. &c.*

ÆMILIA LEX. This law gave power to the prætor to drive a nail in the capitol, on the Ides of September. By driving this nail, it was supposed, that the city would, for that year, be preserved from pestilence.

ÆMILIANUS (C. Julius), a native of Mauritania, proclaimed emperor after the death of Decius. He marched against Gallus and Valerian, but was informed they had been murdered by their own troops. He soon after shared their fate.—One of the thirty tyrants who rebelled in the reign of Gallienus.

ÆMILIUS. [*Vid. Æmilius.*]

ÆMŌNIA, a country in Greece, which receives its name from Æmon, or Æmus. It was afterwards called Thesaly. Achilles is called Æmonius, as being born there. *Ovid. &c.* It was also called Pyrrha, from Pyrrha, Deucalion's wife, who reigned there.

ÆMŌNIDES, a priest of Apollo in Italy, killed by Æneas. *Æn.*

ÆMUS, an actor in Domitian's reign. *Juv.*

ÆMYLIA, a noble family in Rome. The most notable person of this name was Æmylia Lepida, daughter of Lepidus, married to Drusus the younger, whom she disgraced by her wantonness. She killed herself when accused of adultery with a slave.

ÆMYLIANUS, a name of Africanus the younger, son of P. Æmylius. In him the families of the Scipios and Æmylii were united. Many of that family bore the same name. *Juv.*

ÆMYLII, a noble family in

Rome, descended from Æmylius, who reckoned Æneas among his ancestors.

ÆMYLIUS. There were several among the Romans who bore this name, the most remarkable of whom were—Æm. Censorinus, a cruel tyrant of Sicily, who liberally rewarded those who had invented new ways of torturing. Paterculus gave him a brazen horse for this purpose, and the tyrant made the first experiment upon the donor.—Papinianus, son of Hostilius Papinianus, was in favor with the emperor Severus, and was made governor to his sons Geta and Caracalla. Geta was killed by his brother, and Papinianus, for upbraiding him, was murdered by his soldiers. From his school the Romans have had many able lawyers, who were called Papinianists.—Scaurus, a noble, but poor citizen of Rome. His father, to maintain himself, was a coal-merchant. He was ædile, and afterwards prætor. He fought against Jugurtha.—His son Marcus was son-in-law to Sylla, and in his ædileship he built a very magnificent theatre. *Plin.*

ÆNARIA, an island in the bay of Puteoli, abounding with cypress trees. It received its name from Æneas, who is supposed to have lauded there in his way to Italy. It was called Pithecusa by the Greeks, and now Ischia, and was once famous for its mineral waters. *Plin.*

ÆNEÆDES, a town of Chersonesus, built by Æneas. Cassander destroyed it, and carried the inhabitants to Thessalonica, lately built. *Dionys. Hal.*

ENĒADÆ, a name given to the friends and companions of Æneas, by Virgil.

ÆNĒAS, a Trojan prince, son of Anchises and the goddess Venus. The opinions of authors concerning his character are different.—He married Creusa, Priam's daughter, by whom he had a son called Ascanius. During the Trojan war he behaved with great valor in defence of his country. Yet Strabo and other writers accuse him of betraying his country to the Greeks, with Antenor, and of preserving his life and fortune by this treacherous measure. It is said that when Troy was in flames, he retired to Mount Ida, where he built a fleet of 20 ships, and set sail in quest of a settlement. According to Virgil, and other Latin authors, who, to make their court to the Roman emperors, traced their origin up to Æneas, and described his arrival into Italy as indubitable, he arrived in Italy, where, after a voyage of seven years, and the loss of 13 ships, Latinus, the king of the country, received him with hospitality, and promised him his daughter Lavinia, who had been before betrothed to king Turnus by her mother Amata. To prevent this marriage, Turnus made war against Æneas; and after many battles, the war was decided by a combat between the two rivals, in which Turnus was killed.

Æneas married Lavinia, in whose honor he built the town of Lavinium, and succeeded his father-in-law. After a short reign, Æneas was killed in a battle against the Etrurians, and was succeeded by his son Ascanius. Æneas has been praised for his piety, and submission to the will of the gods. *Homer. Apollod. Virg. &c.* There were some others of inferior note of this name.

ÆNĒID, a poem of Virgil, which has for its subject the settlement of Æneas in Italy. The great merit of this poem is well known. The author has imitated Homer, and, as some say, Homer is superior to him only because he is more ancient, and is an original. Virgil died before he had corrected it, and, at his death, desired it might be burnt. This was happily disobeyed; and Augustus saved from the flames a poem which proved his family to be descended from the kings of Troy. The Æneid had engaged the attention of the poet for 11 years, and in the first six books it seems that it was Virgil's design to imitate Homer's Odyssey, and in the last the Iliad.

ÆNEIDES, a patronymic given to Ascanius, as son of Æneas. *Virg.*

ÆNESIDĒMUS, a Cretan philosopher, who wrote eight books on the doctrine of his master Pyrrho.

ÆNĒSIUS, a surname of Jupiter, from mount Ænus.

ÆNĒTUS, a victor at Olympia, who, in the moment of victory, died through excess of joy. *Paus.*

ÆNIŌCHI, a people of Sarmatia, mentioned by Lucan.

ÆNOBARBUS or **HAHENOBARBUS**, the surname of Domitius. When Castor and Pollux acquainted him with a victory, he discredited them; upon which they touched his chin and beard, which instantly became of a brazen color, whence the surname given to himself and his descendants.

ÆNOS, now *Eno*, an independent city of Thrace, at the eastern mouth of the Hebrus, confounded with Æneia, of which Æneas was founder. *Mela.*

ÆNUM, a mountain of Cephalenia.—A city of Crete, built by Æneas.

ÆŌLIA, or **ÆOLIS**, from Æolus, the son of Helenus, a country of Asia Minor, near the Ægean sea. It has Troas at the north, and Ionia at the south. The inhabitants were of Grecian origin, and were masters of many of the neighbouring islands. They had twelve, others say thirty, considerable cities, of which Cumæ and Lesbos were the most famous. They migrated from Greece about 1124 B. C. 80 years before the migration of the Ionian tribes. *Strab. Plin.*

ÆOLÆ and **ÆOLĪDES**, seven islands between Sicily and Italy; they are Lipara, Hiera, Strongyle, Didyme, Eriusa, Phœnicusa, and Euonymos. They were the retreat of the Winds, and Virgil calls them *Æolia*, and the kingdom of *Æolus*, the god of storms and winds. They sometimes bear the name of *Vulcaniæ* and *Hephæstiades*, and are known now among the moderns under the general appellation of *Lipari* islands. *Justin.*

ÆLOĪDES, a patronymic of Ulysses, from *Æolus*; because *Anticlea*, his mother, was pregnant by *Sisyphus*, the son of *Æolus*, when she married *Laertes*. *Ovid. Virg.*

ÆOLUS, the king of storms and winds, was the son of *Hippotas*. He reigned over *Ælia*; and, because he was the inventor of sails, and a great astronomer, the poets have called him the god of the wind. *Æolus* was indebted to *Juno* for his royal dignity, according to *Virgil*. The name seems to be derived from *αἰολος*, *various*, because the winds, over which he presided, are ever varying.—There are two others, a king of *Etruria*, and a son of *Hellenus*, often confounded with the god of winds. *Homær. Ovid. Virg. &c.*

ÆON. The name of the first formed woman, who married *Protogonus*, and instructed her children to feed upon the fruits of trees, according to the system of the *Phœnicians*.

ÆŌRA, a yearly festival, held at *Athens*, in honor of *Erigone*.

ÆPĀLIUS, a king of *Greece*, restored to his kingdom by *Hercules*, whose son, *Hyllus*, he adopted. *Strab.*

ÆPĒA, a city of *Crete*, called from *Solon*, *Solis*.

ÆPŪLO, a general of the *Is- trians*, who drank to excess after he had stormed the camp of *A. Manlius*, the Roman general. Being attacked by a soldier, he fled to a neighbouring town, which the Romans took. He killed himself for fear of being taken. *Flor.*

ÆPY, a town of *Elis*, under the sovereignty of *Nestor*.

ÆPÝTUS, king of *Mycenæ*, son of *Chresphontes* and *Merope*, was educated in *Arcadia* with *Cypselus*, his mother's father. To recover his kingdom, he killed *Polyphontes*, who had married his mother against her will, and usurped the crown. *Apollod. Paus.* There were two others also of this name.

ÆQUI or **ÆQUICŌLI**, a people of *Latium*, near *Tibur*: they were great enemies to *Rome* in its infant state, and were conquered with much difficulty. *Liv.*

ÆRŌPE, wife of *Atræus*, committed adultery with *Thyestes*, her bro-

ther-in-law, and had by him twins, who were placed as food before *Atræus*. *Ovid.*

ÆRŌPUS, one of *Philip's* officers, whom that king banished for having introduced a singer into his camp.

ÆRYAS, an ancient king of *Cyprus*, who built the temple of *Paphos*.

ÆSĀCUS, a son of *Priam*, by *Alexirhoe*. He became enamoured of *Hesperia*, whom he pursued into the woods. The Nymph threw herself into the sea, and was changed into a bird. *Æsacus* followed her example, and was changed into a cormorant. *Ovid.*

ÆSĀPUS, a river of *Mysia*, falling into the *Hellespont*. *Plin.*

ÆSAR, or **ÆSARAS**, a river of *Magna Græcia*, falling into the sea near *Crotona*. *Ovid. Met.* 15. v. 28.

ÆSCHĪNES, an *Athenian* orator, who flourished about 342 B. C. and distinguished himself by his rivalry with *Demosthenes*. When the *Athenians* wished to reward the patriotic labors of *Demosthenes* with a golden crown, *Æschines* impeached *Ctesiphon*, who proposed it; and to their subsequent dispute we are indebted for the two celebrated orations *de corona*. *Æschines* was defeated by his rival's superior eloquence, and banished to *Rhodes*. In his banishment the orator repeated to the *Rhodians* what he had delivered against *Demosthenes*; and, after receiving much applause, he was desired to read the answer of his antagonist. It was received with greater marks of approbation; "But," exclaimed *Æschines*, "how much more would your admiration have been raised had you heard *Demosthenes* himself speak it!" *Æschines* died, in the 75th year of his age, at *Rhodes*, or, as some suppose, at *Samos*. He wrote three orations, and nine epistles, which, from their number, received the name, the first of the *Graces*, and the last of the *Muses*. The orations alone are extant, generally found collected with those of *Lysias*. *Cic. Plut. Diog. Plin.*—There were several more, of less note, of the same name.

ÆSCHRIŌN, a *Mitylenean* poet, intimate with *Aristotle*. He accompanied *Alexander* in his Asiatic expedition.—An iambic poet of *Samos*.

ÆSCHYLĪDES, author of a book of husbandry.

ÆSCHÝLUS, an excellent soldier and poet of *Athens*, son of *Euphorion*, and brother to *Cynægirus*. But the most solid fame he has obtained, is the offspring less of his valor in the field of battle than of his writings. Of ninety tragedies, the fruit of his ingenious labors, forty of which were rewarded with the public prize, only seven have come safe to us: *Prometheus vinctus*, *Septem duces apud Thebas*, *Persæ*, *Agamemnon*,

Chæphori, Eumenides, Supplices. Æschylus is the first who introduced two actors on the stage, and clothed them with dresses suitable to their character. He likewise removed murder from the stage. The imagination of the poet was strong and comprehensive, but disorderly and wild; fruitful in prodigies, but disdaining probabilities. His style is obscure, and the labors of an excellent modern critic have pronounced him the most difficult of all the Greek classics. He died in the 69th year of his age, by the fall of a tortoise from the beak of an eagle.—He wrote an account of the battle of Marathon in elegiac verse.

ÆSCULAPIUS, son of Apollo, by Coronis, or, as some say, by Larissa daughter of Phlegias, was god of medicine. His father gave him to be educated to Chiron, who taught him the art of medicine. Æsculapius became physician to the Argonauts. He restored many to life; of which Pluto complained to Jupiter, who struck Æsculapius with thunder. Æsculapius received divine honors after death, chiefly at Epidaurus, Pergamus, Athens, Smyrna, &c. Goats, bulls, lambs, and pigs, were sacrificed to him, and the cock and the serpent were sacred to him. Æsculapius is represented with a large beard, holding in his hand a staff, round which is wreathed a serpent; his other hand is sometimes supported on the head of a serpent, as the ancient physicians used it in their prescriptions. He had two sons famous for their skill in medicine, Machaon and Podalirius, and four daughters, of whom Hygeia, goddess of health, is the most celebrated. *Homer. Ovid. Cic. &c.* There were others also of the same name.

ÆSION, an Athenian celebrated for his admiration of Demosthenes.

ÆSON, son of Cretheus, was born at the same birth as Pelias. He succeeded his father in the kingdom of Iolchos. He married Alcimedea, by whom he had Jason, whose education was entrusted to Chiron, being afraid of Pelias. When Jason was grown up, he demanded his father's kingdom from his uncle, who persuaded him to go in quest of the golden fleece. [*Vid. Jason.*] At his return he found his father very infirm, and Medea, [*Vid. Medea.*] at his request, drew the blood from Æson's veins, and refilled them with the juice of certain herbs which she had gathered, and immediately the old man recovered the vigor and bloom of youth. *Diod. Ovid. &c.*—A river of Thessaly, with a town of the same name.

ÆSÖNIDES, a patronymic of Jason, as being descended from Æson.

ÆSÖPUS, a Phrygian philosopher, who, though originally a slave, procured his liberty by the sallies of his genius. He travelled over the greatest part of Greece and Egypt, but chiefly

resided at the court of Cræsus, king of Lydia. Æsop dedicated his fables to his patron Cræsus; but what appears now under his name is probably only a compilation of all the fables and apologues of wits before and after the age of Æsop, conjointly with his own. *Plut. Phæd.*—There were others of less note of this name: the most noted of whom is Claudius, an actor on the Roman stage, very intimate with Cicero. As Roscius excelled in comedy, so Æsop bore the palm in tragedy; and so successful were his exertions that he amassed a fortune equal to 160,000*l.* His expensive mode of living has been deservedly censured; and it is said that his son, anxious to imitate his extravagance, melted precious stones to drink at his entertainments. *Horat. Cic.*—One of Mithridates' attendants, who wrote a panegyric on his master, and a treatise on the beauty and fate of Helen.

ÆSÜLA, a town on a mountain between Tibur and Praeneste. *Horat.*

ÆSYETES, a person from whose mound could be seen whatever the Greeks did in their ships, during the war with Troy.

ÆSYMNETES, a surname of Bacchus.

ÆTHALIDES, a herald, son of Mercury, to whom it was granted to be amongst the dead and the living at stated times.

ÆTHIÖPIA, an extensive country of Africa, at the south of Egypt, divided into east and west by the ancients, the former division lying near Meroe, and the latter near the Mauri. The country, as well as the inhabitants, was little known to the ancients. The inhabitants are of a dark complexion. The ancients have given the name of Æthiopia to every country whose inhabitants are of a black color. *Lucan. Jun. &c.*

ÆTHLIUS, son of Jupiter by Protophena, was father of Endymion. *Apollod.*

ÆTHON, a horse of the Sun.—A horse of Pallas, represented as shedding tears at the death of his master. *Virg.*—A horse of Hector. *Homer.*

ÆTHRA, daughter of Pittheus, king of Troezen, had Theseus by Ægeus. [*Vid. Ægeus.*] She was carried away by Castor and Pollux, when they recovered their sister Helen, whom Theseus had stolen, and given her to keep.—One of the Oceanides, wife to Atlas. She is more generally called Pleione.

ÆTIA, a poem on sacrifices, written by Callimachus.

ÆTION, the father of Andromache, Hector's wife. He was killed at Thebes, with his seven sons, by the Greeks.—A famous painter. He drew a painting of Alexander going to celebrate his nuptials with Roxana. This piece

was much valued, and exposed to public view at the Olympic games, where it gained so much applause that the president of the games gave the painter his daughter in marriage.

ÆTNA a mountain in Sicily, now called *Mount Gibel*, famous for its volcano which for more than 3000 years has thrown out fire at intervals. The poets supposed that Jupiter had confined the giants under this mountain. It was the forge of Vulcan, where his servants, the Cyclops, fabricated thunderbolts. Most of the ancient poets have described the terrors and catastrophes which accompany the eruptions of the mountain; and particularly Cornelius Severus, who has written a whole poem on the subject. *Hesiod. Virg. Ovid. &c.*

ÆTOLIA, a country bounded by Epirus, Acarnania, and Locris, supposed to be about the middle of Greece. It received its name from Ætolus. *Strab. &c.*

ÆTOLUS, son of Endymion, of Elis and Iphianassa. Having accidentally killed a person, he left his country, and came to settle in that part of Greece which has been called from him, Ætolia. *Apollod. &c.*

Æx, the nurse of Jupiter, feigned to be turned into a constellation.

AFER, an inhabitant of Africa. —An informer under Tiberius and his successors. He became also known as an orator, and as the preceptor of Quintilian, and was made consul by Domitian. He died A. D. 59.

AFRĀNIUS, a Latin comic poet, often compared to Menander. He lived in the age of Terence. He is blamed for the unnatural love of boys which he mentions in his writings, some fragments of which are to be found in the *Corpus Poetarum*, *Quint. Horat. &c.* — Q. a man who wrote a severe satire against Nero, for which he was put to death in the Pisonian conspiracy. *Tacit.* — There were others also among the Romans of this name.

AFRICA, called *Libya* by the Greeks, one of the three parts of the ancient world, and the greatest peninsula of the universe, was bounded on the east by Arabia and the Red Sea, on the north by the Mediterranean, south and west by the ocean. It is joined on the east to Asia, by an isthmus, now called *Suez*, 60 miles long, which some of the Ptolemies endeavoured to cut, in vain, to join the Red and Mediterranean seas. It is so immediately situate under the sun, that only the maritime parts are inhabited, and the inland country is barren and sandy, and infested with wild beasts, *Mela. Herodot. Diod. &c.* — There is a part of Africa, called *Propria*, which lies about the middle, and has Carthage for its capital.

AFRICĀNUS, the surname of the Scipios, from the conquest of Africa,

[*Vid. Scipio.*] — There were, among the Romans, many of this name, of whom there is nothing very remarkable, except of the Christian writer, who flourished A. D. 222.

AFRICUS, a name applied to a violent wind, which blew from the coast of Africa, on the Mediterranean. *Virg. Horat.*

AGALASSES, a nation of India, conquered by Alexander.

AGALLA, a woman of *Coreyra*, who wrote a treatise on grammar.

AGAMEDES and **TROPHONIUS**, two architects, who made the entrance of the temple of Delphi, for which they demanded of the god whatever gift was most advantageous for a man to receive. Eight days after they were found dead in their bed. *Plut. Cic.* — Pausanias gives a different account.

AGAMEMNON, king of *Mycenæ*, and Argos, was brother to Menelaus, and son of Plisthenes, the son of Atreus. Homer calls them sons of Atreus, which is false, upon the authority of Hesiod, Apollod. &c. [*Vid. Plisthenes.*] When Atreus was dead, his brother, Thyestes, seized the kingdom of Argos, and removed Agamemnon and Menelaus. Agamemnon married to Clytemnestra, and Menelaus Helen, both daughters of Tyn-darus, king of Sparta, who assisted them to recover their father's kingdom, where Agamemnon established himself, at Mycenæ. Menelaus succeeded his father-in-law. When Helen was stolen by Paris, Agamemnon was elected commander in chief of the Grecian forces going against Troy. Their fleet was detained at Aulis, where Agamemnon sacrificed his daughter to appease Diana. [*Vid. Iphigenia.*] During the Trojan war, Agamemnon behaved with much valor; but his quarrel with Achilles, whose mistress he took by force, was fatal to the Greeks. [*Vid. Briseïs.*] Clytemnestra, with her adulterer Ægisthus, prepared to murder him on his return; and as he came from the bath, to embarrass him, she gave him a tunic, whose sleeves were sewed together, and, while he attempted to put it on, she brought him to the ground with the stroke of a hatchet, and Ægisthus seconded her blows. His death was revenged by his son Orestes. [*Vid. Clytemnestra, Menelaus, and Orestes.*] *Hom. Ovid. Virg. &c.*

AGANIPPE, a celebrated fountain of Bœotia, at the foot of Mount Helicon. It flows into the Permessus, and is sacred to the Muses, who, from it, were called Aganippides.

AGAPĒNOR. The most remarkable of this name is the son of Ancæus, and grandson of Lycurgus, who was one of Helen's suitors, and who, as king of Arcadia, led his subjects to the Trojan war in sixty ships, provided for him by Agamemnon, because the inland situation of his kingdom did not afford the

means of establishing a maritime power. In his absence the kingdom of Arcadia fell into the hands of Hippothous, son of Ciryon. *Homer. Paus. &c.*

AGARĒNI, a people of Arabia. Trajan destroyed their city, called *Agarun*.

AGARISTA, daughter of Clisthenes, was courted by all the princes of Greece. She married Megacles.—A daughter of Hippocrates, who married Xantippus. She dreamed that she had brought forth a lion, and some time after she brought forth Pericles.

AGASICLES, king of Sparta, was son of Archidamus, and one of the *Proclidæ*.

AGASTHĒNUS, king of Elis, father of Polyxenus, was concerned in the Trojan war.

AGĀSUS, a harbour on the coast of Apulia, mentioned by Pliny.

AGATHARCHIDAS. There were three of this name, the most notable of whom is a peripatetic philosopher and historian of Cnidus, 177 B.C., who wrote several treatises on the Red Sea, Europe, Asia, &c.

AGATHARCUS, a painter who boasted of the quickness of his powers in the execution of his pieces, whilst Zeuxis prided himself on his slowness. He furnished the stage with scenes drawn according to the rules of perspective. *Plut.*

AGATHIAS, a poet and historian in the age of Justinian, the history of whose reign he published in five books. Several of his epigrams are found in the *Anthologia*. His history is a continuation of that of Procopius.

AGĀTHO, a writer of tragedies;—A writer of comedies.—A Pythagorean philosopher.—A musician who first introduced singing into tragedies.—A native of Samos, who wrote a description of Scythia.

AGATHŌCLĒA, a beautiful courtesan of Egypt. One of the Ptolemies destroyed his wife Eurydice to marry her. She, with her brother, long governed the kingdom, and attempted to murder the king's son. *Plut. Justin.*

AGATHŌCLES. There were many of this name, the most remarkable of whom is a lascivious and ignoble youth, son of a potter, who, by entering into the Sicilian army, arrived to the greatest honours, and made himself master of Syracuse. He reduced all Sicily under his power; but being defeated at Hymera, by the Carthaginians, he carried the war into Africa, where, for four years, he extended his conquests over his enemy. He afterwards passed into Italy, and made himself master of Crotona. He died in his 72nd year, B. C. 289, after a reign of 28 years of prosperity and adversity. *Justin. Diod. &c.*

AGATHONĒMUS, author of a history of Persia.

AGATHYRNUM, a town of Sicily.

AGATHYRSI, an effeminate nation of Scythia, who had their wives in common. They received their name from Agathyrus, son of Hercules. *Virg. &c.*

AGĀVE, daughter of Cadmus and Hermione, married Echion, by whom she had Pentheus, who was torn to pieces by the Bacchanals. [*Vid. Pentheus.*] She is said to have killed her husband in celebrating the orgies of Bacchus. She received divine honors after death. *Theocrit. Ovid. &c.*

AGAVI, a northern people, who lived chiefly upon milk.

AGĀVUS, one of the sons of Priam.

AGDESTIS, a mountain of Phrygia, in the woods of which Atys was buried.

AGELADES, a celebrated staturary of Argos, who particularly excelled in the beauty and elegance of his proportions. In the age of the Antonines there still were to be seen, at Ægium in Achaia, an infant Jupiter, and a Hercules, made by him. *Plin. Paus.*

AGELASTUS, a surname of Crassus, the grandfather of the rich Crassus. He only laughed once in his life, and that was upon seeing an ass eat thistles. *Cic. &c.*

AGĒNOR, king of Phœnicia, was son of Neptune and Libya, and brother to Belus. He married Telephassa, by whom he had Cadmus, Phœnix, Cilix, and Europa. *Hygin. Ital. &c.* There were also many others who bore this name.

AGENORIA, or **AGENORA**, a goddess among the Romans who presided over industry, whence her name (*ab aggere*). Her temple was upon Mount Aventine.

AGĒNŌRĪDES, a patronymic applied to Cadmus, and the other descendants of Agenor. *Ovid.*

AGESANDER, a famous sculptor of Rhodes, under Vespasian, who made a representation of Laocœon's history, which now passes for the best relic of all ancient sculpture. [*Vid. Laocœon.*]

AGESILĀUS, king of Sparta, of the family of the Agidæ, was son of Doryssus, and father of Archelaus. During his reign Lycurgus instituted his famous laws.—Son of Archidamus, of the family of the *Proclidæ*, made king in preference to his nephew Leotychides. He made war against Artaxerxes, king of Persia, with success; but, in the midst of his conquests in Asia, he was recalled home to oppose the Athenians and Bœotians, who desolated his country. He

defeated his enemies at Coronea; but sickness prevented the progress of his conquests, and the Spartans were beat in every engagement, especially at Leuctra, till he again appeared at their head. Though deformed, small of stature, and lame, he was brave, and a greatness of soul compensated for all the imperfections of nature. When he went, in his 80th year, to assist Tachus, king of Egypt, the servants of the monarch could hardly be persuaded that the Lacedæmonian general was eating with his soldiers on the ground bare-headed, and without any covering underneath. Agesilaus died on his return from Egypt, after a reign of 36 years, 372 B. C., and his remains were embalmed and brought to Lacedæmon. *Justin. Plut. &c.*—There were others of this name, but of inferior note.

AGESIPOLIS, the first king of Lacedæmon, son of Pausanias, obtained a great victory over the Mantineans. He reigned 14 years, and was succeeded by his brother Cleombrotus, B. C. 380. *Xenoph.*

AGESISTRĀTA, the mother of king Agis.

AGGRAMMES, a cruel king of the Gangarides. His father was a hair-dresser, of whom the queen became enamoured, and whom she made governor to the king's children, to gratify her passion. He killed them, to raise Aggrammes, his son by the queen, to the throne. *Curt.*

AGIDÆ, the descendants of Eurysthenes, who shared the throne of Sparta with the Proclidæ. *Virg.*

AGILĀUS, a king of Corinth, who reigned 36 years.

AGIS, a name proper to many of the kings of Sparta, the most famous of whom was he who waged bloody wars against Athens, and restored liberty to many Greek cities. He attempted to restore the laws of Lycurgus at Sparta, but in vain; the perfidy of friends, who pretended to second his views, brought him into difficulties, and he was at last dragged from a temple, where he had taken refuge, to a prison, where he was strangled by order of the Ephori. *Plut.*

AGLĀIA, one of the Graces, sometimes called Pasiphae. [*Vid. Charites.*] *Paus.*

AGLAONĪCE, an Athenian virgin, daughter of Hegemon, was acquainted with astronomy and eclipses, whence she boasted of her power to draw the moon from heaven. *Plut.*

AGLAŌPE, one of the Sirens, [*Vid. Sirenes.*]

AGLAŌPHON, a celebrated Greek painter, mentioned by Pliny.

AGLAUROS, daughter of Erechtheus, the oldest king of Athens. Some make her daughter of Cecrops. She

was changed into a stone by Mercury. [*Vid. Herse.*] *Ovid.*

AGLAUS, the poorest man of Arcadia, pronounced by the oracle more happy than Gyges king of Lydia. *Plin.*

AGNO, one of the nymphs who nursed Jupiter. She gave her name to a fountain on Mount Lyceus. When the priest of Jupiter, after a prayer, stirred the waters of this fountain with a bough, a thick vapor arose, which was soon dissolved into a plentiful shower. *Paus.*

AGNODĪCE, a virgin of Athens, who, in order to learn midwifery, disguised her sex. She practised so successfully, that the midwives became jealous of her. They accused her, in consequence, of corruption, and she was tried before the Areopagus. Being thus accused, she confessed her sex; upon which a law was made to allow free-born women to practise midwifery.

AGNON, son of Nicias, was present at the taking of Samos by Pericles. In the Peloponnesian war he went against Potidæa, but abandoned his expedition through disease. He built Amphipolis, whose inhabitants revolted to Brasidas, whom they regarded as their founder, forgetful of Agnon. *Thucyd. &c.*

AGNONĪDES, a rhetorician of Athens, who accused Phocion of betraying the Piræus to Nicanor. When the people recollected what services Phocion had rendered them, they raised him statues, and put to death his accuser. *Plut.*

AGŌNĀLIA and **AGONIA**, festivals in Rome, celebrated three times a year, in honour of Janus or Agonius. *Ovid. Varro.*

AGŌNES CAPITOLĪNI, games celebrated every fifth year upon the Capitoline hill. Prizes were proposed for agility and strength, as well as for poetical and literary compositions.

AGONIUS a Roman deity, who patronized the actions of men. [*Vid. Agonalia.*]

AGORACRĪTUS, a sculptor of Pharos, B. C. 150. He disputed with Alcamenes about making a statue of Venus, and was defeated in the attempt, according to the decisions of the Athenians. He was displeased with the contempt shewn to his exertions, and he sold his statue to strangers, that it might not remain in the city of Athens, and he gave it the name of Nemesis. *Plin. Paus.*

AGORANOMI, ten magistrates at Athens, who watched over the city and port, and inspected whatever was exposed to sale.

AGORÆA, a name of Minerva at Sparta.

AGRAGAS or **ACRAGAS**, a river, town, and mountain of Sicily; called,

also Agrigentum. The town was built by the people of Gela, who were a Rhodian colony.

AGRARIA LEX was enacted to distribute among the Roman people all the lands which the Romans had gained by conquest. It was first proposed, A. U. C. 267, by the consul Sp. Cassius Vicellinus, and rejected by the senate. It was proposed a second time, A. U. C. 269, by the tribune Licinius Stolo, but with no better success; and so great were the tumults which followed, that one of the tribunes of the people was killed, and many of the senators fined for their opposition. The tribune Tiberius Gracchus, A. U. C. 620, proposed it a third time, and made it pass into a law after much altercation, and commissioners were authorised to make a division of the lands. — This law at first proved fatal to the freedom of Rome under J. Caesar. *Liv.*

AGRAULIA, a festival at Athens in honor of Agraulos. The Cyprians also observed these festivals, by offering human victims.

AGRICOLA, the father-in-law of the historian Tacitus, who wrote his life. He was eminent for his public and private virtues. He was governor of Britain, and first discovered it to be an island. Domitian envying his virtues, recalled him from the province, and ordered him to enter Rome in the night, that no triumph might be granted to him. Agricola obeyed, and retired to a peaceful solitude, and the enjoyment of the society of a few friends. He died in his 56th year, A. D. 93. *Tacit.*

AGRIGENTUM. [*Vid.* Agragas.]

AGRIŌNIA, annual festivals in honor of Bacchus, celebrated generally in the night. They were instituted, as some suppose, because, the god was attended with wild beasts.

AGRIOPAS, a man who wrote the history of all those who had obtained the public prize at Olympia. *Plin.*

AGIRŌPE, the wife of king Agenor.

M. AGRIPPA VIPSANIUS, a celebrated Roman, who obtained a victory over S. Pompey, and favored the cause of Augustus at the battles of Actium and Philippi, where he behaved with great valor. In his expeditions in Gaul and Germany he obtained several victories, but refused the honors of a triumph. After he had retired for two years to Mitylene, in consequence of a quarrel with Marcellus, Augustus recalled him, and as a proof of his regard, gave him his daughter Julia in marriage, and left him the care of the empire, during an absence of two years employed in visiting the Roman provinces of Greece and Asia. He died universally lamented at Rome in the 51st year of his age, 12 B. C., and his body was placed in

the tomb which Augustus had prepared for himself. — There were others of this name, the most remarkable of whom were the grandson of the great Herod, who became tutor to the grandchild of Tiberius, and was soon after imprisoned by the suspicious tyrant. *Tacit. Juv.* — Menenius, a Roman general, who obtained a triumph over the Sabines, appeased the populace of Rome by the well-known fable of the belly and the limbs, and erected the new office of tribunes of the people, A. U. C. 261. *Liv. &c.*

AGRIPPĪNA, a wife of Tiberius.

The emperor repudiated her to marry Julia. — A daughter of M. Agrippa, and grand-daughter to Augustus. She married Germanicus, whom she accompanied into Syria; and when Piso poisoned him, she carried his ashes to Italy, and accused his murderer, who stabbed himself. She fell under the displeasure of Tiberius, who exiled her in an island, where she died A. D. 26, for want of bread. She left nine children, and was distinguished all her life for intrepidity and conjugal affection. — Julia, daughter of Germanicus and Agrippina, married Domitius Ænobarbus, by whom she had Nero. After her husband's death, she married her uncle, the emperor Claudius, whom she destroyed, to make Nero succeed to the throne. After many cruelties, and much licentiousness, she was assassinated by order of her son, and as she expired, she exclaimed, "Strike the belly which could give birth to such a monster." She died A. D. 59, after a life of prostitution and incestuous gratifications. *Tacit.*

AGRISOPE, the mother of Cadmus. *Hygin.*

AGRIUS, a son of Ulysses by Circe.

AGROLAS, an Athenian, who encompassed a part of the citadel of Athens, with walls. The work was continued by Cimon.

AGRON, a king of Illyria, who, after conquering the Ætolians, drank to such excess, that he died instantly, B. C. 231. *Polyb.*

AGROTERA, an anniversary sacrifice of goats offered to Minerva at Athens. It was instituted by Callimachus the Polemarch, who vowed to sacrifice to the goddess so many goats as there might be enemies killed in a battle which he was going to fight against the troops of Darius, who had invaded Attica.

AGYLEUS, and **AGYIEUS**, from a Greek word signifying a street; a surname of Apollo, because sacrifices were offered to him in the public streets of Athens.

AGYLLA, an Etrurian town,

governed by Mezentius, when Eneas landed in Italy.

AGYLLÆUS, a wrestler of Cleonæ, second in strength only to Hercules.

AGYRIUM, a town of Sicily, where Diodorus the historian was born. The inhabitants were called Agyrinenses. *Diod. Sic.*

AGYRIUS, a general of Athens, who succeeded Thrasybulus.

AGYRUS, a tyrant of Sicily, assisted by Dionysius against the Carthaginians. *Diod.*

AHĀLA, the surname of the Servilii at Rome.

AJAX, son of Telamon, was the bravest of all the Greeks in the Trojan war after Achilles. He engaged Hector, with whom at parting he exchanged arms. After the death of Achilles, Ajax and Ulysses disputed their claim to the arms of the dead hero. When they were given to the latter, it is said, that Ajax was so enraged, that he slaughtered a whole flock of sheep, supposing them to be the sons of Atreus, who had given the preference to Ulysses, and stabbed himself with his sword. The blood which ran to the ground from the wound, was changed into the flower hyacinth. His body was buried at Sigæum, some say on Mount Rhætus. His tomb was visited by Alexander. *Homer. Ovid. &c.*—The son of Oileus king of Locris, was surnamed Locrian, in contradistinction to the son of Telamon. He also went with 40 ships to the Trojan war, as being one of Helen's suitors. According to Virgil, Minerva, enraged at the violence offered by him to Cassandra on the night Troy was taken, seized him in a whirlwind, and dashed him against a rock, where he expired, consumed by thunder. *Hom. Virg. Horat.*

AIÐŌNEUS, a surname of Pluto. —A king of the Molossi, who imprisoned Theseus, because he and Perithous attempted to ravish his daughter Proserpine, near the Acheron; whence arose the well-known fable of the descent of Theseus and Pirithous into hell. *Plut. [Vid. Theseus.]*

AIMYĻUS, son of Ascanius, [*Vid. Ascanius*] was, according to some, the progenitor of the noble family of the Æmylii at Rome.

AIUS LOCUTIUS, a deity to whom the Romans erected an altar, because, under that name, a supernatural voice had given warning of the attack about to be made on Rome by the Gauls, in the time of Camillus.

ALABANDA (*α*, or *orum*), an inland town of Caria, abounding with scorpions. *Juven. Cic.*

ALÆA, a surname of Minerva

in Peloponnesus. Her festivals are also called Alæa. *Paris.*

ALÆI, a number of islands in the Persian gulf, abounding in tortoises. *Arrian.*

ALĀLA, the goddess of war, sister to Mars. *Plut.*

ALALCOMENÆ, a city of Bœotia, where some suppose that Minerva was born.

ALALCOMENIA, a daughter of Ogyges, became the nurse of Minerva, according to some, and not Alalcomenes. The people of Haliartus in Bœotia raised her a temple after death, and paid her divine honors, because she was supposed to grant success and favor to good and useful intentions. The heads of animals was her most acceptable sacrifice, according to Suidas.

ALALIA, a town of Corsica, built by the Phocians, destroyed by Scipio, and rebuilt by Sylla.

ALAMANES, an Athenian statuary, who learned his art of Phidias.

ALAMANNI or **ALEMANNI**, a people of Germany, near the Hercynian forest. They were very powerful, and inimical to Rome.

ALANI, a people of Sarmatia, near the Palus Mæotis, who were said to have 26 different languages. *Strab.*

ALARĪCUS, a famous king of the Goths, who plundered Rome in the reign of Honorius. He was greatly respected for his military valor, and during his reign he kept the Roman empire in continual alarms. He died, after a reign of 13 years, A. D. 410.

ALASTOR, an arm-bearer to Sarpedon, king of Lycia, killed by Ulysses. *Ovid.*

ALASON, a river which separated Iberia from Albania.

ALBA SYLVIUS, the son of Latinus Sylvius, succeeded his father in the kingdom of Latium, and reigned 36 years.—Longa, a city of Latium, built by Ascanius, B. C. 1152, on the spot where Æneas found, according to the prophecy of Helenus, and of the god of the river, a white sow with 30 young ones. Fourteen descendants of Æneas reigned there down to Numitor and Amulius. Alba was destroyed by the Romans, 665 B. C., and the inhabitants were carried to Rome. *Liv. Just. &c.*—A city of the Marsi in Italy.—Pompeia, a city of Liguria.

ALBANIA, country of Asia, between the Caspian sea and Iberia.—The Caspian sea is called *Albanum*, as being near Albania. *Plin.*

ALBANUS, a mountain with a lake in Italy, 16 miles from Rome. *Horat.*

ALBINI, two Roman orators of great merit, mentioned by Cicero in *Brut.* This name is common to many tribunes of the people. *Liv. Sallust.*

ALBINOVANUS CELSUS. [*Vid. Celsus.*]

ALBINOVANUS PEDO, a poet contemporary with Ovid. He wrote elegies, epigrams, and heroic poetry. *Ovid. Quint.*

ALBINUS, was born at Adrumetum in Africa, and made governor of Britain, by Commodus. After the murder of Pertinax, he was elected emperor by the soldiers in Britain. Severus had also been invested with the imperial dignity by his own army; and these two rivals, with about 50,000 men each, came into Gaul to decide the fate of the empire. Severus was conqueror, and he ordered the head of Albinus to be cut off, and his body to be thrown into the Rhone, A. D. 198. There were others of this name of less note among the Romans.

ALBION, son of Neptune by Amphitrite, came into Britain, where he established a kingdom, and first introduced astrology and the art of building ships. He was killed at the mouth of the Rhone, with stones thrown by Jupiter, because he opposed the passage of Hercules. *Mela.*—The greatest island of Europe, now called Great Britain. It is called after Albion, who is said to have reigned there; or from its chalky white (*albus*) rocks which appear at a great distance. *Plin. Tacit.*

ALBIS, a river of Germany, now called the *Elbe*, falling into the German Ocean near Hamburg. *Luc.*

ALBŪLA, the ancient name of the river Tiber. *Virg.*

ALBŪNEA, a wood near Tibur and the river Anio, sacred to the Muses. It received its name from a Sibyl, called also Albunea, worshipped as a goddess at Tibur. *Virg.*

ALBURNUS, a mountain of Lucania. *Virg.*

ALBUS PAGUS, near Sidon, where Mark Antony waited the arrival of Cleopatra.

ALBŪTIUS, Titus, an Epicurean philosopher, born at Rome, so fond of Greece and Grecian manners, that he wished not to pass for a Roman. He was made governor of Sardinia; but he grew offensive to the senate, and was banished. It is supposed that he died at Athens.—There were others of this name, but of inferior note.

ALCÆUS, a celebrated lyric poet of Mitylene in Lesbos, about 600 years before the christian æra. He was contemporary with the famous Sappho, to whom he paid his addresses. Of all his works nothing but a few fragments re-

main, found in Athenæus. *Herodot. Horat.*—A son of Androgeus, who went with Hercules into Thrace, and was making of part of the country. *Apol.*

ALCAMENES, one of the Agidæ, king of Sparta, known by his apophthegms. He succeeded his father Telectus, and reigned 37 years. The Helots rebelled in his reign. *Paus.*

ALCANDER, an attendant of Sarpedon, killed by Ulysses.—A Lacedæmonian youth, who accidentally put out one of the eyes of Lycurgus. *Plut. Paus.*

ALCANOR, a Trojan of Mount Ida, whose sons, Pandarus and Bitias, followed Æneas into Italy. *Virg.*

ALCĀTHOE, a poetical name given to Megara, because it was rebuilt by Alcathous, son of Pelops.

ALCĀTHOUS. The most remarkable of this name is the son of Pelops, who being suspected of murdering his brother, came to Megara, where he killed a lion, which had destroyed the king's son. He succeeded to the kingdom of Megara. In commemoration of this, festivals, called Alcatheia, were instituted at Megara. *Paus.*

ALCE, a town of Spain, which surrendered to Gracchus, now *Alcazar*, near the springs of the Tagus, a little above Toledo. *Liv.*

ALCĒNOR, an Argive, who alone with Chromius survived the battle between 300 of his countrymen and 300 Lacedæmonians. *Herodot.*

ALCESTEORALCESTIS, daughter of Pelias, married Admetus. [*Vid. Admetus.*] She, with her sisters, put to death her father, that he might be restored to youth and vigor by Medea, who, however, refused to perform her promise. Upon this, the sisters fled to Admetus, who married Alceste. They were soon pursued by an army headed by their brother Acastus; and Admetus being taken prisoner, was redeemed from death by the generous offer of his wife, who was sacrificed in his stead to appease the shade of her father. *Hygin. Apollod. &c.*

ALCĒTAS. The most remarkable of this name is a king of the Molossi, descended from Pyrrhus, the son of Achilles.—An historian, who gave a description of all the presents dedicated in the Delphian temple.

ALCHĪDAS, a Rhodian, who became enamoured of a naked Cupid of Praxiteles. *Plin.*

ALCHIMĀCHUS, a celebrated painter mentioned by Pliny.

ALCIBIĀDES, an Athenian general, famous for his versatile genius, and natural foibles. He was disciple to Socrates, whose lessons and examples checked, for a time, his vicious propen-

sities. In the Peloponnesian war he encouraged the Athenians to make an expedition against Syracuse. He was chosen general in that war, and in his absence he was accused of impiety. Upon this he fled, and stirred up the Spartans to make war against Athens: when this did not succeed, he retired to Tissaphernes, the Persian general. Being recalled by the Athenians, he obliged the Lacedæmonians to sue for peace, made several conquests in Asia, and was received in triumph at Athens. His popularity was of short duration; the failure of an expedition against Cyrene exposed him again to the resentment of the people, and he fled to Pharnabazus, whom he almost induced to make war upon Lacedæmon. This was told to Lysander, the Spartan general, who prevailed upon Pharnabazus to murder Alcibiades. Two servants were sent for that purpose, and they set on fire the cottage where he was, and killed him with darts as he attempted to make his escape. He died in the 46th year of his age, 404 B. C. after a life of perpetual difficulties. His character has been cleared from the aspersions of malevolence by the writings of Thucydides.

ALCIDĀMAS, of Cos, father to Ctesilla, who was changed into a dove. *Ovid*.—A philosopher, who wrote an *Essay on Death*. *Quintilian*.

ALCIDĀMUS, an Athenian rhetorician, who wrote an eulogy on death, &c. *Cic.* &c.

ALCĪDES, a name of Hercules, from a Greek word signifying *strength*, *αλκος*, or from his grandfather Alcæus.

ALCIMĒDE, the mother of Jason, by Æson.

ALCIMĒDON, a plain of Arcadia, with a cave, the residence of Alcimedon, whose daughter was ravished by Hercules. *Paus.*—An excellent carver. *Vulg.*

ALCINOË, one of Jupiter's nurses. She was honored with a statue in Minerva's temple at Tégæa. *Paus.*

ALCINOUS, a son of Nausithous king of Phæacia, praised for his love of agriculture. He kindly entertained Ulysses, who had been shipwrecked on his coast, and heard the recital of his adventures: whence arose the proverb of the stories of Alcinoüs, to denote improbability. *Hom. Orph.*—There were others of inferior note of this name.

ALCIPHON, a philosopher of Magnesia, in the age of Alexander. There are some epistles in Greek, that bear his name, and contain a very perfect picture of the customs and manners of the Greeks.

ALCIPPE. The most remarkable of this name was a daughter of the

god Mars, by Agrauios. She was ravished by Halirrhotius. *Apollod.*

ALCITHOË, a Theban woman who ridiculed the orgies of Bacchus. She was changed into a bat, and the spindle and yarn with which she worked into a vine and ivy. *Ovid*.

ALCMAN, a very ancient lyric poet born in Sardinia, and not at Lacedæmon, as some suppose. He wrote in the Doric dialect six books of verses, in which, with the amorous strains for which he was remarkable, he celebrated his favourite mistress Megalostira. He flourished B. C. 670. Some fragments of his verses have been preserved by Athenæus and others. *Paus. Plin.* &c.

ALCMÆON, was son of the prophet Amphiaraus and of Eriphyle. His father, going to the Theban war, where he was to perish, charged him to revenge his death upon Eriphyle, who had betrayed him. [*Vid.* Eriphyle.] As soon as he heard of his father's death, he murdered his mother, for which crime the Furies persecuted him, till Phlegæus purified him and gave him his daughter Alphesibœa in marriage. Alcmæon gave her the fatal collar which his mother had received to betray his father, and afterwards divorced her, and married Callirhoe the daughter of Achelous, to whom he promised the necklace he had given to Alphesibœa. When he attempted to recover it, Alphesibœa's brothers murdered him, on account of the treatment he had given their sister, and left his body a prey to wild beasts. [*Vid.* Alphesibœa, Amphiaraus.] *Paus. Ovid.* &c.

ALCMÆONĪDÆ, a noble family of Athens, descended from Alcmæon, who delivered their country from the tyranny of Pisistratus. *Herodot.* &c.

ALCMĒNA, was daughter of Electryon king of Argos, wife of Amphitryon, and mother of Hercules, whom she conceived of Jupiter, who had assumed the form of Amphitryon. For further particulars relating to Alcmæna, *Vid.* Amphitryon, Hercules, Euristheus.

ALCON, an archer, much celebrated for having aimed at a serpent, who had attacked his son, and killing it without touching any part of his son's body; though the serpent had twined round him in many folds.

ALCYONE, or **HALCYONE**, daughter of Æolus, married Ceyx, who was drowned as he was going to consult the oracle. The gods apprized Alcyone, in a dream, of her husband's fate; and when she found, on the morrow, his body washed on the sea-shore, she threw herself into the sea, and was with her husband changed into birds of the same name. *Virg. Ovid.*—One of the Pleiades, daughter of Atlas. She had Arethusa by Neptune, and Eleuthera by Apollo. She, with her sisters, was changed into a constellation. [*Vid.* Pleiades.] *Paus. Hygin.*

—The daughter of Evenus, carried away by Apollo after her marriage. Her husband pursued the ravisher with bows and arrows, but was not able to recover her. Upon this, her parents called her Aleyone, and compared her fate to that of the wife of Ceyx. *Homer.*

ALCYŌNEUS, a giant, brother to Porphyryon. He was killed by Hercules. His daughters, mourning his death, threw themselves into the sea, and were changed into Aleyons, by Amphitrite. *Apollod. &c.*

ALDESCUS, a river rising among the Riphæan mountains and falling into the North sea.

ALĒA, a surname of Minerva, from her temple, built by Aleus, son of Aphidas, in Tegæa in Arcadia. *Paus.*—A town of Arcadia, built by Aleus. It had three famous temples, that of Minerva, Bacchus, and Diana the Ephesian. *Paus.*

ALEBAS, a tyrant of Larissa, killed by his own guards for his cruelties. In his imprecations against his enemy in the Ibis, Ovid wishes he may meet the fate of this savage tyrant. *Ov. in Ib.*

ALĒBION and **DERCINUS**, sons of Neptune, were killed by Hercules, for stealing his oxen in Africa. *Apollod.*

ALECTO, one of the Furies. [*Vid. Eumenides.*]

ALECTRYON, a youth whom Mars, during his amours with Venus, stationed at the door to watch against the approach of the Sun. He fell asleep, and Apollo came and discovered the lovers, who were exposed by Vulcan, in each other's arms, before all the gods. Mars was so incensed that he changed Alectryon into a cock, who, still mindful of his neglect, early announces the approach of the Sun. *Lucian.*

ALECTUS, a British tyrant, living in the reign of Diocletian.

ALEIUS CAMPUS, a place in Lycia, where Bellerophon fell from the horse Pegasus, and wandered over the country till the time of his death. *Homer. &c.*

ALEMANNI or **ALAMANNI**, a people of Germany, unknown till the reign of Caracalla.

ALĒMON, the father of Myscellus. He built Crotona in Magna Græcia. Myscellus is often called Alemonides. *Ovid.*

ALĒSIA or **ALEXIA**, a famous city of the Mandubri, in Gaul, founded on a high hill by Hercules as he returned from Iberia. *Cæs.*

ALETES, a son of Ægisthus, [*Vid. Ægisthus*] murdered by Orestes.

ALĒTHES, the first of the Heraclidæ, who was king of Corinth. *Paus.*

—A companion of Æneas, described as a prudent and venerable old man. *Virg.*

ALETĪDAS, (from αλασμαι, to wander) certain sacrifices at Athens, in remembrance of Erigone, who wandered with a dog after her father Icarus.

ALEUĀDÆ, a royal family of Larissa, in Thessaly, descended from Aleuas, king of that country. They betrayed their country to Xerxes. *Herodot. &c.*

ALEUS, a son of Aphidas, king of Arcadia, famous for his skill in building temples. He married Nerræa, daughter of Pereus, by whom he had Lycurgus, Amphidamus, Cepheus, and also Auge, who became celebrated as the mother of Telephus by Hercules. *Apol.*

ALEXANDER I. son of Amyntas, was the tenth king of Macedonia. He reigned 43 years, and died 451 B. C.

ALEXANDER II. son of Amyntas, second king of Macedonia, was treacherously murdered B. C. 370, by his younger brother Ptolemy. *Justin.*

ALEXANDER III. surnamed the Great, was son of Philip and Olympias. Olympias, during her pregnancy, declared that she was with child by a dragon; and the day that Alexander was born, two eagles perched for some time on the house of Philip, as if foretelling that his son would become master of Europe and Asia. He was pupil to Aristotle during five years, and he received his learned preceptor's instructions with much deference and pleasure, and always respected his abilities. When Philip went to war, Alexander, in his 15th year, was left governor of Macedonia, where he quelled a dangerous sedition, and soon after followed his father to the field, and saved his life in a battle. He was highly offended when Philip divorced Olympias to marry Cleopatra, and even caused the death of Attalus, the new queen's brother. After this he retired from court to his mother Olympias, but was recalled; and when Philip was assassinated, he punished his murderers; and, by his prudence and moderation, gained the affection of his subjects. He conquered Thrace and Illyricum, and destroyed Thebes; and, after he had been chosen chief commander of all the forces of Greece, he declared war against the Persians, who, under Darius and Xerxes, had laid waste and plundered some of the Grecian cities. With 32,000 foot and 5,000 horse, he invaded Asia, and, after the defeat of Darius, at the Granicus, he conquered all the provinces of Asia Minor. He obtained two other celebrated victories over Darius at Issus and Arbela, took Tyre after an obstinate siege of seven months, and the slaughter of 2,000 of the inhabitants in cold blood, and made himself master of Egypt, Media, Syria, and Persia. From Egypt he visited the temple of Jupiter

Ammon, and bribed the priests, who saluted him as the son of their god, and enjoined his army to pay divine honors to him. He built a town, which he called Alexandria, in the most eligible situation on the western side of the Nile, near the coast of the Mediterranean. His conquests were extended to India, where he fought with Porus, a powerful king of the country; and, after he had invaded Scythia, and visited the Indian ocean, he retired to Babylon, loaded with the spoils of the East. His entering the city was foretold, by the magicians, as fatal, and their prediction was fulfilled. He died at Babylon, the 21st of April, in the 32d year of his age, after a reign of 12 years and 8 months of continual success, 323 B. C. During his conquests in Asia, he founded many cities, which he called Alexandria, after his own name. When he had conquered Darius, he ordered himself to be worshipped as a god; and Callisthenes, who refused to do it, was shamefully put to death. He murdered, at a banquet, his friend Clitus, who had once saved his life in a battle, because he enlarged upon the virtues and exploits of Philip, and preferred them to those of his son. His victories and success increased his pride; he dressed himself in the Persian manner, and gave himself up to pleasure and dissipation. On his death-bed he gave his ring to Perdicas, and it was supposed that, by this singular present, he wished to make him his successor. *Curt. Arrian. &c.*—Among the many others of this name, mentioned in ancient history, the following were the most remarkable.—A king of Epirus, brother to Olympias, and successor to Arybas. He banished Timolaus to Peloponnesus, and made war in Italy against the Romans, and observed that he fought with men, while his nephew, Alexander the Great, was fighting with an army of women (meaning the Persians). He was surnamed Molossus. *Justin.*—Ptolemy was one of the Ptolemean kings in Egypt. His mother, Cleopatra, raised him to the throne, in preference to his brother, Ptolemy Lathurus, and reigned conjointly with him. Cleopatra, however, expelled him, and soon after recalled him; and Alexander, to prevent being expelled a second time, put her to death, and for this unnatural action was himself murdered by one of his subjects. *Joseph. Justin. &c.*—Ptolemy, king of Egypt, was son of the preceding. He was educated in the island of Cos, and, falling into the hands of Mithridates, escaped to Sylla, who restored him to his kingdom. He was murdered by his subjects a few days after his restoration. *Appian.*—Ptolemy was king of Egypt, after his brother Alexander, the last mentioned. After a peaceful reign, he was banished by his subjects, and died at Tyre, B. C. 63, leaving his kingdom to the Roman people. *Cic.*—A name given to Paris,

son of Priam. [*Vid. Paris.*]—A cruel tyrant of Phææ, in Thessaly, who made war against the Thebans, and took Pelopidas prisoner. He was murdered B. C. 357, by his wife called Thebe, whose room he had carefully searched every night, fearful of some dagger that might have been concealed to take away his life. *Cic.*—Severus, a Roman emperor. [*Vid. Severus.*]

ALEXANDRIARÆ, the boundaries, according to some, of Alexander's victories near the Tanais. *Plin.*

ALEXANDRIA, the name of some cities which were founded by Alexander, during his conquests in Asia: the most famous are—A great and extensive city, built B. C. 332, which became the capital of Egypt, on the western side of the Delta. The commodities of India were brought there, and thence dispersed among the different countries around the Mediterranean. Alexandria is famous, among other curiosities, for the large library which the pride or learning of the Ptolemies had collected there, at a vast expense, from all parts of the earth. This valuable repository was burnt by the orders of the caliph Omar, in the 7th century; and it is said that during six months, the numerous volumes supplied fuel for the 4000 baths, which contributed to the health and convenience of the populous capital of Egypt. The modern town of Scanderoon has been erected upon its ruins. *Curt.*—Another in Albania.—Another in Arachosia, in India.—The capital of Aria, between Hecatompylon and Bactra.—Another of Carmania.—Another in Cilicia.—Another, the capital of Margiana.—Another of Troas.

ALEXANDROPÖLIS, a city of Parthia, built by Alexander the Great. *Plin.*

ALEXANOR, a son of Machaon, who built, in Sicily, a temple to his grandfather Æsculapius, and received divine honors after his death. *Paus.*

ALEXAS, of Laodicea, was recommended to M. Antony by Timagenes. He was the cause that Antony repudiated Octavia to marry Cleopatra. Augustus punished him severely after the defeat of Antony. *Plut.*

ALEXICÆUS, a surname of Apollo, from his delivering mankind from plagues.

ALEXINUS, remarkable for his attachment to argument. His death was occasioned by a sharp-pointed reed, with which he was wounded, as he swam across the river Alpheus.

ALEXION, a celebrated Roman physician, intimate with Cicero.

ALEXIRHOE, fabled to be the daughter of the river Granicus.

ALEXIS, a comic poet, 336 B. C.

of Thurium, who wrote 245 comedies, of which some few fragments remain.—An ungrateful youth of whom a shepherd is deeply enamoured, in Virgil's *Ecl.* 2. A person of Samos, who attempted to find out the borders of his country by his writings.

ALFĒNUS, a native of Cremona, who, by the force of his genius, and his application, raised himself, from his original profession of a cobbler, to offices of trust at Rome, and at last became consul. *Horat.*

ALCĪDUM, a town of Latium, near Tusculum, about 12 miles from Rome. There is a mountain of the same name in the neighbourhood. *Horat.*

ALIACMON and **HALIACMON**, a river of Macedonia, separating it from Thessaly. It flows into the Ægean sea. *Plin.*

ALIARTUS and **HALIARTUS**, a town of Bœotia, near the river Permessus.—Another in Peloponnesus, on the coast of Messenia. *Stat.*

ALIĒNUS CÆCINA, a quæstor in Bœotia, appointed, for his services, commander of a legion in Germany, by Galba. The emperor disgraced him for his bad conduct, for which he raised commotions in the empire. *Tacit.*

ALIFÆ, **ALIFÀ**, or **ALIPHA**, a town of Italy, near the Vulturnus, famous for the making of cups. *Liv. Horat.*

ALIMENTUS, C. an historian in the second Punic war, who wrote in Greek an account of Annibal, besides a treatise on military affairs. *Liv.*

ALIRROTHIUS, a son of Neptune. Hearing that his father had been defeated by Minerva, in his dispute about giving a name to Athens, he went to the citadel, and endeavoured to cut down the olive, which had sprung from the ground, and given the victory to Minerva; but, in the attempt, he missed his aim, and cut his own legs so severely, that he instantly expired.

ALLEDIUS SEVERUS, a noted glutton in Domitian's reign. *Juv.*

ALLIA, a river of Italy, falling into the Tiber. The Romans were defeated on its banks by Brennus and the Gauls, who were going to plunder Rome, 17th July, B. C. 390. *Plut. Virg. &c.*

ALLŌBRŌGES, a warlike nation of Gaul, near the Rhone, in that part of the country now called *Savoy*. The Romans destroyed their city, because they had assisted Annibal. Their ambassadors were allured by great promises to join in Catiline's conspiracy against his country, but they scorned the offers, and discovered the plot. *Sallust, &c.*

ALLUTIUS, a prince of the Celtiberi, to whom Scipio restored the beautiful princess he had taken in battle.

ALMO, a small river near Rome, falling into the Tiber, in which whatever was consecrated to Cybele was previously purified. The image of the goddess was there annually washed on the 25th of March. It is now called *Rio d' Appio*, as it crosses the Appian way. *Ovid. Lucan. &c.*

ALMON, the eldest of the sons of Tyrrheus. He was the first Rutulian killed by the Trojans; and from the skirmish which happened before and after his death, arose the enmities which ended in the fall of Turnus. *Virg.*

ALŌA, festivals at Athens in honor of Bacchus and Ceres.

ALOËUS, a giant, son of Titan and Terra. He married Iphimedia, by whom Neptune had two sons, Othus and Ephialtus. Aloeus educated them as his own, and, from that circumstance, they have been called Aloidæ. They made war against the gods, and were killed by Apollo and Diana. They grew up nine inches every month, and were only nine years old when they undertook their war. *Homer. Virg. &c.*

ALOÏDES and **ALOÏDÆ**, the sons of Aloeus. [*Vid. Aloeus.*]

ALŌPE, daughter of Cercyon, king of Eleusis, had a child by Neptune, whom she exposed in the woods. The child was preserved, and carried to Alope's father, who, upon knowing the gown in which the child was exposed, ordered his daughter to be put to death. Neptune, who could not save his mistress, changed her into a fountain. The child was called Hippothoon, and placed by Theseus on his grandfather's throne. *Paus. Hygin.*—A town of Thessaly.

ALOPECES, a small village of Attica, remarkable for being the birth-place of Socrates and Aristides.

ALOTIA, festivals in Arcadia, in commemoration of a victory gained over Lacedæmon by the Arcadians.

ALPĒNUS, the capital of Locris.

ALPES, high mountains that separate Italy from Spain, Gaul, Rhætia, and Germany. They are covered with perpetual snows. A traveller is generally five days in reaching the top in some parts. They were supposed for a long time to be impassable. Annibal marched his army over them, and made his way through rocks, by softening and breaking them with vinegar. *Strab. Liv. &c.*

ALPHEIA, a surname of Diana, in Elis. It was given her when the river Alpheus attempted to ravish her without success.—A surname of the nymph Arethusa, because loved by the Alpheus. *Ovid.*

ALPHĒNOR, one of the sons of Niobe.

ALPHESIBŒA, daughter of the

river Phlegeus, married Alemæon, son of Amphiaræus, who had fled to her father's court after the murder of his mother. [*Vid.* Alemæon.]

ALPHESIEÛS, a shepherd, often mentioned in Virgil's eclogues.

ALPHEUS, a famous river of Peloponnesus, which rises in Arcadia, and, after passing through Elis and Achaïa, falls into the sea. The god of this river fell in love with the nymph [*Vide*] Arethusa, and pursued her till she was changed into a fountain by Diana. *Virg. Ovid. &c.*

ALPHIUS or ALFEUS, a celebrated usurer, ridiculed in *Horat. Epod.* 2.

ALPĪNUS (Cornelius), a contemptible poet, whom Horace, in one of his Satires, ridicules for the awkward manner in which he introduced the death of Memnon in a tragedy, and the pitiful style with which he described the Rhine, in an epic poem.

ALTHÆA, daughter of Thestius and Eurythemis, married Ceneus, king of Calydon, by whom she had many children, among whom was Meleager. [*Vid.* Meleager.] *Ovid. Homer. &c.*

ALTHÊMĒNES, a son of Creteus, king of Crete. Hearing that either he or his brother was to be his father's murderer, he fled to Rhodes, where he made a settlement, to avoid becoming a parricide. After the death of all his other sons, Creteus went after his son Althæmenes; when he landed in Rhodes, the inhabitants attacked him, supposing him to be an enemy, and he was killed by the hand of his own son. When Althæmenes knew that he had killed his father, he entreated the gods to remove him, and the earth immediately opened, and swallowed him up. *Apollod.*

ALTHEPUS, a son of Neptune, and Leis, daughter of Orus, who reigned at Trézene, in Peloponnesus, and was succeeded by Saron. His country received the name of Althepia from him. *Paus.*

ALTINUM, a flourishing city of Italy, near Aquilea, famous for its wool. *Plin. Tacit.*

ALTIS, a sacred grove round Jupiter's temple at Olympia. *Paus.*

ALTUS, a city of Peloponnesus.

ALUS, a village of Arcadia, famous for its temple of Æsculapius.

ALYATTES I. a king of Lydia, descended from the Heraclidæ. II. Of the family of the Mermuadæ, was father to Cræsus. He made war against the Medes. He died when engaged in a war against Miletus. A monument was raised on his grave, with the money which the women of Lydia had obtained by prostitution. An eclipse of the sun terminated

a battle between him and Cyaxares. *Herodot.*

ALYBA, a territory near Mysia.

ALYMON, the husband of Circe.

ALYSSUS, a fountain of Arcadia, whose waters could cure the bite of a mad dog. *Paus.*

ALYZIA, a town of Acarnania, on the banks of the Achelous.

AMADŌCUS, a king of Thrace, defeated by his antagonist Seuthes. *Aristot.*

AMALTHÆA, daughter of Melissus, king of Crete, fed Jupiter with goat's milk. Hence some authors have called her a goat, and have maintained that Jupiter, to reward her kindnesses, placed her in heaven, as a constellation, and gave one of her horns to the nymphs who had taken care of his infant years. This horn was called the horn of plenty, and had the power to give the nymphs whatever they desired. [*Vid.* Sibyllæ.] *Diod. Ovid.*

AMALTHĒUM, a public place which Atticus had opened in his country-house, and provided with every thing which could furnish entertainment and convey instruction. *Cic.*

AMANA or AMANAS, a part of Mount Taurus, in Cilicia. *Lucan.*

CN. SAL. AMANDUS, a rebel general, under Dioclesian, who assumed imperial honors, and was at last conquered by Dioclesian's colleague.

AMANTES or AMANTINI, a people of Illyricum, descended from the Abantes of Phocis: their capital town, called Amantia, was on the sea-coast, at the south of Apollonia. *Cic. Cæs.*

AMĀNUS, one of the deities worshipped in Persia. *Strab.*

AMARACUS, one of Cinyras' officers, who was changed into sweet marjoram.

AMARYLLIS, the name of a countrywoman in Virgil's eclogues. Some commentators have supposed that the poet spoke of Rome under this fictitious name.

AMARYNTHUS, a village of Eubœa, whence Diana is called Amarysia, and her festivals in that town Amarynthia. *Paus.*

AMĀSĒNUS, a small river of Latium falling into the Tyrrhene sea. *Virg.*

AMASIA, a city of Pontus, where Mithridates the Great, and Strabo the geographer, were born. *Strab.*

AMASIA or AMISIA, a river of Germany, now the *Ems*, which falls into the German ocean, near Embden. *Tacit. Mela.*

AMĀSIS, a man who, from a common soldier, became king of Egypt.

He made war against Arabia, and died before the invasion of his country by Cambyzes, king of Persia. When Cambyzes came into Egypt, he ordered the body of Amasis to be dug up, and to be insulted and burnt; an action which was very inimical to the religious notions of the Egyptians. *Herodot.*

AMASTRIS, the wife of Dionysius, the tyrant of Sicily. She was sister to Darius, whom Alexander conquered. *Strab.*—Also the wife of Xerxes, king of Persia. [*Vid.* Amestris.]

AMASTRUS, a friend of Æneas, killed by Camilla in the Rutulian war. *Virg.*

AMATA, the wife of king Latinus. She had betrothed her daughter Lavinia to Turnus, before the arrival of Æneas in Italy. She zealously favored the interest of Turnus; and when her daughter was given in marriage to Æneas, she hung herself to avoid the sight of her son-in-law. *Virg.*

AMATHUS (*gen. untis*), now *Limisso*, a city on the southern side of the island of Cyprus, particularly dedicated to Venus. The island is sometimes called Amathusia, a name not unfrequently applied to the goddess of the place. *Ovid. Catul.*

AMAXAMPĒUS, a fountain of Scythia, the waters of which embittered those of the Hypanis.

AMAZŌNES or AMAZONIDES, a nation of famous women who lived near the river Thermodon, in Cappadocia. All their life was employed in wars and manly exercises. They never had any commerce with the other sex, but only for the sake of propagation. Justin says they strangled the males, and the females were carefully educated, as their mothers, in the labors of the field; their right breast was burnt off, that they might hurl a javelin with more force, and make a better use of the bow; from that circumstance, therefore, their name is derived $\alpha non \mu α ζ α$ *mamma*). They founded an extensive empire in Asia Minor, along the shores of the Euxine sea, and near the Thermodon. Themiscyra was the most capital of their towns. Diodorus mentions a nation of Amazons in Africa, more ancient than those of Asia. Some authors, among whom is Strabo, deny the existence of the Amazons, but Justin and Diodorus particularly support it; and the latter says that Penthesilea, one of their queens, came to the Trojan war on the side of Priam, and that she was killed by Achilles. They were conquered by Bellerophon and Hercules. Among their queens, Hippolyte, Antiope, Lampeto, and Marpesia, are the most famous. Curtius says that Thalestris, one of their queens, came to Alexander, whilst he was pursuing his conquests in Asia, for the sake

of raising children from a man of such military reputation; and that after she had remained with him thirteen days, she retired into her country.—Amazonia, the country of the Amazons, near the Caspian sea.

AMAZŌNIUS, a surname of Apollo at Lacedæmon.

AMBARRI, a people of Gallia Celtica. *Cæs.*—A people of Gaul, whose territories lay along the banks of the Arar.

AMBARVĀLIA, processions round the ploughed fields, in honor of Ceres, the goddess of corn, celebrated by the Romans, one about the month of April, the other in July. They went three times round their fields, crowned with oak leaves, singing hymns to Ceres, and entreating her to preserve their corn. The word is derived *ab ambiendis arvis*, i. e. going round the fields. A sow, a sheep, and a bull, called *ambarvaliæ hostiæ*, were afterwards immolated, and the sacrifice has sometimes been called *suovetaurilia*, from *sus*, *ovis*, and *taurus*.

AMBIATINAM, a village of Germany; the birth-place of Caligula.

AMBIGATUS, a king of the Celtæ, in the time of Tarquinius Priscus. The population of his country having become very great, he sent his nephews, Sigovesus and Bellovesus, with two colonies, in quest of new settlements; the former towards the Hercynian forest, and the other towards Italy. *Liv.*

AMBIORIX, a king of the Eburones, in Gaul. He was a great enemy to Rome, and was killed in a battle with Julius Cæsar, in which 60,000 of his countrymen were slain. *Cæs.*

AMBRACIA, a city of Epirus, near the Acheron, the residence of king Pyrrhus. Augustus, after the battle of Actium, called it Nicopolis. *Mela.*

AMBRACIUS SINUS, a bay of the Ionian sea, near Ambracia, about 300 stadia deep, narrow at the entrance, but within near 100 stadia in breadth. *Polyb.*

AMBRŌNES, certain nations of Gaul, who lived upon rapine and plunder. They were conquered by Marius. *Plut.*

AMBRŌSIA, festivals observed in honor of Bacchus, in some cities in Greece, the same as the Brumalia of the Romans.—One of the daughters of Atlas, changed into a constellation after death.—The food of the gods was called *ambrosia*, and their drink *nectar*. The word signifies immortal. It had the power of giving immortality to all those who ate it. It was sweeter than honey, and of a most odoriferous smell. Berenice, Tithonus, and others, were rendered immortal by eating of it. It had also the

power of healing wounds. Apollo, in Homer's *Iliad*, saves Sarpedon's body from putrefaction by rubbing it with ambrosia; and Venus heals the wounds of her son Æneas, in Virgil's *Æneid*, with it. *Homer. &c.*

AMBROSIUS, bishop of Milan, obliged the emperor Theodosius to make penance for the murder of the people of Thessalonica, and distinguished himself by his writings, especially against the Arians. His three books *de officiis* are still extant. He died A. D. 397.

AMBRYSSUS, a city of Phocis; so called from a hero of that name.

AMBÜBAJE, Syrian women of immoral lives and manners, who, in the dissolute period of Rome, attended festivals and assemblies as minstrels. *Horat. Suet. in Ner.*

AMBULLI, a surname of Castor and Pollux, in Sparta.

AMBURRIA, festivals at Rome, which consisted in a solemn procession round the walls of the city (*ambire urbem*), and in the neighbouring fields. Songs in honor of Ceres were sung at them, and her protection implored for agriculture. *Seiv. in Virg.*

AMELES, a river of hell, whose waters no vessel could contain. *Plut.*

AMENÖCLES, a Corinthian, said to be the first Grecian who built a three-oared galley at Samos and Corinth. *Thucyd.*

AMESTRÄTUS, a Sicilian town the inhabitants of which were sold for slaves by the Romans after three sieges.

AMESTRIS, queen of Persia, was wife to Xerxes. She cruelly treated the mother of Artiane, her husband's mistress, and cut off her nose, ears, lips, breast, tongue, and eyebrows. She also sacrificed 14 noble Persian youths, to appease the deities under the earth. *Herodot.*

AMİDA, a city of Mesopotamia, taken by Sapor, king of Persia, after a long siege.

AMILCAR. There were many Carthaginians of this name, the most celebrated of whom was Amilcar, surnamed Barcas, father to the celebrated Annibal. He was general in Sicily during the first Punic war; and after a peace had been made with the Romans he quelled a rebellion of slaves, who had besieged Carthage, and taken many towns of Africa, and rendered themselves so formidable to the Carthaginians, that they begged and obtained assistance from Rome: after this he passed into Spain with his son Annibal, who was but nine years of age, and laid the foundation of the town of Barcelona. He was killed in a battle against the Vettones, B. C. 237. He had formed the plan of an invasion of Italy, by crossing the Alps,

which his son afterwards carried into execution. [*Vid. Annibal.*] His great enmity to the Romans was the cause of the second Punic war. He used to say of his three sons, that he kept three lions to devour the Roman power. *C. Nep. &c.*—There was also another son of Hanno, defeated in Sicily by Gelon, the same day that Xerxes was defeated at Salamis by Themistocles.

AMİMÖNE, a daughter of Danaus, changed into a fountain near Argos. *Ovid.*

AMİNEA, or **AMMINEA**, a part of Campania, where the inhabitants are great husbandmen. *Virg.*

AMİTERNUM, a town of Italy, where Sallust was born. The inhabitants assisted Turnus against Æneas. *Virg.*

AMİZĒNES, a prince who accompanied Nearchus and the Macedonians in their expedition to Asia.

AMİZÖNIUM, a plain on which Theseus was reported to have conquered the Amazons.

AMMĀLO, a festival in honor of Jupiter in Greece.

AMMIANUS, [*Vid. Marcellinus.*]

AMMON and **BROTHAS**, two brothers, famous for their skill in boxing. *Ovid.*

AMMON and **HAMMON**, a name of Jupiter, worshipped in Libya. He appeared under the form of a ram to Bacchus, who, with his army, suffered extreme thirsts in the deserts of Africa, and shewed him a fountain: upon this Bacchus erected a temple to his father, under the name of Jupiter Ammon, i. e. *sandy*, with the horns of a ram. The temple of Jupiter Ammon was in the deserts of Libya, nine days' journey from Alexandria. It had a famous oracle, which was consulted by Hercules, Perseus, and others; but when it pronounced Alexander to be the son of Jupiter, such flattery destroyed its long established reputation. *Ovid. Herodot.*—There was also an oracle of Jupiter Ammon in Ethiopia. *Plin.*—A king of Libya, father to Bacchus. He gave his name to the temple of Hammon, according to *Diod.*

AMMÖNIA, a name of Juno in Elis.

AMMÖNII, a nation of Africa, who derived their origin from the Egyptians and Ethiopians.

AMMÖNIUS, a Platonic philosopher, who had for his pupils Origen and Plotinus.

AMMOTHEA, one of the Nereides. *Hesiod.*

AMNİSUS, a port of Gnosus in Crete, with a small river of the same name. *Callim.*

AMCÆBÆUS, a celebrated player of Athens, who sung at the nuptials of Demetrius.

AMOR, the son of Venus, was the God of Love. [*Vid.* Cupido.]

AMORGES, a Persian general, killed in Caria, in the reign of Xerxes. *Herodot.*

AMORGOS, an island among the Cyclades, where Simonides was born. *Strab.*

AMPELUS, a promontory of Samos.—A town of Crete.—A favorite of Bacchus; son of a satyr and a nymph, who lived on the shores of the Euphrates, in Armenia. He was presented with a vine by the god whose favor he enjoyed; and some time after, while he amused himself in collecting the finest grapes from the branches, he fell down, and was killed on the spot. The god honored his memory by placing him among the constellations. *Ovid. Fast.*

AMPELŪSIA, a promontory on the coast of Mauritania.

AMPHIALĀUS, a famous dancer in the island of the Phæacians. *Homer.*

AMPHIARĀUS, son of Oicleus, or, according to others, of Apollo, accompanied the Argonauts in their expedition. He was famous for his knowledge of futurity. He married Eriphyle, the sister of Adrastus, king of Argos, by whom he had two sons, Alcmaeon and Amphilochus. When Adrastus, at the request of Polynices, declared war against Thebes, Amphiaraus secreted himself, not to accompany his brother-in-law in an expedition in which he knew he was to perish. But Eriphyle, who knew where he had concealed himself, was prevailed upon to betray him by Polynices, who gave her, as a reward for her perfidy, a famous golden necklace set with diamonds. Amphiaraus, being thus discovered, went to the war; but previously charged his son Alcmaeon to put to death his mother Eriphyle, as soon as he was informed that he was killed. Amphiaraus was swallowed up in his chariot by the earth as he attempted to retire from the battle. The news of his death was brought to Alcmaeon, who immediately executed his father's command, and murdered Eriphyle. Amphiaraus received divine honors after death, and he had a celebrated temple and oracle at Oropos in Attica. *Cic. Or. &c.*

AMPHIARAĪDES, a patronymic of Alcmaeon, as being son of Amphiaraus. *Ovid.*

AMPHICRATES. The most celebrated of this name is an Athenian Sophist, banished from his country. He retired to Seleucia, but despising the place, he observed, with all the arro-

gance of false philosophy, that the fish was too large for the dish. *Plut. in Lucul.*

AMPHICTYON, son of Deucalion and Pyrrha, reigned at Athens after Cranaus. *Justin.*—The son of Helenus, who first established the celebrated council of the Amphictyons, composed of the wisest and most virtuous men of some cities of Greece. This august assembly consisted of 12 persons, originally sent by the following states: the Ionians, Dorians, Perhæbians, Bæotians, Magnesians, Phthians, and Æniuians, &c. Other cities in process of time sent also some of their citizens to the council of the Amphictyons, and in the age of Antoninus Pius they were increased to the number of 30. They generally met twice every year at Delphi, and sometimes sat at Thermopylæ. The purpose of their institution was the taking into consideration all matters of difference which might exist between the various states of Greece. Their decisions were held sacred and inviolable, and even arms were taken up to enforce them. *Paus. &c.*

AMPHIDĀMUS, a son of Aleus, brother of Lycurgus. *Paus.*—One of the Argonauts.—A son of Busiris, killed by Hercules.

AMPHIDRŌMIA, a festival observed by private families at Athens, the fifth day after the birth of every child. It was customary to run round the fire with a child in their arms; whence the name of the festivals.

AMPHIGENIA, a town of Messenia, in Peloponnesus.

AMPHILOCHUS, a son of Amphiaraus and Eriphyle. After the Trojan war he left Argos, his native country, and built Amphilochus, a town of Epirus. *Strab.*

AMPHILŶTUS, a soothsayer of Acarnania, who encouraged Pisistratus to seize the sovereign power of Athens. *Herodot.*

AMPHIMĀCHUS, one of Helen's suitors. He went to the Trojan war.

AMPHIMĒDON, a Libyan, killed by Perseus in the court of Cepheus. *Ovid.*—One of Penelope's suitors, killed by Telemachus. *Homer.*

AMPHINŌME, the name of one of the attendants of Thetis. *Hom.*

AMPHINŌMUS, one of Penelope's suitors, killed by Telemachus. *Homer.*

AMPHINŌMUS and **ANAPIUS**, two brothers, who, when Catana and the neighbouring cities were in flames by an eruption from Mount Ætna, saved their parents upon their shoulders. Pluto, to reward their uncommon piety, placed them after death in the island of Leuce, and they received divine honors in Sicily. *Val. Max. &c.*

AMPHION was son of Jupiter, by Antiope. He was born at the same birth as Zethus, on Mount Cytheron, whither Antiope had fled to avoid the resentment of Dirce; and the two children were exposed in the woods, but preserved by a shepherd. [*Vid.* Antiope.] When Amphion grew up, he made such uncommon progress in music, that he is said to have been the inventor of it, and to have built the walls of Thebes at the sound of his lyre. Mercury taught him music, and gave him the lyre. The fable of Amphion's moving stones and raising the walls of Thebes by his harmony, has been explained by supposing that he persuaded by his eloquence a wild and uncivilized people to unite together and build a town to protect themselves against the attacks of their enemies. *Homer. &c.*—Another, the son of Jasus, king of Orchomenos, by Persephone, daughter of Mius, who married Niobe daughter of Tantalus, by whom he had many children, among whom was Chloris, the wife of Neleus. *Homer. &c.*

AMPHIPŒLES, magistrates appointed at Syracuse, by Timoleon, after the expulsion of Dionysius the younger. The office existed for above 300 years. *Diod.*

AMPHIPŒLIS, a town on the Strymon, between Macedonia and Thrace. An Athenian colony, who built it, called it Amphipolis, i. e. a town surrounded on all sides, because the Strymon flowed all around it. It was the cause of many wars between the Athenians and Spartans. *Thucyd.*

AMPHIPŒROS, a surname of Diana, because she carries a torch in both her hands. *Sophocles.*

AMPHIROE, one of the Oceanides. *Hesiod.*

AMPHIS, a Greek comic poet of Athens, contemporary with Plato.

AMPHISBÆNA, a two-headed serpent in the deserts of Libya, whose bite was venomous and deadly. *Lucan.*

AMPHISSA, a daughter of Macareus, beloved by Apollo. She gave her name to a city of Locris, near Phocis, in which was a temple of Minerva. *Ovid.*

AMPHISTHÈNES, a native of Sparta, who in sacrificing to Diana became delirious.

AMPHISTIDES, a man so naturally destitute of intellects, that he seldom remembered he ever had a father. He wished to learn arithmetic, but never could comprehend beyond the figure 4. *Aristot.*

AMPHITEA, the mother of Egialeus, by Cyanippus, and of three daughters, Argia, Deipyle, and Egialea, by Adrastus, king of Argos. She was

daughter to Pronax. *Apollod.*—The wife of Autolycus, by whom she had Anticlea, the wife of Laertes. *Homer.*

AMPHITHEATRUM, a large oval erection at Rome, in which combats of wild beasts were exhibited. They were built of wood till the time of Augustus, when Statilius Taurus erected one of stone.

AMPHITHÈMIS, a Theban, who involved his country in a war with Sparta.

AMPHITHOE, one of the Nereides.

AMPHITRÎTE, daughter of Oceanus and Tethys, married Neptune, though she had made a vow of perpetual celibacy. She had by him Triton, one of the sea deities. She had a statue at Corinth, in the temple of Neptune. She is sometimes called Salatia, and is often taken for the sea itself. *Hesiod. Ovid.*

AMPHITRYON, a Theban prince, son of Alcæus and Hypponome. His sister Anaxo had married Electryon king of Mycenæ, whose sons were killed in a battle by the Teleboans. Electryon promised his crown, and daughter Alcmena, to him who could revenge the death of his sons upon the Teleboans: Amphitryon offered himself, and was received, on condition that he should not approach Alcmena before he had obtained a victory. Jupiter, who was captivated with the charms of Alcmena, borrowed the features of Amphitryon when he was gone to the war, and introduced himself to Electryon's daughter, as her husband returned victorious. Alcmena became pregnant of Hercules by Jupiter, and of Iphiclus by Amphitryon after his return. [*Vid.* Alcmena.] When Amphitryon returned from the war, and had brought back to Electryon the herds which the Teleboans had taken from him, he accidentally killed Electryon, but did not enjoy the kingdom, it being seized by Sthenelus, Electryon's brother, who forced him to retire to Thebes with Alcmena. *Apollod.*

AMPHIUS, a son of Merops the soothsayer, who, in spite of his father's prophecies, attended the siege of Troy, at the head of the inhabitants of some of the Peloponnesian cities. *Homer.*

AMPHOTÈRUS was appointed commander of a fleet in the Hellespont by Alexander. *Curt.*

AMPHRYSUS, a river of Thesaly, near which Apollo, when banished from heaven, fed the flocks of king Admetus. *Virg.*

AMPIA LABIENA LEX. This law was enacted to enable Pompey to appear with a golden crown at theatrical exhibitions; and to grant him the privilege of appearing in triumphal robes at the Circus.

AMPYSĪDES, a patronymic of Mopsus.

AMSACTUS, a lake about the middle of Italy, whose waters are so sulphureous, that they infect and destroy whatever animals come near the place. *Virg.*

AMŪLIUS, king of Alba, was son of Procas, and youngest brother of Numitor. The crown belonged to Numitor by right of birth; but Amulius dispossessed him of it, and even put to death his son Lausus, and consecrated his daughter Rhea Sylvia to the service of Vesta, to prevent her ever becoming a mother. Yet, in spite of all these precautions, Rhea became pregnant by the god Mars, and brought forth twins, Romulus and Remus. Amulius ordered the mother to be buried alive for violating the laws of Vesta, which enjoined perpetual chastity, and the two children to be thrown into the river. They were providentially saved by some shepherds, or, as others say, by a she-wolf; and when they had attained the years of manhood, they put to death the usurper, and restored the crown to their grandfather. *Ovid. Plut. &c.*

AMŸCI PORTUS, a place in Pontus, in which was erected a tomb to the memory of Amycus, king of Bebryces.

AMŸCLA, a daughter of Niobe, who, with her sister Melibœa, was spared by Diana, when her mother boasted herself greater than Diana. *Paus.*—Homer says that all the daughters perished [*Vid. Niobe.*]

AMŸCLÆ. There were two towns of this name, one in Italy, between Caieta and Terracina, to which Virgil gives the epithet *tacite*, in consequence of a law forbidding the report of the attack of the enemy; and the other in Peloponnesus, where Castor and Pollux were born. *Paus. &c.* It was built by Amyclas, son of Lacedæmon and Sparta.

AMŸCLAS, the master of a ship in which Cæsar embarked in disguise. When Amyclas wished to put back to avoid a violent storm, Cæsar, unveiling his head, discovered himself; and bidding the pilot pursue his voyage, exclaimed, *Cæsarem vehis, Cæsarisque fortunam.* *Lucan.*

AMŸCUS. The most remarkable of this name was the son of Neptune, by Melia. He was king of the Bebryces, and famous for his skill in the management of the cestus, at which he challenged all strangers to a trial of strength. When the Argonauts, in their expedition, stopped on his coasts, he treated them with great kindness, and Pollux accepted his challenge, and killed him when he attempted to overcome him by fraud. *Theocrit.*

AMŸDON, a city of Pæonia, in Macedonia, which sent auxiliaries to Priam during the Trojan war. *Homer.*

AMŸMŌNE, daughter of Danaus and Europa, married Enceladus, son of Ægyptus, whom she murdered the first night of her nuptials. It was said that she was the only one of her 50 sisters who was not condemned to fill a leaky tub with water in hell. Neptune became enamoured of her, carried her away, and in the place where she stood he raised a fountain, by striking a rock, called Amymone. She had Nauplius by Neptune. *Ovid. &c.*

AMYNTAS, the name of three Macedonian kings, the second of whom was succeeded by his son Philip, after he had murdered all his brothers. This Philip was father of Alexander the Great. *Justin. &c.*—There were also many others of less note of this name among the ancients.

AMYNTIANUS, a historian in the age of Antoninus, who wrote a treatise in commendation of Philip, Olympias, and Alexander.

AMYNTOR, king of Argos, son of Phrastor. He deprived his son Phœnix of his eyes, to punish him for the violence he had offered to Clytia, his concubine. *Ovid.*

AMYRĪCUS CAMPUS, a plain in Thessaly, near Amyris.

AMŸRIS, a town in Thessaly.

AMYRIUS, a king by whom Cyrus was killed in battle. *Ctesias.*

AMYSTIS, an Indian river emptying itself into the Ganges.

AMŸTHÆON, a son of Cretheus, king of Iolchos. He married Idomene, by whom he had Bias and Melampus. After his father's death he established himself in Messenia, with his brother Neleus. He re-established or regulated the Olympic games.—A son of Hippasus, who assisted Priam in the Trojan war, and was killed by Lycomedes. *Homer.*

AMYTIS, a daughter of Astyages, whom Cyrus married. *Ctesias.*—A daughter of Xerxes, who married Megabyzus, and disgraced herself by her debaucheries.

ANACES, **ANACTES**, a name given to Castor and Pollux. Their festivals were called *Anaceia*. *Plut.*

ANACHARSIS, a Scythian philosopher, 592 B. C., who, on account of his extensive knowledge, has been called one of the seven wise men. He made use of a cart instead of a house. He used to compare laws to cobwebs, which can only stop small flies, and are unable to resist the superior force of large insects. When he returned to Scythia, from Athens, where he had been in the friendship of Solon, he attempted to in-

roduce his laws, which so irritated his brother, who was then on the throne, that he killed him with an arrow. Anacharsis has rendered himself famous among the ancients by his poems on war, the laws of Scythia, &c. Later authors have attributed to him the invention of anchors, and the potter's wheel. The name of Anacharsis is become very familiar to modern ears, by that elegant, valuable, and truly classical work of *Barthelemi*, called the *Travels of Anacharsis*. *Herod.*

ANACIUM, a mountain in the Peloponnesus sacred to Castor and Pollux.

ANACREON, a famous lyric poet of Teos, in Ionia. He was of a lascivious disposition, much given to drinking, and deeply enamoured of a youth called Bathyllus. His odes are still extant, and the uncommon sweetness and elegance of his poetry have been the admiration of every age and country. He lived to his 85th year, and after much pleasure and debauchery, choked himself with a grape stone and expired. His statue was placed in the citadel of Athens, represented as an old drunken man, singing, with every mark of dissipation and intemperance. Anacreon flourished 532 B. C. All that he wrote is not extant.

ANACTORIA and **ANACTORIUM**, a town of Epirus, in a peninsula towards the Gulf of Ambracia. It was founded by a Corinthian colony, and was the cause of many quarrels between the Coreyreans and Corinthians. *Strab.*—An ancient name of Miletus.

ANADYOMÈNE a picture of Venus, painted by Apelles. Augustus gave a large sum for it, and hung it in the temple, dedicated to Julius Cæsar.

ANAGNIA, a city of the Hernici in Latium.

ANAGYROS, a place of Attica which produced an offensive plant, called Anagyris, which grew more fetid the more it was touched: whence arose the proverb of *Anagyrum commovere*, to signify the bringing of misfortunes on one's self. *Strab. Plin.*

ANAÏTIS, a goddess of Armenia. The virgins who were consecrated to her service esteemed themselves more dignified by public prostitution. The festivals of the deity are called *Saccarum Festa*; and when they are celebrated, both sexes assist at the ceremony, and inebriate themselves to such a degree, that the whole is concluded by a scene of the greatest lasciviousness and intemperance. They were first instituted by Cyrus when he marched against the Saccæ. *Strab. 11.*—Diana is also worshipped under this name by the Lydians. *Plin.*

ANAPAUOMÈNOS, a fountain in the grove of Dodona, whose waters could light an extinguished torch. *Plin. Meta.*

ANÄPHE, an island that rose out of the Cretan sea, near Thera, and received this name from the Argonauts, who, in the middle of a storm, suddenly saw the new moon. Apollo was worshipped there, and called Anaphæus. *Ovid. Apollod.*

ANATÖLE, one of the Horæ. *Hygin.*—A mountain near the Ganges, where Apollo ravished a nymph called Anaxibia.

ANAX, a son of Cœlus and Terra, from whom Miletus has been called Anactoria. *Paus.*

ANAXAGÖRAS succeeded his father Megapenthes on the throne of Argos. He shared the sovereign power with Bias and Melampus, who had cured the women of Argos of madness. *Paus.*—A Clazomenian philosopher, disciple to Anaximenes, and preceptor to Socrates and Euripides. He disregarded wealth and honors to indulge his fondness for meditation and philosophy. He travelled into Egypt for improvement, and used to say he preferred a grain of wisdom to heaps of gold. Pericles was in the number of his pupils, and often consulted him in matters of state. The ideas of Anaxagoras concerning the heavens were extravagant. He supposed that the sun was inflammable matter, about the bigness of Peloponnesus; and that the moon was inhabited. The heavens he believed to be of stone, and the earth of similar materials. He at last was accused of impiety, and condemned to die; but he ridiculed the sentence, and said it had long been pronounced upon him by nature. He died in the 72d year of his age, 428 B. C. *Diog. Plut.*—Of this name there were others also of inferior note.

ANAXANDER, of the family of the Heraclidæ, was son of Eurycrates, and king of Sparta. The second Messenian war began in his reign, in which Aristomenes so egregiously signalized himself. *Herodot.*—A general of Megalopolis, taken by the Thebans.

ANAXANDRIDES, son of Leon, and father to Cleomenes 1st, and Leonidas, was king of Sparta.—A comic poet of Rhodes, in the age of Philip and Alexander. He was the first poet who introduced intrigues and rapes upon the stage. He composed about a hundred plays, of which ten obtained the prize. He was starved to death by order of the Athenians, for satirizing their government. *Ar.*

ANAXARCHUS, a philosopher of Abdera, one of the followers of Democritus, and the friend of Alexander. When the monarch had been wounded in a battle, the philosopher pointed to the place, adding, "*that is human blood, and not the blood of a god.*" The freedom of Anaxarchus offended Nicocreon at Alexander's table, and the tyrant, in revenge, seized the philosopher, and

pounded him in a stone mortar with iron hammers. He bore this with much resignation, and exclaimed, "*Pound the body of Anaxarchus; for thou dost not pound his soul.*" Upon this, Nicoreon threatened to cut his tongue, and Anaxarchus bit it off with his teeth, and spit it out into the tyrant's face. *Ovid.*—A Theban general.

ANAXARÊTE, a girl of Salamis, who so arrogantly despised the addresses of Iphis, a youth of ignoble birth, that the lover hung himself at her door. She saw this sad spectacle without emotion or pity, and was changed into a stone. *Ovid. Diog. &c.*

ANAXENOR, a musician to whom Anthony presented the tribute of four cities.

ANAXIAS, a general among the Thebans.

ANAXIBIA, a daughter of Bias, brother to Melampus. She married Pelias, king of Iolchos. *Apollod.* She is called daughter of Dymas by *Hygin.*

ANAXICRATES, an Athenian archon, mentioned by Pausanias.

ANAXIDÄMUS succeeded his father Zeuxidamus on the throne of Sparta. *Paus.*

ANAXILAS and **ANAXILAUS**. The most remarkable of this name was a Messenian, tyrant of Rhegium, who took Zancle, and was so popular during his reign, that when he died, he left his infant sons to the care of one of his servants, whom the citizens chose rather to obey than revolt from their benevolent sovereign's children. *Justin.*

ANAXIMANDER, a Milesian philosopher, the companion and disciple of Thales, was the first who constructed spheres, asserted that the earth was of a cylindrical form, and taught that men were born of earth and water mixed together, and heated by the beams of the sun, that the earth moved, and that the moon received light from the sun. He made the first geographical maps and sun-dials. He died in the 64th year of his age, B. C. 547. *Cic.*

ANAXIMÈNES, a philosopher, son of Erastriatus. He was the disciple of Anaximander, and succeeded him in his school. He said that the air was the cause of every created being, and a self-existent divinity, and that the sun, the moon, and the stars, had been made from the earth. He died 504 years B. C. *Cic.*—A native of Lampsacus, son of Aristocles. He was pupil to Diogenes the Cynic, and preceptor to Alexander the Great, of whose life, and that of Philip, he wrote the history. Besides the life of Philip, he wrote a history of Greece, in 12 books. *Paus.*

ANAXIPÖLIS. There were two of this name, living at Thasos one a

writer of comedies, the other of agriculture.

ANAXIPPUS, a comic writer in the age of Demetrius. He used to say that philosophers were wise only in their speeches, but fools in their actions. *Athen.*

ANAXIS, a Theban historian, author of a history to the time of Philip of Macedon.

ANAXO, a virgin of Trœzene, carried away by Theseus. *Plut.*

ANCÆUS. There are two recorded of this name, both of whom were in the expedition of the Argonauts, and one succeeded Tiphis as pilot of the ship Argo; he afterwards reigned in Ionia, where he married Samia, daughter of the Mæander. *Orpheus Argon.* He was once told by a servant whom he pressed with hard labor in his vineyard, that he never would taste of the produce of his vines. He had already the cup in his hand, and called the prophet to convince him of his falsehood; when the servant, yet firm in his prediction, uttered this well known proverb:

Πολλά μεταξύ πελει κυλινός και
χειλεος ακρου.

*Multa cadunt inter calicem supremaque
labra.*

Ang.—*There is many a slip between the
cup and the lip.*

And that very moment Ancæus was told that a wild bear had entered his vineyard; upon which he threw down the cup, and ran to drive away the beast. He was killed in the attempt.

ANCALITES, a people of Britain near the Trinobantes.

ANCHEMÖLUS, son of Rhætus, king of the Marrubii, in Italy, ravished his mother-in-law, Casperia, for which he was expelled by his father. He fled to Turnus, and was killed by Pallas, son of Evander, in the wars of Æneas against the Latins. *Virg.*

ANCHIÄLE and **ANCHIALA**, a city on the sea-coast of Phœnicia. Sardanapalus, the last king of Assyria, built it in one day. The founder was buried there, and had a statue, under which was a famous inscription, denoting the great dissipation which distinguished all his life. *Plin.*—There were two other cities of this name, one in Thrace, and the other in Epirus.

ANCHIMOLIUS, a Spartan general sent against the Pisistratidæ, and killed in the expedition. *Herodot.*—A son of Rhætus.

ANCHINOE, a daughter of Nîlus, and wife of Belus. *Apollod.*

ANCHISE, a city of Italy.

ANCHÏSES, a son of Capys, by Themis, daughter of Ilus. He was of such a beautiful complexion, that Venus

came down from heaven on Mount Ida to enjoy his company. The goddess became pregnant, and forbade Anchises ever to mention the favors he had received, on pain of being struck with thunder. The child which Venus brought forth was called Æneas; he was educated as soon as born by the nymphs of Ida, and, when of a proper age, was entrusted to the care of Chiron, the centaur. When Troy was taken, he accompanied his son in his voyage towards Italy, and died in Sicily in the 80th year of his age, and the anniversary of his death was afterwards celebrated by his son and the Trojans on his tomb on Mount Eryx. Some authors have maintained, that Anchises was struck blind with thunder because he forgot the injunctions of Venus, and boasted at a feast that he had enjoyed her favors. *Hesiod. &c.*—Virgil, in the 6th book of the *Æneid*, introduces him in the Elysian fields, relating to his son the fates that attended him, and the fortune of his descendants, the Romans. [*Vid. Æneas.*] *Virg.*

ANCHISIA, a mountain, at the foot of which stood the monument of Anchises.

ANCHISIÄDES, a patronymic of Æneas, as being son of Anchises. *Virg.*

ANCHOE, a lake.—A town near the mouth of the Cephissus.

ANCHŪRUS, a son of Midas, king of Phrygia, who sacrificed himself for the good of his country, when the earth had opened and swallowed up many buildings. The oracle had given for answer, that the gulf would never close if Midas did not throw into it that which he held most precious. Though the king had parted with many things of immense value, yet the gulf continued open, till Anchurus, thinking himself the most precious of his father's possessions, took a tender leave of his wife and family, and leaped into the earth, which closed immediately over his head. *Paus.*

ANCILE and **ANCYLE**, a sacred shield, which, according to the Roman authors, fell from heaven in the reign of Numa, when the Roman people labored under a pestilence. The origin of the word may be collected from the following two verses of Ovid:

*Inque Ancyle vocat, quod ab omni parte
recisum est,
Quemque notes oculis, angulus omnis
abest.*

Upon the preservation of this shield depended the fate of the Roman empire. Numa ordered 11 of the same form to be made; that if any attempt to carry off the real one was made, it might be found difficult to distinguish it. They were kept in the temple of Vesta, and an order of priests was chosen to watch over their safety. These priests were called *Salii*, and were twelve in number; they carried every year, on the 1st of March, the

shields in a solemn procession round the walls of Rome, dancing and singing praises to the god Mars. This *Ancylion festum* continued three days, during which every important business was stopped. *Virg. Ovid. &c.*

ANCON and **ANCONA**, a town of Picenum, built by the Sicilians, with a harbour in the form of a crescent, on the shores of the Adriatic. *Pin. Luc.*

ANCUS MARTIUS, the 4th king of Rome, was grandson to Numa, by his daughter. He waged a successful war against the Latins, Veientes, Fidenates, Volsci, and Sabines, and joined Mount Janiculum to the city by a bridge, and inclosed Mount Martius and the Aventine within the walls of the city. He extended the confines of the Roman territories to the sea, where he built the town of Ostia, at the mouth of the Tiber. He inherited the valor of Romulus with the moderation of Numa. He died B. C. 616, after a reign of 24 years, and was succeeded by Tarquin the elder. *Liv. &c.*

ANCŪRÆ, a town in Phrygia.—A town in Sicily.

ANDA, a city of Africa.

ANDABÄTÆ, certain gladiators who fought blindfolded. *Cic.*

ANDANIA, an Arcadian city, deriving its name from the Gulp, near which it is situated.—The birth-place of Philopæmen.

ANDEGAVIA, a country of Gaul, near the Turones and the ocean. *Tacit.*

ANDES, a nation among the Celtæ. *Cæs.*—A village of Italy, near Mantua, where Virgil was born.

ANDOCĪDES, an Athenian orator, who lived in the age of Socrates the philosopher, and was intimate with the most illustrious men of his age. Plutarch has written his life in 10 orat. Four of his orations are extant.

ANDRAGÄTHUS, a person, whom Lysander bribed to betray his country.

ANDRÆMON, the father of Thoas, married Gorge, daughter of Æneus, whom he succeeded on the throne of Calydon. He died at Amphissa, where his tomb was still to be seen in the age of the Antonines. *Homer. Apollod.*

ANDRAMŶLÆS, a king of Lydia, who castrated women, and made use of them as eunuchs. *Athen.*

ANDRĒAS, a man of Panormum, who wrote an account of all the remarkable events that had happened in Sicily. *Athen.*

ANDRICLUS a river falling into the Seamander.—A mountain in Cilicia.

ANDRICLUS, author of a history of the Island of Naxos.

ANDRISCUS, a worthless person called Pseudo-philippus, on account of the likeness of his features to king Philip. He incited the Macedonians to revolt against Rome. He was conquered and led in triumph by Metellus. *Flor.*

ANDROCLĒA, a daughter of Antipœnus of Thebes. She, with her sister Alcida, sacrificed herself in the service of her country, when the oracle had promised the victory to her countrymen, who were engaged in a war against Orchomenos, if any one of noble birth devoted himself for the glory of his nation. Antipœnus refused to do it, and his daughters cheerfully accepted it. They received great honors after death. *Paus.*

ANDROCLIDES, a noble Theban, who defended the democratical against the encroachments of the oligarchical power. He was killed by one of his enemies.

ANDRŌCLUS, the son of Codrus. He reigned in Ionia, and took Samos and Ephesus.

ANDROCŶDES, a physician, who wrote the following letter to Alexander : — *Vinum potaturus, Rex, memento te bibere sanguinem terræ, sicuti venenum est hominī cicutā, sic et vinum.* *Plin.*

ANDRŌDUS, a slave, who in the Roman circus was recognised by a lion, from the foot of which he had extracted a thorn. The history is related in full by Aulus Gellius.

ANDRŌGEOS, son of Minos and Pasiphae, was famous for wrestling. He overcame every antagonist at Athens, and became the favorite of the people. Ægeus, king of Athens, grew jealous of his popularity, and caused him to be assassinated as he was going to Thebes. Some say that he was killed by the wild bull of Marathon. Minos declared war against Athens to revenge the death of his son; and peace was at last re-established, on condition that Ægeus sent yearly seven boys and seven girls from Athens to Crete, to be devoured by the minotaur. [*Vid.* Minotaurus.] *Virgil.* &c.

ANDROGŶNÆ, a nation of Africa, bearing the characteristics of the male and female sex, one of their breasts being that of a man, and the other that of a woman. *Plin.*

ANDRŌMĀCHE, daughter of Eetion, king of Thebes in Cilicia, married Hector, son of Priam, king of Troy, by whom she had Astyanax. During the Trojan war she remained employed in her domestic concerns. Her parting with Hector has always been deemed the best and most pathetic of all the passages in Homer's Iliad. She received the news of her husband's death with extreme sorrow; and, after the taking of Troy, she had the misfortune to see

her only son Astyanax thrown headlong, by Neoptolemus, from the walls of the city. (*Seneca in Troad.*) In the division of the prisoners by the Greeks, she fell to the share of Neoptolemus, who treated her as his wife, and carried her to Epirus. He afterwards repudiated her, and she then married Helenus, son of Priam, who, as herself, was a captive of Pyrrhus. *Homer. &c.* She reigned with her husband over part of the country, and she received there Æneas and his followers, on their way to Italy. *Homer. Virg. &c.*

ANDROMĀCHUS. There were many of this name, the most remarkable of whom was a general of Alexander, to whom Parmenio gave the government of Syria. He was burnt alive by the Samaritans. *Curt.*

ANDRŌMĒDA, a daughter of Cepheus, king of Æthiopia, by Cassiope. She was promised in marriage to Phineus, her uncle, when Neptune drowned the kingdom, and sent a sea monster to ravage the country, because Cassiope had boasted herself fairer than Juno and the Nereides. The oracle of Jupiter Ammon was consulted, and nothing could stop the resentment of Neptune if Andromeda was not exposed to the sea monster. She was accordingly tied naked on a rock, and at the moment that the monster was going to devour her, Perseus, who returned through the air from the conquest of the Gorgons, saw her, and was captivated with her beauty. He promised to deliver her, and destroy the monster, if he received her in marriage as a reward for his trouble. Cepheus consented, and Perseus changed the sea monster into a rock, by shewing him Medusa's head, and untied Andromeda, and married her. The marriage was opposed by Phineus, who, after a bloody battle, was changed into a stone by Perseus. Some say that Minerva made Andromeda a constellation in heaven after her death. [*Vid.* Medusa, Perseus.] *Cic. &c.*

ANDRON. The most remarkable of this name was a man set over the citadel of Syracuse by Dionysius. Hermocrates advised him to revolt from the tyrant, which he refused to do. The tyrant put him to death for not discovering that Hermocrates had incited him to rebellion. *Polyæn.*

ANDRONĪCUS. The most notable of this name was a peripatetic philosopher of Rhodes, who flourished 59 years B. C. He was the first who published and revised the works of Aristotle and Theophrastus. His periphrasis is still extant. *Livius.* [*Vid.* Livius.] — An Athenian astronomer, who erected a marble octagonal tower to the eight principal winds, on which was placed a Triton by way of a weather-cock.

ANDROPHĀGI, a savage nation of European Scythia. *Herodot.*

ANDROPOMPUS, a native of

Thebes, who by a fraud killed Xanthus in single combat.

ANDROS, an island in the Ægean sea, known by the different names of Epagrys, Antandros, Lasia, Cauros, Hydrussa, Nonagria. Its chief town was called Andros.

ANDROSTHÈNES, one of Alexander's generals.—A governor of Thessaly, who favored the interests of Pompey. He was conquered by J. Cæsar. *Cæs.*

ANELONTIS, a river near Colophon.

ANERASTUS, a king of Gaul.

ANFINOMUS and **ANAPIUS**, two wealthy brothers, who neglected all their possessions to save the life of their aged parents from the consuming lava of Ætna. The fire, adds the fabulous history, spared them while it consumed others by their side. *Strab. Arist.*

ANGELIA, one of the daughters of Mercury.

ANGELION, the statuary who made the statue of Apollo at Delphi.

ANGLI, a people of Germany, at the north of the Elbe, from whom, as being a branch of the Saxons, the English have derived their name. *Tacit.*

ANGUITIA, a wood in the country of the Marsi, between the lake Fucinus and Alba. Serpents, it is said, could not injure the inhabitants, because they were descended from Circe, whose power over these venomous creatures has been much celebrated. *Virg.*

ANIA, a Roman widow, celebrated for her beauty. One of her friends advised her to marry again. "No," said she, "if I marry a man as affectionate as my first husband, I shall be apprehensive for his death; and if he is bad, why have him, after such a kind and indulgent one?"

ANICIUS GALLUS triumphed over the Illyrians and their king Gentius, and was prætor of Rome, A. U. C. 585.—A consul with Corn. Cethegus, A. U. C. 594.—Probus, a Roman consul in the fourth century, famous for his humanity.

ANIGRUS, a river of Thessaly, where the Centaurs washed the wounds which they had received from Hercules, and made the waters unwholesome. *Ovid.* The nymphs of this river are called Anigriades.

ANIO and **ANIEN**, a river of Italy, flowing through the country of Tibur, and falling into the river Tiber, about five miles to the north of Rome. It receives its name from Anius, a king of Etruria, who drowned himself there. *Stat. &c.*

ANITORGIS, a city of Spain,

near which a battle was fought between Asdrubal and the Scipios. *Liv.*

ANIUS, son of Apollo and Rhea, was king of Delos, and father of Andrus. He had by Dorippe three daughters, Oeno, Spermo, and Elais, to whom Bacchus had given the power of changing whatever they pleased into wine, corn, and oil. When Agamemnon went to the Trojan war, he wished to carry them with him to supply his army with provisions; but they complained to Bacchus, who changed them into doves. *Ovid.*

ANNA, a goddess, in whose honor the Romans instituted festivals. She was, according to some, Anna, the daughter of Belus and sister of Dido, who, after her sister's death, fled from Carthage, which Jarbas had besieged, and came to Italy, where Æneas met her as he walked on the banks of the Tiber, and gave her an honorable reception for the kindness she had shown to him when he was at Carthage. In consequence of the jealousy of Lavinia, she fled to the river Numicus, of which she became a deity. Her festivals were celebrated the 15th of March, and sacrifices were offered to her under the name of *Anna Perenna*, to obtain a long and happy life: and hence the words *Annare & Perennare*. The ancients entertained different opinions respecting this goddess.

ANNA COMNENA, a princess of Constantinople, known to the world for the Greek history which she wrote of her father Alexius, emperor of the east. Gibbon says, that an elaborate affectation of rhetoric and science betrays in every page the vanity of a female author.

ANNALES, a chronological history, which gives an account of all the important events of every year in a state, without entering into the causes which produced them. The *Annals* of Tacitus may be considered in this light.

ANNIBAL, a celebrated Carthaginian general, son of Amilcar. He was educated in his father's camp, and enured from his early years to the labors of the field. He passed into Spain when nine years old, and, at the request of his father, took a solemn oath he never would be at peace with the Romans. After his father's death, he was appointed over the cavalry in Spain; and some time after, upon the death of Asdrubal, he was invested with the command of all the armies of Carthage, though not yet in the 25th year of his age. In three years of continual success, he subdued all the nations of Spain which opposed the Carthaginian power, and took Saguntum, after a siege of eight months. This was the cause of the second Punic war. He levied three large armies, one of which he sent to Africa, he left another in Spain, and marched at the head of the third towards Italy. He came to the

Alps, deemed almost inaccessible, and gained the top in nine days, having softened the rocks with fire and vinegar. After he had defeated P. Corn. Scipio and Sempronius, near the Rhone, the Po, and the Trebia, he crossed the Apennines, and invaded Etruria. He defeated the consul Flaminius, near the lake Trasimenus, and soon after met the two consuls, C. Terentius and L. Æmilius, at Cannæ. His army consisted of 40,000 foot, and 10,000 horse, when he engaged the Romans at the celebrated battle of Cannæ. No less than 40,000 Romans were killed; and, as a sign of his victory, he sent to Carthage three bushels of gold rings which had been taken from 5630 Roman knights slain in the battle. He did not make a proper use of his victory by not marching immediately to Rome, which gave the enemy some respite, and contributed to renovate their spirits; but retired to Capua, which, on account of its pleasures and luxury, became a *Cannæ* to him. After the battle of Cannæ the Romans became more cautious; and, after many important debates in the senate, it was decreed that war should be carried into Africa, to remove Annibal from the gates of Rome; and Scipio, who proposed the plan, was empowered to put it into execution. This recalled Annibal from Italy. The seat of war being thus transferred, he and Scipio met near Carthage, and determined to come to a general engagement. The battle was fought near Zama: Scipio made a great slaughter of the enemy, 20,000 were killed, and the same number made prisoners. Annibal, after he had lost the day, fled to Adrumetum, afterwards to Syria, to king Antiochus, whom he advised to make war against Rome. Antiochus being conquered by the Romans, and distrusting Annibal, agreed to deliver him up to them; being apprised of this, Annibal left the court of Antiochus, and fled to Prusias, king of Bithynia, whom he encouraged to declare war against Rome. The senate having received intelligence that Annibal was in Bithynia, immediately sent ambassadors to demand him of Prusias. The king was unwilling to betray Annibal, though he dreaded the power of Rome; but Annibal extricated him from his embarrassment by taking a dose of poison which he always carried with him in a ring on his finger. As he breathed his last he exclaimed *Solvamus diuturnâ curâ populum Romanum, quando mortem senis expectare longum censet*. He died in his 70th year, according to some, about 182 years B. C. That year was famous for the death of the three greatest generals of the age, Annibal, Scipio, and Philopœmen. Livy has painted the character of Annibal like an enemy; and it is much to be lamented that a great historian has withheld the tribute due to the merits and virtues of the greatest general. *Liv. &c.*—The son of the great

Annibal was sent by Himilco to Lilybæum, which was besieged by the Romans, to keep the Sicilians in their duty. *Polyb.*—There were also other Carthaginians of inferior note of this name.

ANNICÆRIS, who from being actuated with the desire of excelling in driving a chariot, became a philosopher, and established a sect at Cyrene, which taught that all good consisted in pleasure.

ANNIUS SCAPULA, a Roman of great dignity, put to death for conspiring against Cassius. *Hirt. Alex.*

ANNO and HANNO. This name has been common to many Carthaginians who signalized themselves among their countrymen during the Punic wars against Rome, and in their wars against the Sicilians. The most conspicuous, however, is the general who was conquered in Spain by Scipio, and sent to Rome. He was the son of Bomilear, whom Annibal sent privately over the Rhone to conquer the Gauls. *Liv.*

ANSER, a Roman poet, ridiculed by Ovid, Virgil, and Propertius.

ANSIBARII, a people of Germany. *Tacit.*

ANTÆA, the wife of Proteus. *Homer.*

ANTÆUS, a king of Scythia, who said that the neighing of a horse was far preferable to the music of Istménias, a famous musician, who had been taken captive. *Plut.*

ANTÆUS, a giant of Lixus, in Libya, son of Terra and Neptune. He was so strong in wrestling, that he boasted that he would erect a temple to his father with the skulls of his conquered antagonists. Hercules attacked him, and, as he received new strength from his mother as often as he touched the ground, the hero lifted him up in the air, and squeezed him to death in his arms. *Juv.*—A friend of Turnus killed by Æneas.

ANTAGÖRAS. The most remarkable of this name was a Rhodian poet, much admired by Antigonus. One day, as he was cooking some fish, the king asked him whether Homer ever dressed any meals when he was recording the actions of Agamemnon. "And do you think," replied the poet, "that he ψ λαοι τ' επιτετραφαται και τεσσα μεμηλε, ever inquired whether any individual dressed fish in his army?" *Plut.*

ANTALCIDAS of Sparta, son of Leon, was sent into Persia, where he made a peace with Artaxerxes very disadvantageous to his country, by which, B. C. 387, the Greek cities of Asia became tributary to the Persian monarch. *Plut.*

ANTANDER, a brother of Agathocles, tyrant of Sicily. *Justin.*

ANTANDROS, a city of Troas, inhabited by the Leleges, near which Æneas built his fleet after the destruction of Troy. *Virg.*

ANTEIUS PUBLIUS was appointed over Syria, by Nero. He was accused of sedition and conspiracy, and drank poison, which, operating slowly, obliged him to open his veins. *Tacit.*

ANTEMNÆ, a city of the Sabines, between Rome and the Anio. *Virg.*

ANTENIUS, a celebrated sculptor, architect, &c. distinguished for the erection of the church of St. Sophia, at Constantinople, assisted by Isidorus, under the auspices of the emperor Justinian. Gibbon has given an elegant description of this famous edifice. *Roman Hist.* c. 40.

ANTĒNOR, a Trojan prince, related to Priam. It is said that, during the Trojan war, he always kept a secret correspondence with the Greeks. In the council of Priam, Homer introduces him as advising the Trojans to restore Helen, and conclude the war. He advised Ulysses to carry away the Trojan palladium, and encouraged the Greeks to make the wooden horse, which, at his persuasion, was brought into the city of Troy by a breach made in the walls. Æneas has been accused of being a partner of his guilt. After the destruction of his country, Antenor migrated to Italy, near the Adriatic, where he built Padua. *Virg. Homer.*

ANTENIDORES, a patronymic given to the three sons of Antenor, all killed during the Trojan war. *Virg.*

ANTĒROS, (*ἀντίερος* against love), a son of Mars and Venus. He did not, as the name imports, preside over an opposition to love, but he was the god of mutual love, &c. Venus had complained to Themis that her son Cupid always continued a child, and was told that, if he had another brother, he would grow up in a short space of time. As soon as Anteros was born, Cupid felt his strength increase, and his wings enlarge; but, if ever his brother was at a distance from him, he found himself reduced to his ancient shape. From this circumstance it is seen that return of passion gives vigor to love. They were always painted in the Greek academies, to inform the scholars that it is their immediate duty to be grateful to their teachers, and to reward their troubles with love and reverence. *Cic.*—A grammarian of Alexandria in the age of the emperor Claudius.

ANTHEAS, a son of Eumelus, killed in attempting to sow corn from the chariot of Triptolemus drawn by dragons. *Paus.*

ANTHEDON, a city of Bœotia, formerly inhabited by Thracians. *Hom.*

ANTHĒMIS, an island in the Mediterranean, the same as the Ionian Samos. *Strab.*

ANTHĒMUS, a city of Macedonia.

ANTHEMUSIA, a city of Mesopotamia.

ANTHĒNE, a town of Peloponnesus.

ANTHERMUS, a Chian sculptor. He and his brother Bupalus made a statue of the poet Hipponax, which caused universal laughter, on account of the deformity of its countenance. The poet, upon this, inveighed with so much bitterness against the statuaries, that they hung themselves. *Plin.*

ANTHESPHORIA, festivals celebrated in Sicily, in honor of Proserpine, who was carried away by Pluto as she was gathering flowers. *Claud.*—Also at Argos, in honor of Juno, who was called Anthēia. *Paus.*

ANTHETERIA, festivals in honor of Bacchus, among the Greeks, celebrated in the month Anthesterion, whence the name is derived. They continued three days. The best drinker was rewarded with a crown of leaves, or rather of gold, and with a cask of wine, and the slaves had the permission of being merry and free during these festivals. On the second day it was customary to ride out on chariots, and ridicule the passers by. *Ælian.*

ANTHEUS, a son of Antenor, much esteemed by Paris.—One of the companions of Æneas. *Virg.*

ANTHĪA, a sister of Priam, seized by the Greeks. She compelled the people of Pallene to burn their ships, and built Scione. *Polyæn.*

ANTHIUM a city of Italy.—A town of Thrace, called afterwards Apollonia.

ANTHIUS, (*flowery*), a name of Bacchus worshipped at Athens.

ANTHŌRES, a companion of Hercules, who followed Evander, and settled in Italy. He was killed in the war of Turnus against Æneas. *Virg.*

ANTHROPOPHĀGI, a people of Scythia that fed on human flesh. They lived near the country of the Mesagetæ. *Plin.*

ANTHYLLA, a city of Egypt, on the Canopic mouth of the Nile. It maintained the queens of the country in shoes, or, according to Athenæus l. in girdles. *Herodot.*

ANTIA LEX was, for the suppression of luxury at Rome, enacted by Antius Restio, who afterwards never supped abroad for fear of being himself a witness of the profusion and extravagance which his law meant to destroy, but without effect.

ANTIAS, the goddess of fortune, chiefly worshipped at Antium.

ANTICLEA, a daughter of Autolycus and Amphithea. Her father, who was a famous robber, permitted Sisyphus, son of Æolus, to enjoy the favors of his daughter, and Anticlea was really pregnant of Ulysses when she married Laertes, king of Ithaca. Laertes was nevertheless the reputed father of Ulysses. Ulysses is reproached by Ajax in *Ovid. Met.* as being the son of Sisyphus. It is said that Anticlea killed herself when she heard a false report of her son's death. *Homer.*—A daughter of Diocles, who married Machaon, the son of Æsculapius, by whom she had Nicomachus and Gorgasus. *Paus.*

ANTICLES, an Athenian victor at the Olympian games.—A person, who conspired with Hermolæus against the life of Alexander.

ANTICLIDES, a Greek historian, whose works are now lost. They are often quoted by *Athenæus* & *Plut.* in *Alex.*

ANTICYRA, two towns of Greece, the one in Phocis, and the other near Mount Oeta, both famous for the hellebore which they produced. This plant was of infinite service to cure diseases, and particularly insanity; hence the proverb *Naviget Anticyram.* *Hor.* &c.

ANTIDOTUS, an excellent painter, pupil of Euphranon. *Plin.*

ANTIGÈNES, one of Alexander's generals, publicly rewarded for his valor. *Curt.*

ANTIGENIDAS, a famous musician of Thebes, disciple to Philoxenus.

ANTIGONA, daughter of Berenice, was wife to king Pyrrhus. *Plut.*

ANTIGONE, daughter of Œdipus king of Thebes, by his mother Jocasta. She buried by night her brother Polynices, against the positive orders of Creon, who, when he heard of it, ordered her to be buried alive. She however killed herself before the sentence was executed; and Hæmon, the king's son, who was passionately fond of her, and had not been able to obtain her pardon, killed himself on her grave. The death of Antigone is the subject of one of the tragedies of Sophocles. The Athenians were so pleased with it at the first representation, that they presented the author with the government of Samos. This tragedy was represented 32 times at Athens without interruption. *Sophocl.* &c.—A daughter of Laomedon. She was the sister of Priam, and was changed into a stork for comparing herself to Juno. *Ovid.*

ANTIGONIA, a name common to six different towns in Europe and Asia.

ANTIGÖNUS, one of Alexander's generals, supposed to be the illegitimate son of Philip. In the division of the provinces after Alexander's death, he received Pamphylia, Lycia, and Phrygia. He united with Antipater and Ptolemy, to destroy Perdiccas and Eumenes; and, after the death of Perdiccas, he made continual war against Eumenes, whom, after three years of various fortune, he took prisoner, and ordered to be starved. He afterwards declared war against Cassander, whom he conquered. He obliged Seleucus to retire from Syria, and fly for refuge and safety to Egypt. Ptolemy, who had established himself in Egypt, promised to defend Seleucus; and, from that time, all friendship ceased between Ptolemy and Antigonus, and a new war was begun, in which Demetrius, the son of Antigonus, conquered the fleet of Ptolemy, near the island of Cyprus, and took 16,000 men prisoners, and sunk 200 ships. After this famous naval battle, which happened 26 years after Alexander's death, Antigonus and his son assumed the title of kings, and their example was followed by all the rest of Alexander's generals. The power of Antigonus was now become so formidable, that Ptolemy, Seleucus, Cassander, and Lysimachus, combined together to destroy him; yet Antigonus despised them, and said that he would disperse them as birds. He attempted to enter Egypt, in vain, and gained many victories over them; but, at last, he received so many wounds in a battle that he could not survive them, and died in the 80th year of his age, 301 B. C. During his life he was master of all Asia Minor, as far as Syria.—There were many others of this name, two of them kings of Macedonia, and one of Judea. *Justin.* &c.

ANTILCO, tyrant of Colchis. At his death the principal citizens established an oligarchy.

ANTILIBANUS, a mountain of Syria, opposite Mount Libanus, near which the Orontes flows. *Strab.*

ANTILÖCHUS, a Trojan, bribed by Paris to oppose the restoration of Helen to the Greek ambassadors, Menelaus and Ulysses.—A king of Messenia.—The eldest son of Nestor by Eurydice. He went to the Trojan war with his father, and was killed by Memnon, the son of Aurora. Hyginus mentions (fab. 252.) that he was exposed on the day of his birth, on Mount Ida, and preserved by a bitch.

ANTIMÄCHUS. The most celebrated of this name was a Greek poet of Ionia, in the age of Socrates. He wrote a treatise on the age and genealogy of Homer, and proved him to be a native of Colophon. He repeated one of his compositions before a large audience, but his diction was so obscure

and unintelligible that all retired except Plato; upon which he said, *Legam nihilominus, Plato enim mihi est unus instar omnium*. He wrote a poem upon the Theban war; and, before he had brought his heroes to the city of Thebes, he had filled 24 volumes. *Paus.*—A Trojan, whom Paris bribed to oppose the restoring of Helen to Menelaus and Ulysses, who had come as ambassadors to recover her. His sons, Hippolochus and Pisander, were killed by Agamemnon. *Homer.*—A native of Heliopolis, who wrote a poem on the creation of the world, in 3780 verses.—A son of Hercules by Eleuchea, the daughter of Thespius. *Apollod.*

ANTINOËIA, annual sacrifices, and quinquennial games, in honor of Antinous, instituted by the emperor Adrian, at Mantinea, where Antinous was worshipped as a divinity.

ANTINOUS, a youth of Bithynia, so great a favorite of the emperor Adrian, that, at his death, he erected a temple to him, and wished it to be believed that he had been changed into a constellation.—A native of Ithaca, son of Eupheithes. He was one of Penelope's suitors, brutal and cruel in his manners. He advised his companions to destroy Telemachus, whose advice comforted his mother Penelope. When Ulysses returned home, he came to the palace in a beggar's dress, and begged for bread, which Antinous refused, and even struck him. After Ulysses had discovered himself to Telemachus and Eumæus, he attacked the suitors, who were ignorant who he was, and killed Antinous among the first. *Homer.*

ANTIÖCHIA, a name common to several Asiatic cities; the most famous of which is that of Syria, once the third city in the world for beauty, greatness, and population. It was built by Antiochus and Seleucus Nicanor, partly on a hill, and partly in a plain. It has the river Orontes in its neighbourhood, with a celebrated grove called Daphne; whence, for the sake of distinction, it has been called Antiochia, near Daphne. *Dionys.*

ANTIOCHIS, mother of Antiochus the son of Seleucus.

ANTIÖCHUS, a name common to eleven kings of Syria, the most celebrated of whom was Antiochus III. surnamed the Great, brother to Seleucus Ceraunus. He was defeated by Ptolemy Philopater, at Raphia, after which he made war against Persia, and took Sardes. After the death of Philopater he endeavoured to crush his infant son Epiphanes; but his guardians solicited the aid of the Romans, and Antiochus was compelled to resign his pretensions. He conquered the greatest part of Greece, of which some cities implored the aid of Rome; and Annibal, who had taken re-

fuge at his court, encouraged him to make war against Rome. He was glad to find himself supported by the abilities of such a general; but his measures being dilatory, and not agreeable to the advice of Annibal, he was conquered, and obliged to retire beyond Mount Taurus, and pay a yearly fine of 2000 talents to the Romans. His revenues being unable to pay the fine, he attempted to plunder the temple of Belus, in Susiana, which so incensed the inhabitants, that they killed him, with his followers, 187 years before the Christian æra, after he had reigned 36 years. In his character of king, Antiochus was humane and liberal, the patron of learning, and the friend of merit; and he published an edict ordering his subjects never to obey, except his commands were consistent with the laws of the country. He had three sons, Seleucus Philopater, Antiochus Epiphanes, and Demetrius. The first succeeded him, and the two others were kept as hostages by the Romans. *Just. Liv.*—They were all distinguished by the following surnames, Soter, Theos, the Great; Epiphanes, or illustrious; Entheus, or noble; Sidelas, Grypus, Cyzonieus, Pius, and Asiaticus. The last being deposed by Pompey the Great B. C. 65, Syria became a Roman province, and the race of Antiochus was extinguished.—The tutor of Lucullus, Brutus, Cicero, and other eminent persons.—A sophist, who, conscious of the violence of his own passions, refused to undertake the government of a state.—A sculptor, who made the statue of Pallas, preserved in the Ludovisi Gardens.—Son of Xenophanes, author of a history of Sicily, beginning with the age of Cocalus.—There are also many other illustrious men of this name, kings, generals, &c. recorded in the writings of the ancients.

ANTIÖPE, daughter of Nycteus, king of Thebes, was beloved by Jupiter, who, to deceive her, changed himself into a satyr. She became pregnant, and, to avoid the resentment of her father, she fled to Mount Cytheron, where she brought forth twins, Amphion and Zethus. She was afterwards deprived of her senses by Bacchus. In this forlorn situation she wandered all over Greece, and at last found relief from Phocus, son of Ornytion, who cured her of her disorder, and married her. *Ovid. &c.*—A daughter of Mars, queen of the Amazons, taken prisoner by Hercules, and given in marriage to Theseus. She is also called Hippolyte. [*Vid. Hippolyte.*]

ANTIPÆROS, an island in the Egean sea, opposite Paros; remarkable for a vast cavern, or grotto.

ANTIPATER, son of Iolaus, was soldier under king Philip, and raised to the rank of a general under Alexander the Great. When Alexander went to invade Asia, he left Antipater supreme

governor of Macedonia, and of all Greece. Antipater exerted himself in the cause of his king; he made war against Sparta, and was soon after called into Persia, with a reinforcement, by Alexander.—After Alexander's death, his generals divided the empire among themselves, and Macedonia was allotted to Antipater. The wars which Greece, and chiefly Athens, had meditated during Alexander's life, now burst forth with uncommon fury as soon as the news of his death was received. The Athenians levied an army of 30,000 men, and equipped 200 ships against Antipater, who was master of Macedonia. Their expedition was attended with much success. Antipater was routed in Thessaly, and even besieged in the town of Lamia. But when Leosthenes, the Athenian general, was mortally wounded under the walls of Lamia, the fortune of the war was changed. Antipater obliged the enemy to raise the siege, and soon after received a reinforcement from Craterus, from Asia, with which he conquered the Athenians at Cranon, in Thessaly. After this defeat, Antipater and Craterus granted peace to the Athenians, on the conditions which Leosthenes had proposed to Antipater when besieged in Lamia, *i. e.* that he should be absolute master over them. Besides this, Antipater demanded that the orators Demosthenes and Hyperides, whose eloquence had inflamed the minds of their countrymen, and had been the primary causes of the war, should be delivered into his hands. The conditions were accepted. Antipater and Craterus were the first who made hostile preparations against Perdiccas; and, during that time, Polyperchon was appointed over Macedonia. Polyperchon defeated the Ætolians, who had made an invasion upon Macedonia. Antipater gave assistance to Eumenes, in Asia, against Antigonus, according to Justin. At his death, B. C. 319, Antipater appointed Polyperchon master of all his possessions. But his son, Cassander, was of too aspiring a disposition tamely to obey his father's injunctions. He recovered Macedonia, and made himself absolute. *Curt.*—A Sidonian improvisatore, who is said to have had a fever every birth-day. Several of his epigrams are inserted in the *Anthologia*.—A king of Macedon, whose reign lasted only 45 days. There were also many other men of this name conspicuous among the ancients.

ANTIPATRIA, a city of Macedonia. *Liv.*

ANTIPÄTRIS, a city of Palestine.

ANTIPHÄNES, a comic poet of Rhodes, or rather of Smyrna, who wrote above 90 comedies, and died in the 74th year of his age, by the fall of an apple upon his head.

ANTIPHÄTES, a king of the

Læstrygoes. Ulysses, returning from Troy, came upon his coasts, and sent three men to examine the country. Antiphates devoured one of them, and pursued the others, and sunk the fleet of Ulysses with stones, except the ship in which Ulysses was. *Ovid.*

ANTIPHILI PORTUS, a harbour in the Red Sea on the side of Africa.

ANTIPHILUS, a noble painter, who represented a youth leaning over a fire and blowing it, from which the whole house seemed to be illuminated. He was an Egyptian by birth, and imitated Apelles. *Plin.*

ANTIPHON. The most remarkable of this name were an orator who promised Philip, king of Macedonia, that he would set on fire the citadel of Athens, for which he was put to death at the instigation of Demosthenes. *Plut.*—and—A poet of Attica, who wrote tragedies, epic poems, and orations. Dionysius put him to death because he refused to praise his compositions. Being once asked by the tyrant what brass was the best, he answered, that with which the statues of [*Vid.*] Harmodius and Aristogiton are made. *Plut.*

ANTIPHÖNUS, a son of Priam, who went with his father to the tent of Achilles to redeem Hector. *Homer.*

ANTIPHUS. The most remarkable of this name is a brother of Ctineus, and son of Ganyctor, the Naupactian. These two brothers murdered the poet Hesiod, on the false suspicion that he had offered violence to their sister, and threw his body into the sea. The poet's dog discovered them, and they were seized and convicted of the murder. *Plut.*

ANTIPÆNUS, a noble Theban, whose daughters sacrificed themselves for the public safety. [*Vid.* Androclea.]

ANTIPOLIS, a city of Gaul, built by the people of Marseilles, on the coast of the Mediterranean, nine miles to the west of Nice.

ANTIRRHIUM, a promontory of Ætolia, about a mile distant from the opposite shore of Rhium, in Peloponnese; whence the name. These two promontories form the Dardanelles of Lepanto, the modern name of the bay of Corinth. *Strab.*

ANTISTHÈNES, a philosopher who taught rhetoric, and had among his pupils the famous Diogenes; but when he had heard Socrates he shut up his school, and told his pupils, "Go seek for yourselves a master, I have now found one." He was the head of the sect of the Cynic philosophers. One of his pupils asked him what philosophy had taught him? "To live with myself," said he. He sold his all, and preserved only a very ragged coat, which drew the at-

tention of Socrates, and tempted him to say to the Cynic, who carried his contempt of dress too far, "Antisthenes, I see thy vanity through the holes of thy coat." Antisthenes taught the unity of God, but he recommended suicide. Some of his letters are extant. He flourished 396 years B. C. *Cic.*—An historian of Rhodes. *Diog.*

ANTISTITIUS LABEO, an excellent lawyer at Rome, who defended the liberties of his country against Augustus, for which he is taxed with madness by Horat. 1 *Sat.*

ANTITAEURUS, one of the branches of mount Taurus, in Asia Minor, running in a north-east direction through Cappadocia, towards Armenia and the Euphrates.

ANTIUM, a maritime town of Italy, built upon a promontory 32 miles from Ostium. It was the capital of the Volsci. Camillus took it, and carried all the beaks of their ships to Rome, and placed them in the Forum, on a tribunal, which, from thence, was called *Rostrium*. This town was dedicated to the goddess of fortune. The emperor Nero was born here. *Ovid.*

ANTOMĒNES a king of Corinth, at whose death magistrates with sovereign authority were chosen every year.

ANTONIA LEX a law which made it capital to propose ever after the election of a Dictator, and for any person to accept of the office.

ANTŌNIA. The name of some eminent Roman ladies, the most remarkable of whom was the wife of Drusus, the son of Livia, and brother of Tiberius. She became mother of three children, Germanicus, Caligula's father; Claudius, the emperor; and the debauched Livia. Her husband died very early, and she would never marry again, but spent her time in the education of her children. Some people suppose her grandson, Caligula, ordered her to be poisoned, A. D. 38. *Val. Max.*

ANTONINA the wife of Belisarius.

ANTONĪNUS, surnamed *Pius*, was adopted by the emperor Adrian, to whom he succeeded. This prince is remarkable for all the virtues that can form a perfect statesman, philosopher, and king. In cases of famine or inundation, he relieved the distressed, and supplied their wants with his own money. In his conduct towards his subjects he behaved with affability and humanity, and listened with patience to every complaint brought before him. When told of conquering enemies, he said, with Scipio, "I prefer the life and preservation of a citizen to the death of 100 enemies." He did not persecute the Christians like his predecessors, but his life was a scene of universal benevolence. His last moments were easy, though pre-

ceded by a lingering illness. He extended the boundaries of the Roman province in Britain, by raising a rampart between the friths of Clyde and Forth; but he waged no wars during his reign, and only repulsed the enemies of the empire who appeared in the field. He died in the 75th year of his age, after a reign of 23 years, A. D. 161, and was succeeded by his adopted son, M. Aurelius Antoninus, surnamed the philosopher, a prince as virtuous as his father. —Bassianus Caracalla was son of the emperor Septimius Severus. He was appointed, with his brother Geta, to succeed to the empire; but the animosity of these two brothers, against each other, was so violent, that nothing could produce a reconciliation. Geta's more popular conduct at last brought down upon him the malicious vengeance of his brother, and he was stabbed in his mother's arms. Caracalla was, to the universal joy of the Roman people, assassinated by Macrinus, whom he had devoted to death, April 8, in the 43d year of his age, A. D. 217. He was succeeded by his murderer.

ANTŌNIUS GNIPHO, a rhetorician, who never made any charge for his lectures; on which account his pupils were the more liberal.

M. ANTŌNIUS, a name common to many illustrious Romans, the most conspicuous of whom was Marcus, the triumvir, grandson to the orator M. Antonius, and son of Antonius, surnamed Cretensis. He was augur and tribune of the people, in which he distinguished himself by his ambitious views. He always entertained a secret resentment against Cicero, for having put to death Corn. Lentulus, who was concerned in Catiline's conspiracy. When the senate was torn by the factions of Pompey's and Caesar's adherents, Antony privately retired from Rome to the camp of Caesar, advised him to march his army to Rome, took the command of the left wing at Pharsalia, and, according to a premeditated scheme, offered him a diadem in the presence of the Roman people. When Caesar was assassinated, Antony pronounced an oration over his body. He besieged Mutina, which had been allotted to D. Brutus, for which the senate judged him an enemy to the republic, at the remonstrance of Cicero. He was conquered by the consuls Hirtius and Pansa, and by young Caesar, who soon after joined his interest with that of Antony, and formed the triumvirate celebrated for its cruel proscriptions. The triumvirate divided the Roman empire among themselves. He then assisted Augustus, at the battle of Philippi, against the murderers of Julius Caesar, and he buried the body of M. Brutus, his enemy, in a most magnificent manner. During his residence in the East, he became enamoured of the fair Cleopatra, queen of

Egypt, and repudiated Octavia to marry her. This divorce incensed Augustus, who now prepared to deprive Antony of all his power. Antony assembled all the forces of the East, and, with Cleopatra, marched against Octavius Cæsar. These two enemies met at Actium, where a naval engagement soon began, and Cleopatra, by flying with 60 ships, drew Antony from the battle, and ruined his cause. After the battle of Actium, Antony followed Cleopatra into Egypt, where he found himself abandoned by all his allies, and saw the conqueror on his shores. He stabbed himself, and Cleopatra likewise killed herself with the bite of an asp. Antony died in the 56th year of his age, B. C. 30, and the conqueror shed tears when he was informed that his enemy was no more. He has been blamed for his great effeminacy, for his uncommon love of pleasures, and his fondness of drinking. In his public character he was courageous, but with the intrepidity of Cæsar, he possessed all his voluptuous inclinations. His fondness for low company, and his debauchery, form the best parts of Cicero's Philippics. It has been said that the night of J. Cæsar's murder, Cassius supped with Antony; and, being asked whether he had a dagger with him, answered, "Yes, if you, Antony, aspire to sovereign power." Plutarch has written an account of his life.

ANUBIS, an Egyptian deity, represented under the form of a man with the head of a dog, because when Osiris went on his expedition against India, Anubis accompanied him, and clothed himself in a sheep's skin. His worship was introduced from Egypt into Greece and Italy. He is supposed by some to be Mercury, because he is sometimes represented with a *caduceus*, or wand. Some make him son of Osiris, others his brother. And they say that when Isis, the wife of Osiris, heard of his birth, she sought him, and, by means of her dogs, found him, and educated him with such tenderness, that he became her guardian and faithful companion. *Diod. Lucan. Ovid. &c.*

ANXUR, a city of the Volsci, taken by the Romans, A. U. C. 348. It was sacred to Jupiter, who is called Jupiter Anxur. *Liv.*

ANYTA, a Greek woman, some of whose excellent verses are still extant.

ANYTUS, an Athenian rhetorician, who, with Melitus and Lycone accused Socrates of impiety, and was the cause of his condemnation. These false accusers were afterwards put to death by the Athenians. *Diog.*

ANZÂBE, a river near the Tigris.

AOLLIUS, a son of Romulus by Hersilia, afterwards called Abilius.

AON, a son of Neptune, who came to Eubœa and Bœotia, from Apulia, where he collected the inhabitants into cities, and reigned over them. They were called Aones, and their country Aonia, from him.

AONES, the inhabitants of Aonia, called afterwards Bœotia. The Muses have been called Aonides, because Aonia was more particularly frequented by them. *Paus.*

AONIA. [*Vid.* Aones.]

AORIS, a hunter of Corinth, so attached to his sister, that he gave her name to a part of that state.

AORNOS, AORNUS, AORNIS, a lofty rock in India, taken by Alexander. Hercules had besieged it, but was never able to conquer it. *Curt.*—A lake near Baïæ and Puteoli. It is called Avernus.

AOTI, a people of Thrace, near the Getæ, on the Ister. *Plin.*

APAITÆ, a people of Asia Minor.

APĀMA, a daughter of Artaxerxes, who married Pharnabazus, satrap of Ionia.

APĀME, the mother of Nico-medes, by Prusias king of Bithynia.—The mother of Antiochus Soter, by Seleucus Nicanor. Soter founded a city, which he called by his mother's name.

APAMĪA, APAMĒA, a name common to five cities in Asia.

APARNI, a people near the Caspian sea, attached to pasturage and the keeping of sheep.

APATŪRIA, a festival at Athens which received its name from *απατη*, *deceit*, because it was instituted in memory of a stratagem by which Xanthus, king of Bœotia, was killed by Melanthus, king of Athens. The festival lasted three days, and two ewes and a she goat were generally sacrificed to Diana.—A surname of Minerva—of Venus.

APELLA, a word, *Horat. l Sat. 5. v. 10*, which has given much trouble to critics and commentators. Some suppose it to mean circumsised (*sine pelle*), an epithet highly applicable to a Jew. Others maintain that it is a proper name, upon the authority of *Cicero ad Attic. c. 19*.

APELLES, a celebrated painter of Cos, or, as others say, of Ephesus, son of Pithus. He lived in the age of Alexander the Great, who honored him so much that he forbade any man but Apelles to draw his picture. He was so attentive to his profession, that he never spent a day without employing his pencil, whence the proverb of *Nulla dies sine lineâ*. His most perfect picture was Venus Anadyomene, which was not

totally finished when the painter died. He made a painting of Alexander holding thunder in his hand, so much like life, that Pliny who saw it, says that the hand of the king with the thunder seemed to come out of the picture. This picture was placed in Diana's temple at Ephesus. He painted another of Alexander, but the king expressed not much satisfaction at it; and, at that moment, a horse passing by neighed at the horse which was represented in the piece, supposing it to be alive; upon which the painter said, "One would imagine that the horse is a better judge of painting than your majesty." He wrote three volumes upon painting, which were still extant in the age of Pliny. Apelles never put his name to any pictures but three; namely, a sleeping Venus, Venus Anadyomene, and an Alexander. *Plin. &c.*

APELLICON, a Teian peripatetic philosopher, whose fondness for books was so great that he is accused of stealing them, when he could not obtain them with money. The extensive library which he had collected at Athens was carried to Rome when Sylla conquered the capital of Attica, and in it was found an original manuscript of Aristotle. He died about 86 years before Christ. *Strab. 13.*

APENNINUS, a ridge of high mountains which run in a longitudinal direction through the middle of Italy, from Liguria to Ariminum. They join the Alps.

APER, MARCUS, a Latin orator of Gaul, who distinguished himself as a politician as well as by his genius. The dialogue of the orators, inserted with the works of Tacitus and Quintilian, is attributed to him. He died A. D. 85.

APEROPIA, an island on the coast of Argolis. *Paus.*

APESUS, APESAS, or APESANTUS, a mountain of Peloponnesus, near Lerna. *Stat.*

APHACA, a town of Palestine, where Venus was worshipped, and where she had a temple and an oracle.

APHÆA, a name of Diana, who had a temple in Ægina. *Paus.*

APHAR, the capital city of Arabia, near the Red sea. *Arrian.*

APHAREUS, a king of Mesenia, son of Perieres and Gorgophone, who married Arene, daughter of Cebalus, by whom he had three sons, Idas, Pisas, and Lynceus. He had reigned some time conjointly with his brother Leuciphus, but he soon after seized upon the undivided sovereignty. *Ovid.*—A relation of Isocrates, author of 37 tragedies.

APHELLAS, a king of Cyrene,

who, with the aid of Agathocles, endeavoured to reduce all Africa under his power. *Justin.*

APHESAS, a mountain in Peloponnesus, whence, as the poets have imagined, Perseus attempted to fly to heaven. *Stat.*

APHËTÆ, a Magnesian city, celebrated on account of the ship Argo having been launched there.

APHENUS, a surname of Mars, from a temple he had in Arcadia, on Mount Cresius, after his amour with Ærope, the daughter of Cepheus, as mentioned by *Paus. 8. c. 44.*

APHRICES, an Indian prince, who defended the rock Aornus with 20,000 foot, and 15 elephants. He was killed by his troops, and his head sent to Alexander.

APHRODISIA, an island in the Persian gulf, where Venus was worshipped.—Festivals in honor of Venus, celebrated in different parts of Greece, but chiefly in Cyprus. They were instituted by Cinyras, and all those that were initiated offered a piece of money to Venus, as a harlot, and received, as a mark of the favors of the goddess, a measure of salt and a *αλλος*, the salt because Venus arose from the sea, and the *φάλλος* because she is the goddess of wantonness. *Strab.*

APHRODISIUM, a town of Apulia, built by Diomedes in honor of Venus.

APHRODISUM, an island on the coast of Spain. *Plin.*

APHRODITE, the Grecian name of Venus, from *Φαφος*, because Venus is said to have been born from the froth of the ocean.

APHËTE, or **APHYTIS**, a city of Thrace, near Pallena, where Jupiter Ammon was worshipped.

APIA, an ancient name of Peloponnesus, which it received from king Apis. It was afterwards called Ægialea, Pelasgia, Argia, and, at last, Peloponnesus, or the island of Pelops. *Homer.*—Also the name of the earth, worshipped among the Lydians as a powerful deity. *Herodot.*

APIANUS or APION, succeeded Theus in the profession of rhetoric in the reign of Tiberius; and wrote a book against the Jews, which Josephus refuted.

APICATA, married Sejanus, by whom she had three children. She was repudiated. *Tacit.*

APICIUS, a famous glutton in Rome. There were three of the same name, all famous for their voracious appetite. The first lived in the time of the republic, the second in the reign of Au-

gustus and Tiberius, and the third under Trajan. The second was the most famous, as he wrote a book on the pleasures and incitements of eating. He hanged himself after he had consumed the greatest part of his estate.

APIOLA and **APIOLÆ**, a town of Italy, taken by Tarquin the proud. The Roman capitol was begun with the spoils taken from that city. *Plin.*—A grammarian. [*Vid.* Apianus.]

APIS, one of the ancient kings of Peloponnesus, son of Phoroneus, and descended from Inachus. Some say that Apollo was his father, and that he was king of Argos, while others call him king of Sicyon, and fix the time of his reign above 200 years earlier, which is enough to show he is but obscurely known, if known at all. He received divine honors after death, as he had been humane to his subjects. The country where he reigned was called Apia; and afterwards Pelasgia, Argia, or Argolis; and, at last, Peloponnesus, from Pelops. *Æschyl.*—A god of the Egyptians, worshipped under the form of an ox. Some say that Isis and Osiris are the deities worshipped under this name, because, during their reign, they taught the Egyptians agriculture. The Egyptians believed that the soul of Osiris had really departed into the ox, where it wished to dwell, because that animal had been of the most essential service in the cultivation of the ground, which Osiris had introduced into Egypt. [*Vid.* Osiris.] The manner in which this ox was chosen by the Egyptians, and their mode of worshipping it, are amply detailed by Herodotus, Strabo, Pliny, and other ancient writers.—A town in Egypt on the lake Mareotis.

APISÆON, son of Hippasus, assisted Priam against the Greeks, at the head of a Pæonian army, and was killed by Lycomedes. *Homer.*—Another on the same side, killed by Euripylus. *Id.*

APITIUS GALBA, a buffoon who engaged much attention during the reign of Tiberius.

APOLLINÆRES LUDI, games celebrated at Rome in honor of Apollo. They originated from the following circumstance: an old prophetic poem informed the Romans, that, if they instituted yearly games to Apollo, and made a collection of money for his service, they would be able to repel the enemy, whose approach already threatened their destruction. The first time they were celebrated, Rome was alarmed by the approach of the enemy, and instantly the people rushed out of the city, and saw a cloud of arrows discharged from the sky on the troops of the enemy. With this heavenly assistance they easily obtained the victory. The people generally sat crowned with laurel at their representation, which

was fixed by law for the nones of July. *Liv.*

APOLLINĀRIS, C. Sulpicius, a grammarian of Carthage, in the second century, who is supposed to be the author of the verses prefixed to Terence's plays as arguments. He was succeeded in his school by his pupil Pertinax, who afterwards became emperor. He had also in his school Aulus Gellius, who speaks in the highest commendation of his learning.—A writer better known by the name of Sidonius. [*Vid.* Sidonius.]

APOLLĪNES, a Grecian in the wars between Alexander and Darius.

APOLLĪNIS ARX, a place at the entrance of the Sibyl's cave, *Virg.*

APOLLO, son of Jupiter and Latona, called also Phœbus, is often confounded with the Sun. According to *Cicero*, 3. *de Nat. Deor.* there were four persons of this name. To the son of Jupiter and Latona, however, all the actions of the others seem to have been attributed.—When Latona was pregnant by Jupiter, Juno, who was ever jealous of her husband's amours, raised the serpent Python to torment Latona, who was refused a place to give birth to her children, till Neptune, moved, at the severity of her fate, raised the island of Delos from the bottom of the sea, where Latona brought forth Apollo and Diana. As soon as he was born, Apollo destroyed with arrows the serpent Python, which Juno had sent to persecute Latona. Hence he was called Pythius. Apollo was the god of all the fine arts, of medicine, music, poetry, and eloquence, of all which he was deemed the inventor. He had received from Jupiter the power of knowing futurity, and he was the only one of the gods whose oracles were in general repute over the world. When his son, Æsculapius, had been killed with the thunders of Jupiter, for raising the dead to life, Apollo, in his resentment, killed the Cyclops, who had fabricated the thunderbolts. Jupiter was incensed at this act of violence, and he banished Apollo from heaven, and deprived him of his dignity. The exiled deity came to Admetus, king of Thessaly, and hired himself to be one of his shepherds, in which ignoble employment he remained nine years. During his residence in Thessaly, he rewarded the tender treatment of Admetus.—He assisted Neptune in building the walls of Troy; and, when he was refused the promised reward by Laomedon, he destroyed the inhabitants by pestilence. Apollo is generally represented with long hair, tall, beardless, with a handsome shape, holding in his hand a bow, and sometimes a lyre; his head is generally surrounded with beams of light. He had temples and statues in every country, particularly in Egypt, Greece, and Italy. The cock, the grasshopper, the wolf, the

crow, the swan, the hawk, the olive, the laurel, the palm-tree, &c. were sacred to him; and in his sacrifices, wolves and hawks were offered, as they were the natural enemies of the flocks over which he presided. Bulls and lambs were also immolated to him. As he presided over poetry, he was often seen on Mount Parnassus with the nine Muses. His most famous oracles were at Delphi, Delos, Claros, Tenedos, Cyrrha, and Patara. His most splendid temple was at Delphi, where every nation and individual made considerable presents when they consulted the oracle. He had a famous colossus in Rhodes, which was one of the seven wonders of the world. *Homer. Virg. &c.*—Also a temple of Apollo upon Mount Leucas, which served as a guide to mariners, and reminded them to avoid the dangerous rocks that were along the coast. *Virg.*

APOLLODŌRUS. Among the many eminent men of this name recorded in ancient history, the most remarkable is the grammarian and mythologist of Athens, son of Asclepias, and disciple to Panætius, the Rhodian philosopher. He flourished about 115 years before the Christian æra. He wrote a history of Athens, besides other works. But of all his compositions nothing is extant but his *Bibliotheca*, which is divided into three books. It is an abridged history of the gods, and of the ancient heroes, of whose actions and genealogy it gives a true and faithful account.—A disciple of Epicurus, the most learned of his school, and deservedly surnamed *the illustrious*. He wrote about forty volumes upon different subjects. *Diog.*—An architect of Damascus who had the direction of the bridge built by Trajan over the Danube. Adrian put him to death, because he was in the habit of speaking rather too boldly.

APOLLONIA, a festival at Ægialea in honor of Apollo and Diana. It arose from this circumstance: these two deities came to Ægialea after the conquest of the serpent Python; but they were frightened away, and fled to Crete. Ægialea was soon visited with an epidemical distemper, and the inhabitants, by advice of their prophets, sent seven chosen boys, with the same number of girls, to entreat them to return to Ægialea. Apollo and Diana granted their petition, in honor of which a temple was raised to Περσέω, the goddess of *persuasion*; and ever after a number of youths of both sexes were chosen to march in solemn procession, as if anxious to bring back Apollo and Diana. *Paus.*—Also the name of many cities and towns in Europe and Asia, mentioned in ancient writers.

APOLLONIĀDES, a tyrant of Sicily, compelled to lay down his power by Timoleon.

APOLLONIAS, the wife of Attalus, king of Phrygia.

APOLLONĪDES, a writer of Nicæa.—A physician of Cos, at the court of Artaxerxes, who became enamoured of Amytis, the monarch's sister, and was some time after put to death for slighting her after the reception of her favors.

APOLLONIUS. Ancient writers make mention of many of this name: the one of greatest note is a stoic philosopher of Chalcis, sent for by Antoninus Pius, to instruct his adopted son Marcus Antoninus. When he came to Rome he refused to go to the palace, observing, that the master ought not to wait upon his pupil, but the pupil upon him. The emperor, hearing this, said, laughing, "It was, then, easier for Apollonius to come from Chalcis to Rome, than from Rome to the palace."—A poet of Naucratis, in Egypt, generally called Apollonius of Rhodes. He was pupil to Callimachus and Panætius, and third librarian of the famous library of Alexandria, under Ptolemy Euergetes. Nothing remains of all his works but his poem on the expedition of the Argonauts.—Thyaneus, a Pythagorean philosopher, well skilled in the secret arts of magic. Being one day haranguing the populace at Ephesus, he suddenly exclaimed, "Strike the tyrant, strike him; the blow is given, he is wounded, and fallen!" At that very moment the emperor Domitian had been stabbed at Rome. The magician acquired much reputation when this circumstance was known. He was courted by kings and princes, and commanded unusual attention by his numberless artifices. His friend and companion, called Damis, wrote his life, which 200 years after engaged the attention of Philostratus. In his history, the biographer relates so many curious and extraordinary anecdotes of his hero, that many have justly deemed it a romance; yet for all this, Hierocles had the presumption to compare the impostures of Apollonius with the miracles of Jesus Christ.

APOLLŌPHĀNES, a Stoic, who greatly flattered king Antigonus, and maintained that there existed but one virtue, prudence. *Diog.*

APOMYŌS, a surname of Jupiter, among the people of Elis, from his driving away flies, (*πο μύια musca.*) When Hercules was celebrating some mysterious ceremonies at Olympia, he was attacked by a number of flies, which he was unable to drive away; upon which he sacrificed a victim to Jupiter, and immediately the whole swarm disappeared. The circumstance was yearly commemorated by a sacrifice to the god, under the name of Apomyios. *Paus.*

APONIANA, an island near Libyæum.

M. Aponius, a governor of Moesia, rewarded with a triumphal statue, by Otho, for defeating 9000 barbarians. *Tacit. c. 79.*

APonus, a fountain, with a village of the same name, near Patavium, in Italy. The waters of the fountain were supposed to have an oracular power. *Lucan.*

APOSTROPHIA, a surname of Venus in Boeotia, who was distinguished under these names: Venus, Urania, Vulgaria, and Apostrophia. The former was the patroness of a pure and chaste love, the second of carnal and sensual desires, and the last incited men to illicit and unnatural gratifications, to incests, and rapes. Venus Apostrophia was invoked by the Thebans, that they might be saved from such unlawful desires. She is the same as the Verticordia of the Romans. *Paus.*

APOTHEŌSIS, a ceremony observed by the ancient nations of the world, by which they raised their kings, heroes, and great men, to the rank of deities. The nations of the East were the first who paid divine honors to their great men, and the Greeks and Romans followed their example. The Apotheosis of a Roman emperor is minutely described by Herodian.

APPIA VIA, a celebrated road leading from Rome to Brundisium, through Capua. Appius Claudius made it as far as Capua, and it received its name from him. It was continued and finished by Gracchus, J. Cæsar, and Augustus. *Lucan.*

APPIADES, a name given to these five deities, Venus, Pallas, Vesta, Concord, and Peace. A temple was erected to them near the Appiæ Aquæ, by the forum of J. Cæsar. *Ovid.*

APPIANUS, a Greek historian of Alexandria, who flourished A. D. 123. His Universal History, which consisted of 24 books, was a series of history of all the nations that had been conquered by the Romans in the order of time; and in the composition, the writer displayed with a style simple and unadorned, a great knowledge of military affairs, and described his battles in a masterly manner. This excellent history is greatly mutilated, and there is extant now only the account of the Punic, Syrian, Parthian, Mithridatic, and Spanish wars, with those of Illyricum, and the civil dissensions, with a fragment of the Celtic war.

APPI FORUM, a little village not far from Rome, built by the consul Appius. *Horat.*

APPIUS, the prænomen of a powerful family at Rome, among whom the followidg were the most conspicuous:—Claudius, a decemvir, who obtained

his power by force and oppression. He attempted the virtue of Virginia, whom her father killed to preserve her chastity. This act of violence was the cause of a revolution in the state, and the ravisher was banished. *Liv.*—Claudius Cæcus, a Roman orator, who built the Appian way, and many aqueducts in Rome. When Pyrrhus, who was come to assist the Tarentines against Rome, demanded peace of the senators, Appius caused himself to be carried to the senate-house, and, by his authority, dissuaded them from granting a peace which would prove dishonourable to the Roman name. *Ovid.*—Clausus, a general of the Sabines, who, upon being ill-treated by his countrymen, retired to Rome with 5000 of his friends, and was admitted into the senate in the early ages of the republic. *Plut.*—The name of Appius was common in Rome, and particularly to many consuls whose history is not marked by any uncommon event.

APRIËS and **APRIUS**, one of the kings of Egypt in the reign of Cyrus, supposed to be the Pharaoh Hophra of Scripture: he took Sidon, and lived in great prosperity till his subjects revolted to Amasis, by whom he was conquered and strangled. *Herodot.*

APSINTHII, a people of Thrace; they received their name from a river called Apsinthus, which flowed through their territory. *Dionys. Perieg.*

APSIUS, an Athenian sophist, author of *Præceptor de Arte Rhetorica.*

APSUS, a Macedonian river falling into the Ionian sea.

APULEIA LEX, a law enacted to inflict punishments on persons guilty of seditions, &c.

APULEIA VARILIA, a granddaughter of Augustus, convicted of adultery with a certain Manlius, in the reign of Tiberius. *Tacit.*

APULEIUS, a learned man, who studied at Carthage, Athens, and Rome, where he married a rich widow, for which he was accused of using magical arts to win her heart: his apology was a masterly composition. He learnt Latin without a master. The most famous of his works extant is the *Golden Ass*, in eleven books, an allegorical piece replete with morality.

APŪLIA, a country of Italy between Daunia and Calabria, famous for its wools. *Plin.*

APUSCIDĀMUS, a lake of Africa. All bodies, however heavy, were said to swim on the surface of its waters. *Plin.*

AQUARIUS, one of the signs of the Zodiac, rising in January, and setting in February.

AQUILEIA and **AQUILEGIA**, a town founded by a Roman colony, called from its grandeur, *Roma secunda*, and

situated at the north of the Adriatic sea, on the confines of Italy. The Romans built it chiefly to oppose the frequent incursions of the barbarians. The Roman emperors enlarged and beautified it, and often made it their residence. *Ital.*

AQUILIUS SABINUS, a lawyer of Rome, surnamed the Cato of his age. He was father to Aquila Severa, whom Heliogabalus married.

AQUILLIA, and **AQUILIA**, the name of an illustrious family in Rome.

AQUÍLO, a wind blowing from the north. Its name is derived, according to some, from *Aquila*, on account of its keenness and velocity, so beautifully described by Virgil, *G. 3.*—*Fest. de Verb. sig.*

AQUINIUS, a poet mentioned in Cicero's Tusculan Questions.

AQUÍNUM, a town of Latium, on the borders of the Samnites, where Juvenal was born. *Strab.*

AQUITANIA, a country of Gaul, bounded on the west by Spain, north by the province of Lugdunum, south by the province called Gallia Narbonensis. Its inhabitants are called Aquitani. *Plin.*

ARA, a constellation, consisting of seven stars, near the tail of the Scorpion. *Ovid.*

ARABARCHES, an expression used in reference to the Arabian leaders, who lived in Rome.

ARĀBIA, a large country of Asia, forming a peninsula between the Arabian and Persian gulfs. It is generally divided into three different parts, Petraea, Deserta, and Felix. It is famous for its frankincense and aromatic plants. The country has often been invaded, but never totally subdued. The soil is rocky and sandy, the inhabitants are scarce, the mountains rugged, and the country without water. To the Arabians we are indebted for the invention of algebra, or the application of signs and letters to represent lines, numbers, and quantities, and also for the numerical characters of 1, 2, 3, &c. which were first used in Europe, A. D. 1253, in the Alphonsian Tables, made by Alphonso, king of Castile. *Herodot.*—Also the name of a wife of Ægyptus. *Apollod.*

ARABÏCUS SINUS, a sea between Egypt and Arabia. It is about 40 days' sail in length, and not half a day's in its most extensive breadth. *Plin.*

ARABIS, an Indian river.

ARABES and **ARĀBUS**, a son of Apollo and Babylone, who first invented medicine, and taught it in Arabia, which is called after his name. *Plin.*

ARACHNE of Colophon, daughter

of Idmon, a dyer, so skilful in working with her needle, that she challenged Minerva to a trial of skill. She represented on her work the amours of Jupiter with Europa, Antiope, Leda, Asteria, Danae, Alcmena: though her piece was masterly, she was defeated by Minerva, and hanged herself in despair, and was charged by the goddess into a spider. *Ovid.*—A city of Thesaly.

ARACHOSIA, a city of Asia built by Semiramis.—The name of a Persian province beyond the Indus. *Strab.*

ARACHÔTE and **ARACHÔTI**, a people of India.

ARACTHIAS, one of the four capital rivers of Epirus, near Nicopolis, falling into the bay of Ambracia. *Strab.*

7.

ARÆ, rocks in the middle of the Mediterranean, between Africa and Sardinia, where the Romans and Africans ratified a treaty. It was upon them that Æneas lost the greatest part of his fleet: they are supposed to be those islands which are commonly called Ægates. *Virg.*

ARÆ PHILÆNORUM, a maritime city of Africa, on the borders of Cyrene. *Sallust.*

ARAR, a river of Gaul, flowing into the Rhone, over which Cæsar's soldiers made a bridge in one day. *Cæs.*

ARATHYREA, a small province of Achaia, afterwards called Asophis, with a city of the same name. *Homer.*

ARĀTUS, a Greek poet of Cilicia, about 277 B. C. He was greatly esteemed by Antigonus Gonatas, king of Macedonia, at whose court he passed much of his time. He wrote a poem on astronomy, in which he gives an account of the situations, rising and setting, number and motion of the stars; the work is without variety. He wrote besides, hymns and epigrams, &c.—The son of Clinias and Aristodama, was born at Sicyon in Achaia. When he was but seven years of age, his father, who held the government of Sicyon, was assassinated by Abantidas, who made himself absolute. After some revolutions, the sovereignty came into the hands of Nicocles, whom Aratus murdered, to restore his country to liberty. He was so jealous of tyrannical power, that he even destroyed a picture which was the representation of a tyrant. He joined the republic of Sicyon in the Achæan league. He was chosen chief commander of the Achæans, drove the Macedonians from Athens and Corinth, and made war against the Spartans, but was conquered in a battle by their king Cleomenes. To repair his losses he solicited the assistance of king Antigonus, and drove Cleomenes from Sparta. The Ætolians soon after attacked the Achæans; and Aratus was obliged to call to his aid Philip, king of Macedonia. His friend-

ship with this new ally did not long continue. Philip showed himself cruel and oppressive; and put to death some of the noblest of the Achæans, and even seduced the wife of the son of Aratus. Aratus, now advanced in years, showed his displeasure by withdrawing himself from the society and friendship of Philip: this rupture was fatal. Philip dreaded the influence of Aratus, and therefore he caused him and his son to be poisoned. Some days before his death, Aratus was observed to spit blood; and when apprized of it by his friends, replied, "*Such are the rewards which a connection with kings will produce.*" Aratus died in the 62d year of his age, B. C. 213, and was buried with great pomp by his countrymen. He wrote a history of the Achæan league, much commended by Polybius. *Plut. in vitâ.*

ARAXES, a celebrated river which separates Armenia from Media, and falls into the Caspian sea. *Lucan.*—Another which falls into the Euphrates. —Another in Europe, now called *Volga*.

ARBACES, a Mede, who revolted with Belesis against Sardanapalus, and founded the empire of Media upon the ruins of the Assyrian power, 820 years before the Christian æra. He reigned above 50 years, and was famous for the greatness of his undertakings, as well as for his valor. *Justin.*

ARBĒLA, a town of Persia, on the river Lyens, famous for a battle fought there between Alexander and Darius, the 2d of Oct. B. C. 331. *Curt.* According, however, to some authors, the battle was fought near the small village of Gaugamela, in the neighbourhood, whose consequence, from this occurrence, has been lost in the fame of the more populous town of Arbela.

ARBĒLA, a town of Sicily, whose inhabitants were very credulous.

ARBUSCŪLA, an actress on the Roman stage, who laughed at the hisses of the populace, while she received the applauses of the knights. *Horat.*

ARCĀDIA, an inland country of Peloponnesus, surrounded on every side by land, situated between Achaïa, Messina, Elis, and Argolis. It received its name from Arcas, son of Jupiter. The country has been much celebrated by the poets, and was famous for its mountains. The inhabitants were able musicians, and Pan, the god of shepherds, resided chiefly among them. It is asserted by Aristotle, that if the wine of Arcadia were put into a goatskin, it would first become chalky, and then turn into salt.

ARCADIUS, elder son of Theodosius the Great, succeeded his father, A. D. 395. Under him the Roman empire was divided into eastern and western. He made the eastern his choice,

and fixed his residence at Constantino-ple; while his brother Honorius was made emperor of the west, and lived in Rome. In his reign, Alaricus attacked the western empire, and plundered Rome. Arcadius died in the 31st year of his age, after a reign of 13 years, in which he bore the character of an effeminate prince, who suffered himself to be governed by favorites, and who abandoned his subjects to the tyranny of ministers, while he lost himself in the pleasures of a voluptuous court.

ARCĀNUM, one of Cicero's villas.

ARCAS, a son of Jupiter and Calisto. He reigned in Pelasgia, which from him was called Arcadia, and taught his subjects agriculture, and the art of spinning wool. After his death, Jupiter made him a constellation, with his mother.

ARCE, a daughter of Thaumasp, son of Pontus and Terra. She was born with wings, but she was deprived of them by Jupiter, because she assisted the Titans against the gods, and the valuable present was given to Achilles, who, by fixing them to his feet, acquired a wonderful celerity: he was thence called *ποδάρκης*, the swift-footed. *Ptolem. Heph.*

ARCENA, a Phenician town, the birth-place of Alexander Severus.

ARCENS, a Sicilian, who permitted his son to accompany Æneas into Italy, where he was killed by Mezentius. *Virg.*

ARCESILĀUS, the name of two kings of Cyrene.—One of Alexander's generals, who obtained Mesopotamia at the general division of the provinces after the king's death.—A philosopher of Pitane in Æolia, disciple of Polemon. He visited Sardes and Athens, and was the founder of the middle academy, as Socrates founded the ancient, and Carneades the new one. He pretended to know nothing, and accused others of the same ignorance. He died in his 75th year, B. C. 241, or 300 according to some. *Diod.*

ARCĒSIUS, son of Jupiter, said to be grandfather to Ulysses. *Ovid.*

ARCHĀGĀTHUS, son of Archagathus, was slain in Africa by his soldiers, B. C. 285. He killed his grandfather, Agathocles, tyrant of Syracuse. *Diod.*

ARCHE, one of the Muses according to Cicero.

ARCHEGETES, a surname of Hercules.

ARCHÆA, a city of Ætolia.

ARCHÆANAX, a Mitylenian, a friend of Pisistratus, who fortified Si-

gæum with materials brought from the ruins of Troy. *Strabo*.

ARCHELÆUS. Ancient writers make mention of many of this name. It was common to some of the kings of Cappadocia. There was one also of Macedonia, who succeeded his father Perdiccas the second: as he was but a natural child, he killed the legitimate heirs to gain the kingdom. He proved himself to be a great monarch; but he was at last killed by one of his favorites, because he had promised him his daughter in marriage and given her to another, after a reign of 23 years. He patronized the poet Euripides. *Diod.*—A king of the Jews, surnamed Herod. He married Glaphyre, daughter of Archelaus, king of Macedonia, and widow of his brother Alexander. Cæsar banished him, for his cruelties, to Vienna, where he died. *Dio.*—A philosopher of Athens or Messenia, son of Apollodorus, and successor to Anaxagoras. He was preceptor to Socrates, and was called Physicus. He supposed that heat and cold were the principles of all things. He first discovered the voice to be propagated by the vibration of the air.—A sculptor of Priene, in the age of Claudius. He made an apotheosis of Homer, a piece of sculpture highly admired, and said to have been discovered under ground, A. D. 1658.

ARCHEMÆCHUS, a son of Hercules:—one of the sons of Priam.

ARCHEMÖRUS, son of Lycurgus, king of Nemæa, by Eurydice, was brought up by Hypsipyle, queen of Lemnos, who had fled to Thrace, and was employed as a nurse in the king's family. Hypsipyle being met by the army of Adrastus, going against Thebes, was forced to shew them a fountain where they might quench their thirst. To do this more expeditiously, she put the child on the grass, and, at her return, found him killed by a serpent. The Greeks were so afflicted at this misfortune, that they instituted games in honor of Archemorus, which were called Nemæan, and king Adrastus enlisted among the combatants, and was victorious. *Apollod.*

ARCHEPŌLIS, a conspirator against Alexander. *Quint. Curt.*

ARCHEPTOLEMUS, son of Iphitus, king of Elis, went to the Trojan war, and fought against the Greeks. As he was fighting near Hector, he was killed by Ajax, son of Telamon. *Hom.*

ARCHESTRATUS, a person so diminutive, that he could be placed in a dish, which would contain no more than an obolus.

ARCHETĪMUS, the first philosophical writer in the age of the seven wise men of Greece. *Diog.*

ARCHIA, one of the Oceanides, wife to Inachus. *Hygin.*

ARCHIAS. Ancient historians mention five of this name, the most conspicuous of whom is a poet of Antioch, intimate with the Luculli. He obtained the rank and name of a Roman citizen by the means of Cicero, who defended him in an elegant oration, when his enemies had disputed his privileges of citizen of Rome. He wrote a poem on the Cimbrian war, and began another concerning Cicero's consulship, which are now lost. Some of his epigrams are preserved in the Anthologia. *Cic. pro Arch.*—A polemarch of Thebes, assassinated in the conspiracy of Pelopidas, which he could have prevented, if he had not deferred to the morrow the reading of a letter which he had received from Archias, the Athenian high-priest, and which gave him information of his danger. *Plut.*

ARCHIBIÆDES, a philosopher of Athens, who, by his dress and long beard, affected the manners of the Spartans, and shewed himself very inimical to the views and measures of Phocion.

ARCHIDAMIA, a priestess of Ceres.—A daughter of Cleadas, who upon hearing that her countrymen, the Spartans, were debating whether they should send away their women against the hostile approach of Pyrrhus, seized a sword, and ran to the senate-house, exclaiming, that the women were as able to fight as the men. Upon this the decree was repealed. *Plut.*

ARCHIDĀMUS, a name common to many Spartans, &c.; the most eminent of whom was the grandson of Leotychidas, by his son Zeuxilamus. He succeeded his grandfather, and reigned in conjunction with Plistoanax. He conquered the Argives and Arcadians, and privately assisted the Phocians in plundering the temple of Delphi. He was called to the aid of Tarentum, against the Romans, and killed there in a battle, after a reign of 23 years. *Diod.*—A son of Agesilaus, who led the Spartan auxiliaries to Cleombrotus, at the battle of Leuctra, and was killed in a battle against the Lucanians.

ARCHIGALLUS, the chief of the priests of Cybele.

ARCHIGĒNES, a physician born at Apamea, in Syria. He lived in the reign of Domitian, Nerva, and Trajan, and died in the 73d year of his age. He wrote ten books on fevers. *Juv.*

ARCHILOCHUS, a poet of Paros, who wrote elegies, satires, odes, and epigrams, and was the first who introduced iambics in his verses. He had courted Neobule, the daughter of Lycambes, and had received promises of marriage; but the father gave her to another, superior to the poet in rank and fortune, upon which Archilochus wrote such a bitter satire, that Lycambes hanged himself in a fit of despair. He flourished 685 B. C. Some fragments

of his poetry, remain, which display boldness and vehemence in the highest degree.

ARCHIMĒDES, a famous geometrician of Syracuse, who invented a machine of glass that faithfully represented the motion of all the heavenly bodies. When Marcellus, the Roman consul, besieged Syracuse, Archimedes constructed machines which suddenly raised up in the air the ships of the enemy from the bay before the city, and then let them fall with such violence into the water that they sunk. He set them also on fire with his burning-glasses. When the town was taken, the Roman general gave strict orders to his soldiers not to hurt Archimedes, and even offered a reward to him who brought him alive and safe into his presence. All these precautions were useless: he was so deeply engaged in solving a problem, that he was even ignorant that the enemy were in possession of the town; and a soldier, without knowing who he was, killed him because he refused to follow him, B. C. 212. Marcellus raised a monument over him, and placed upon it a cylinder and a sphere. Many of his works are extant, especially treatises *de sphaera & cylindro, circuli dimensio, de lineis spiralibus, de quadratura parabolæ, de numero arenæ, &c. Polybius, &c.*

ARCHINUS, a native of Argos, who made himself absolute upon having the opportunity given him by distributing arms among the populace.

ARCHIPELAGUS, a part of a sea where a great number of islands are interspersed; such as that part of the Mediterranean which lies between Greece and Asia Minor, and is generally called *Mare Ægeum*.

ARCHIPOLIS, a soldier who conspired against Alexander with Dymnus. *Curt.*

ARCHIPPE, a city of the Marsi, destroyed by an earthquake, and lost in the lake of Fucinus. *Plin.*

ARCHIPPUS, a king of Italy, from whom, perhaps, the town of Archippe received its name. *Virg.*—A comic poet of Athens, of whose eight comedies only one obtained the prize.

ARCHĪTIS, a name of Venus, worshipped on Mount Libanus.

ARCHON, one of Alexander's generals, who received the provinces of Babylon, at the general division after the king's death. *Diod.*

ARCHONTES, the name of the chief magistrates of Athens. They were nine in number, and none were chosen after the death of king Codrus, but such as were descended from ancestors who had been free citizens of the republic for three generations. Their power was

originally for life, but it was afterwards limited to ten years, and at last to one year. After some time, however, the qualifications which were required to become archon were not strictly observed. They took a solemn oath that they would observe the laws, administer justice with impartiality, and never suffer themselves to be corrupted. If they ever received bribes, they were compelled by the laws to dedicate to the god of Delphi a statue of gold, of equal weight with their body. They all had the power of punishing malefactors with death. The chief was called *Archon*, the year took its denomination from him; he determined all causes between man and wife, took care of legacies and wills, provided for orphans, and protected the injured. The second was called *Basileus*; it was his office to keep good order, and to remove all causes of quarrel in the families of those who were dedicated to the service of the gods. The profane and the impious were brought before his tribunal; and he offered public sacrifices for the good of the state. He had a vote among the Areopagites, but was obliged to sit among them without his crown. The *Polemarch* was another archon of inferior dignity. He had the care of all foreigners, and provided a sufficient maintenance from the public treasury, for the families of those who had lost their lives in the defence of their country. The six other archons were indistinctly called *Thesmothetæ*, and received complaints against persons accused of impiety, bribery, &c. They settled all disputes between the citizens, redressed the wrongs of strangers, and forbade any laws to be enforced, but such as were conducive to the safety of the state. Archons after Codrus: Medon, 1070; — Acastus, 1050; — Archippus, 1014; — Thersippus, 995; — Phorbas, 954; — Megacles, 923; — Diognetus, 893; — Pherecles, 865; — Aripbron, 846; — Thespius, 826; — Agamestor, 799; — Eschylus, 778; — Alcmaeon, 756. From this time the authority of the archons was limited to ten years. Charops, 753; — Esimedes, 744; — Clidicus, 734; — Hippomenes, 724; — Leocrates, 714; — Apsander, 704; — Eryxias, 694. — From this time the office was confined to one year only.

ARCHŶLUS THURIUS, one of Dionysius' generals.

ARCHŶTAS, a musician of Mitylene, who wrote a treatise on agriculture. *Diod.*—The son of Hestius of Tarentum, a follower of the Pythagorean philosophy, and an able astronomer and geometrician. He redeemed his master, Plato, from the tyrant Dionysius, and for his virtues he was seven times chosen, by his fellow citizens, governor of Tarentum. He invented some mathematical instruments, and made a

wooden pigeon which could fly. He perished in a shipwreck, about 394 years before the Christian era. He is also the reputed inventor of the screw and the pulley. *Horat. &c.*

ARCITENENS, an epithet applied to Apollo, from his bearing the bow, with which, as soon as born, he destroyed the serpent Python. *Virg.*

ARCTOPHYLAX, generally called Bootes, near the greater Bear.

ARCTOS, a mountain near Proctolis.—Two constellations near the north pole, commonly called Ursa Major and Minor. *Virg.*

ARCTURUS, a star near the tail of the Great Bear, the rising and setting of which was generally supposed to portend great tempests. *Horat.*—The name is derived from its situation, *αρκτοῦ*; *ursus, ὡς αὐτὰ cauda.*

ARDALUS, a son of Vulcan, said to have been the first who invented the pipe. He gave it to the Muses, who, on that account, have been called Ardalides. *Paus.*

ARDEA, formerly Ardua, a town of Latium, built by Danae, or, according to some, by a son of Ulysses and Circe. It was the capital of the Rutuli. Some soldiers set it on fire, and the inhabitants publicly reported that their city had been changed into a bird, called, by the Latins, *Ardea*. It was rebuilt, and became a rich and magnificent city: its enmity to Rome rendered it famous. Tarquin the Proud was pressing it with a siege when his son ravished Lucretia.

ARDLÆI, a people of Illyricum.

ARDUENNA, a large forest of Gaul, in the time of J. Cæsar, which extended 50 miles from the Rhine to the borders of the Nervii.

ARDUINE, the goddess of hunting among the Gauls.

ARDYS, a son of Gyges, king of Lydia, who reigned 49 years, took Priene, and made war against Miletus. *Herodot.*

AREITHŌUS, a king of Arne, in Peloponnesus, father, by Philomedusa, of Meecesthus, who perished at the Trojan war by the hand of Paris. *Homer.*

ARELLIUS, a celebrated painter of Rome, in the age of Augustus. He painted the goddesses in the form of his mistresses. *Plin.*

AREMORICA, a part of Gaul, which afterwards received the name of Aquitania. *Plin.*

ARENA and **ARENE**, a city of Messenia, in Peloponnesus. *Hom.*

AREOPAGITÆ, the judges of the Areopagus, a seat of justice on a

small eminence, near Athens, whose name is derived from *αρειος παγος*, the hill of Mars, because Mars was the first who was tried there, for the murder of Hallirhotius, who had offered violence to his daughter Alcippe. *Apollod. Paus.*—The time in which this celebrated seat of justice was instituted is unknown. Some suppose that Cecrops, the founder of Athens, first established it, while others give the credit of it to Cranaus, and others to Solon. The number of judges that composed this august assembly is not known. They have been limited by some to 9, to 31, to 51, and sometimes to a greater number. The most worthy Athenians were admitted as members, and such archons as had discharged their duty with faithfulness. In the latter ages of the republic, however, we find some of their members of loose and debauched morals. If any of them were convicted of immorality, they were immediately expelled the assembly, and held in the greatest disgrace. The Areopagites took cognizance of murders, impiety, and particularly of idleness, which they deemed the cause of all vice. They watched over the laws, they had the liberty of rewarding the virtuous, and of inflicting severe punishment upon such as blasphemed against the gods. They always heard causes and passed sentence in the night, that they might not be prepossessed in favor of the plaintiff or of the defendant by seeing them. Whatever causes were pleaded before them were to be divested of all oratory and fine speaking, lest eloquence should charm their ears and corrupt their judgment. Hence arose the most just and most impartial decisions. Their authority continued in its original state till Pericles, who, because he was refused admittance among them, resolved to lessen their consequence, and diminish their power. From that time the morals of the Athenians were corrupted, and the Areopagites were no longer conspicuous for their virtue and justice.

AREOPĀGUS, a hill in the neighbourhood of Athens. [*Vid. Areopagitæ.*]

ARESTHANAS, a shepherd, whose goat gave suck to Æsculapius, when exposed by his mother near Epidauris. [*Vid. Æsculapius.*]

ARESTORIDES, a patronymic given to the hundred-eyed Argus, as son of Arestor. *Ovid.*

ARËTA. The most remarkable of this name was the daughter of Dionysius, who married Dion. She was thrown into the sea. *Plut.*—A daughter of Rhexenor, descended from Neptune, who married her uncle Alcinous, by whom she had Nausicaa. *Homer.*

ARETÆUS, a physician of Cap-

padocia, very diligent in his researches into the operations of nature. His treatise on agues has been much admired.

ARĒTA, the daughter of Rhexenor, the wife of Alcinous, and the mother of Nausicaa.

ARETAPHĪLA, the wife of Melanippus, a priest of Cyrene.

ARĒTES, an officer of Alexander, mentioned by Quintus Curtius.

ARETHUSA. The most celebrated of this name was a nymph of Elis, daughter of Oceanus, and one of Diana's attendants. As she returned one day from hunting, she sat near the Alpheus, and bathed in the stream. The god of the river was enamoured of her, and he pursued her over the mountains and all the country, when Arethusa, ready to sink under fatigue, implored Diana, who changed her into a fountain. The Alpheus immediately mingled his streams with hers, and Diana opened a secret passage under the earth and under the sea, where the waters of Arethusa disappeared, and rose in the island of Ortygia, near Syracuse, in Sicily. The river Alpheus followed her also under the sea, and rose also in Ortygia; so that, as mythologists relate, whatever is thrown into the Alpheus, in Elis, rises again, after some time, in the fountain Arethusa, near Syracuse. [*Vid.* Alpheus.] *Ovid.* &c.—A lake of Upper Armenia, near the fountain of the Tigris. Nothing, it is said, can sink under its waters. *Plin.*

ARĒTUS, a warrior killed by Lycurgus, king of Arcadia. He had only one weapon; and that an iron club.

AREUS, the name of two kings of Sparta.—A philosopher of Alexandria, intimate with Augustus. *Sueton.*

ARGĒUS, and **ARGĒUS**, a son of Apollo and Cyrene. *Justin.*—A son of Perdiccas, who succeeded his father in the kingdom of Macedonia. *Justin.*

ARGĀLUS, a king of Sparta, son of Amyclas. *Paus.*

ARGATHŌNA, a huntress of Cios in Bithynia, whom Rhesus married before he went to the Trojan war. When she heard of his death, she died in despair. *Parthen. Erotic.*

ARGATHŌNIUS, a king of Tarsus, who, according to *Pliny*, lived 120 years, and 300 according to *Ital.*

ARGE, a beautiful huntress, changed into a stag by Apollo. *Hygin.*—One of the Cyclops. *Hesiod. Apollod.*

ARGĒA, a place at Rome, where certain Argives were buried, and where, also, some sacred ceremonies were performed in honor of the gods. *Var. Ovid.*

ARGES, a son of Cælus and Terra, who had only one eye in his forehead. *Apollod.*

ARGESTRĀTUS, a king of Lacedæmon, who reigned 35 years.

ARGĒUS, a son of Perdiccas, king of Macedonia, who obtained the kingdom when Amyntas was deposed by the Illyrians. *Justin.*

ARGĪA, daughter of Adrastus, married Polynices, whom she loved with uncommon tenderness. When he was killed in the war, she buried his body in the night, against the positive orders of Creon, for which pious action she was punished with death. Theseus revenged her death by killing Creon. *Hygin.* [*Vid.* Antigone and Creon.]—One of the Oceanides. *Hygin. Pref.*—The wife of Inachus, and mother of Io. *Id.*—A daughter of Autesion, who married Aristodemus, by whom she had two sons, Eurysthenes and Procles. *Apollod.*

ARGILETUM, a place at Rome, near the Palatium, where the tradesmen generally kept their shops. The word is derived from *Argiletum*, because an Argive was said to have been slain there. *Virg. Mart.*

ARGILIUS, a favorite youth of Pausanias, who revealed his master's correspondence with the Persian king to the Ephori. *C. Nep.*

ARGINŪSE, three small islands near the continent, between Mitylene and Methymna, where the Lacedæmonian fleet was conquered by Conon the Athenian. *Strab.* 13.

ARGIPHONTES, a surname given to Mercury, because he killed the hundred-eyed Argus, by order of Jupiter.

ARGIPPEI, a nation among the Sauromatians, born bald, and with flat noses. They lived upon trees. *Herodot.*

ARGĪVI, the inhabitants of the city of Argos, and the neighbouring country. The word is indiscriminately applied by the poets to all the inhabitants of Greece.

ARGO, the name of the famous ship which carried Jason and his 54 companions to Colchis, when they resolved to recover the golden fleece. The derivation of the word Argo has been often disputed. The ship Argo had 50 oars. According to many authors, she had a beam on her prow, cut in the forest of Dodona, by Minerva, which had the power of giving oracles to the Argonauts. This ship was the first that ever sailed on the sea, as some report. Jason, after the expedition, consecrated her to Neptune. The poets have made her a constellation in heaven. *Hygin.* &c.

ARGOLĪCUS SINUS, a bay on the coast of Argolis.

ARGŌLIS and **ARGIA**, a country of Peloponnesus, between Arcadia and the Ægean sea. Its chief city was called Argos.

ARGON, a descendant of Hercules, who reigned in Lydia 508 years before Gyges. *Herodot.*

ARGONAUTÆ, a name given to those ancient heroes who went with Jason, on board the ship *Argo*, to Colchis, about 79 years before the taking of Troy, or 1263 B. C. The causes of this expedition arose from the following circumstance:—Athamas, king of Thebes, had married Ino, the daughter of Cadmus, whom he divorced to marry Nephele, by whom he had two children, Phryxus and Helle. As Nephele was subject to certain fits of madness, Athamas repudiated her, and took a second time Ino, by whom he had soon after two sons, Learchus and Melicerta. As the children of Nephele were to succeed their father by right of birth, Ino conceived an immortal hatred against them, and she caused the city of Thebes to be visited by a pestilence, by poisoning all the grain which had been sown in the earth. Upon this the oracle was consulted; and, as it had been corrupted by means of Ino, the answer was, that Nephele's children should be immolated to the gods. Phryxus was apprized of this, and he immediately embarked, with his sister Helle, and fled to the court of Æetes, king of Colchis, one of his near relations. In the voyage Helle died, and Phryxus arrived safe at Colchis, and was received with kindness by the king. The poets have embellished the flight of Phryxus, by supposing that he and Helle fled through the air on a ram, who had a golden fleece and wings, and was endowed with the faculties of speech. This ram, as they say, was the offspring of Neptune's amours, under the form of a ram, with the nymph Theophane. As they were going to be sacrificed, the ram took them on his back, and instantly disappeared in the air. On their way Helle was giddy, and fell in that part of the sea which, from her, was called the Hellespont. When Phryxus came to Colchis, he sacrificed the ram to Jupiter, or, according to others, to Mars, to whom he also dedicated the golden fleece. He soon after married Chalciopé, the daughter of Æetes; but his father-in-law envied him the possession of the golden fleece, and, therefore, to obtain it he murdered him. Some time after this event, when Jason, the son of Æson, demanded of his uncle Pelias the crown which he had usurped [*Vid.* Pelias, Jason, Æson], Pelias said that he would restore it to him, provided he revenged the death of their common relation Phryxus, whom Æetes had basely murdered in

Colchis. Jason, who was in the vigor of youth, and of an ambitious soul, cheerfully undertook the expedition, and embarked with all the young princes of Greece in the ship *Argo*: after having encountered and undergone various accidents and adventures in their voyage, they at last arrived safely in Æa, the capital of Colchis. Jason explained the causes of his voyage to Æetes, and by the assistance of Medea, the king's daughter, who had fallen in love with him, he conquered all the obstacles to the obtainment of the golden fleece in one day. Through her, whose knowledge of herbs and magic was unparalleled, he tamed the bulls with ease, ploughed the field, sowed the dragon's teeth, and, when the armed men sprang from the earth, he threw a stone in the midst of them, and they immediately turned their weapons one against the other, till they all perished. After this he went to the dragon, and, by means of enchanted herbs, and a draught which Medea had given him, he lulled the monster to sleep, obtained the golden fleece, and immediately set sail with Medea. He was soon pursued by Absyrtus, the king's son, who came up to them, and was seized and murdered by Jason and Medea. The Argonauts, after various disasters on their return, at last came in sight of the promontory of Malea in the Peloponnesus, where Jason was purified of the murder of Absyrtus, and soon after arrived safely in Thessaly. The impracticability of this voyage, as described by the poets, is manifest. Orpheus was among the number of Jason's companions in it, and preserved them from the Syrens by his eloquence. [*Vid.* Orpheus.]

ARGONAUTICA, (*—orum*) account of the expedition of the Argonauts for the recovery of the golden fleece; such as that of Valerius Flaccus, Orpheus, &c [*Vid.* Jason.]

ARGOS, (*sing. neut. et Argi, masc. plur.*) an ancient city, capital of Argolis, in Peloponnesus, about two miles from the sea, on the bay called *Argolicus sinus*. Juno was the chief deity of the place. Its kingdom was founded by Inachus, 1856 years before the Christian era, and afterwards it was united to the crown of Mycenæ. The nine first kings of Argos were called Inachides, in honor of the founder. The descendants of Danaus were called Be-lides. Agamemnon was king of Argos during the Trojan war; and 80 years after, the Heraclidæ seized the Peloponnesus, and deposed the monarchs. The inhabitants of Argos were called Argivi and Argolici; and this name has been often applied to all the Greeks, without distinction.

ARGUS, a king of Argos, who reigned 70 years.—A son of Arester, whence he is often called *Aresteroides*.

He married Ismene, the daughter of the Asopus. As he had a hundred eyes, of which only two were asleep at one time, Juno set him to watch Io, whom Jupiter had changed into a heifer; but Mercury, by order of Jupiter, slew him, by lulling all his eyes asleep with the sound of his lyre. Juno put the eyes of Argus on the tail of the peacock, a bird sacred to her. *Ovid*.—A dog of Ulysses, who knew his master after an absence of 20 years. *Homer*.—A son of Jupiter and Niobe, was the first child whom the father of the gods had by a mortal. He succeeded Phoroneus as king of the country, and built Argos, which became the capital of his dominions. He married Evadne, the daughter of Strymon and Neæra, by whom he had Jasus, Pyrranthus, Epidauros, &c. *Apollod. Paus. &c.*

ARGŶRASPIDES, a legion belonging to Alexander, so called from their having helmets of silver.

ARGŶNNIS, a name of Venus, which she received from Argynnus, a favorite youth of Agamemnon, who was drowned in the Cephissus. *Propert.*

ARGŶRA, a nymph greatly beloved by a shepherd called Selimnus. She was changed into a fountain, and the shepherd into a river of the same name, whose waters make lovers forget the object of their affections.—The native place of Diodorus Siculus, in Sicily.

ARGYRE, an island near the mouth of the Indus, formerly abounding in metal. *Pomp. Mela.*

ARGYRIPA, a town of Apulia, built by Diomedes.—Polybius calls it Arripa; now called Arpi.

ARIA, a country of Asia, situate at the east of Parthia. *Mela*.—The wife of Pætus Cecinna, a Roman senator, who was accused of a conspiracy against Claudius, and carried to Rome by sea. She accompanied him, and in the boat she stabbed herself, and presented the sword to her husband, who followed her example. *Plin.*

ARIADNE, daughter of Minos, second king of Crete, by Pasiphae, fell in love with Theseus, who was shut up in the labyrinth to be devoured by the Minotaur. She gave him a clue of thread, by which he extricated himself from the different windings of his confinement. After he had conquered the Minotaur, he carried her away and married her; but he afterwards forsook her, though already pregnant. Ariadne was so disconsolate upon being abandoned by Theseus, that she hung herself. According to some writers, Bacchus loved her after Theseus had forsaken her, and he gave her a crown of seven stars, which, after her death, were made a constellation. The Argives shewed Ari-

adne's tomb, and, when one of their temples was repaired, her ashes were said to have been found in an earthen urn. *Plut. Ovid. &c.*

ARIEUS, an officer who succeeded to the command of the surviving army after the death of Cyrus the younger, after the battle of Cunaxa. He made peace with Artaxerxes. *Xenoph.*

ARIAMNES, a king of Cappadocia, son of Ariarathes III.

ARIANTAS, a Scythian king, mentioned by Herodotus, who caused all his subjects to present him with an arrow every year.

ARIARATHES. The name of twelve successive kings of Cappadocia, whose history is for the most part blended with that of the Greeks and Romans. It is somewhat remarkable, that, when Nicomedes of Bithynia, dreading the power of Mithridates, interested the Romans in the affairs of Cappadocia, and the arbiters wished to render the country free, the Cappadocians demanded a king, and received Ariobarzanes, B. C. 91.

ARICIA, an Athenian girl, whom Hippolytus married after he had been raised from the dead by Æsculapius. He had a son by her called Virbius. *Ovid. Met.*—A very ancient town of Italy, built by Hippolytus, son of Theseus, after he had been raised from the dead by Æsculapius, and transported into Italy by Diana. In a grove, in the neighbourhood of Arica, Theseus built a temple to Diana, where he established the same rites as were in the temple of that goddess in Tauris. The priest of this temple was always a fugitive, and the murderer of his predecessor, and went always armed with a dagger, to prevent whatever attempts might be made upon his life by one who wished to be his successor. The Arician forest was very celebrated, and no horses would ever enter it, because Hippolytus had been killed by them. Egeria, whom Numa visited, generally resided in this famous grove, which was situated on the Appian way, beyond Mount Albanus. *Ovid. &c.*

ARICĪNA, a surname of Diana, from her temple near Aricia. [*Vid. Aricia.*]—The mother of Octavius.

ARIDÆUS, a companion of Cyrus the younger. After the death of his friend, he reconciled himself with Artaxerxes, by betraying to him the surviving Greeks in their return. *Diod.*—An illegitimate son of Philip, who, after the death of Alexander, was made king, till Roxana, who was pregnant by Alexander, brought into the world a legitimate male successor. Aridæus had not the free enjoyment of his senses, and therefore Perdicas, one of Alexander's

generals, declared himself his protector, and even married his sister to strengthen their connexion. He was seven years in possession of the sovereign power, and was put to death, with his wife Eurydice, by Olympias. *Justin.*

ARIËNIS, wife of Astyages, king of Media. *Herodot.*

ARIGÆUM, a town of India, which Alexander found burnt, and without inhabitants. *Arrian.*

ARII, the name of several people—of India—of Arabia—of Scythia—of Germania.

ARĪMA, a place of Cilicia, or Syria, where Typhæus was overwhelmed under the ground. *Homer.*

ARIMASIAS, a Persian god; worshipped also in Media.

ARIMASPIAS, a river of Scythia with golden sands. The neighbouring inhabitants had but one eye in the middle of their forehead, and waged continual war against the Griffins, monstrous animals that collected the gold of the river. *Plin. Herodot.*

ARIMAZES, a powerful prince of Sogdiana, who treated Alexander with much insolence, and even asked whether he could fly, to aspire to so extensive a dominion. He surrendered, and was exposed on a cross with his friends and relations. *Curt.*

ARĪMI, a nation of Syria. *Strab.*

ARĪMINUM, an ancient city of Italy, near the Rubicon, on the borders of Gaul. It was the cause of Cæsar's civil wars. *Lucan.*

ARIMINUS, a river of Italy, rising in the Apennine mountains. *Plut.*

ARIMPHET, a people of Scythia, near the Riphæan mountains, who lived chiefly upon berries in the woods, and were remarkable for their innocence and mildness. *Plin.*

ARIOBARZĀNES. The most remarkable of this name was a man made king of Cappadocia by the Romans, after the troubles which the false Ariarathes had raised had subsided. Mithridates drove him from his kingdom, but the Romans restored him. He followed the interest of Pompey, and fought at Pharsalia against J. Cæsar. *Hor. &c.*—A general of Darius, who defended the passes of Susa with 15,000 foot against Alexander. After a bloody encounter with the Macedonians, he was killed as he attempted to seize the city of Persepolis. A Mede of elegant stature, and great prudence, whom Tiberius appointed to settle the troubles of Armenia. *Tacit.*—A satrap, who revolted from the king of Persia.

ARIOMANDES, son of Gobryas, was general of Athens against the Persians. *Plut.*

ARIOMARDUS, a son of Darius, in the army of Xerxes when he went against Greece. *Herodot.*

ARION, a famous lyric poet and musician of Methymna, in the island of Lesbos. He went into Italy with Periander, tyrant of Corinth, where he obtained immense riches by his profession: wishing to revisit his country, the sailors of the ship in which he embarked resolved to murder him, to obtain the riches which he was carrying to Lesbos. Arion, seeing their resolution, begged that he might be permitted to play some melodious tune; which, as soon as he had finished, he threw himself into the sea. A number of dolphins had been attracted round the ship by the sweetness of his music; and it is said that one of them carried him safe on his back to Tænarus, whence he hastened to the court of Periander, who ordered all the sailors to be crucified at their return.

Hygin. Herodot.—A horse, sprung from Ceres and Neptune. Ceres, when she travelled over the world in quest of her daughter Proserpine, had taken the figure of a mare, to avoid the importuning addresses of Neptune. The god changed himself also into a horse, and from their union arose the horse Arion, who had the power of speech, the feet on the right side like those of a man, and the rest of the body like a horse. Arion was brought up by the Nereides, who often harnessed him to his father's chariot, which he drew over the sea with uncommon swiftness. Neptune gave him to Copreus, who presented him to Hercules. Adrastus, king of Argos, received him as a present from Hercules, and with this wonderful animal he won the prize at the Nemæan games. Arion, therefore, is often called the horse of Adrastus. *Paus.*

ARIOVISTUS, a king of Germany, who professed himself a friend of Rome. When Cæsar was in Gaul, Ariovistus marched against him, and was conquered, with the loss of 80,000 men. *Cæs.*

ARISBA, a town of Lesbos.—A colony of the Mityleneans in Troas. *Virg.*—The name of Priam's first wife, who was divorced in order that Priam might marry Hecuba.

ARISTÆUM, a city of Thrace, at the foot of Mount Hæmus. *Plin.*

ARISTÆUS, son of Apollo and the nymph Cyrene, was born in the deserts of Libya, and brought up by the Seasons, and fed upon nectar and ambrosia. He came to settle in Greece, where he married Autonoe, the daughter of Cadmus, by whom he had a son called Actæon. He fell in love with Eurydice, the wife of Orpheus, and pursued her in the fields. She was stung by a serpent that lay in the grass, and died, for which the gods destroyed all the bees of Aristæus. In this calamity he applied to his

mother, who directed him to seize the sea-god Proteus, and consult him how he might repair the losses he had sustained. Proteus advised him to appease the manes of Eurydice by the sacrifice of four bulls and four heifers; and, as soon as he had done it, and left them in the air, swarms of bees immediately sprang from their rotten carcasses, and restored Aristæus to his former prosperity. Aristæus is said to have learned from the nymphs the cultivation of olives, and the management of bees, &c. which he afterwards communicated to the rest of mankind. *Virg.* He was, after death, worshipped as a demi-god.—A general, who commanded the Corinthian forces at the siege of Potidæa. He was taken by the Athenians, and put to death.

ARISTAGÖRAS, a son-in-law of Histæus, tyrant of Myletus, who revolted from Darius, and incited the Athenians against Persia, and burnt Sardis. This so exasperated the king, that every evening before supper he ordered his servants to remind him of punishing Aristagoras. He was killed in a battle he fought against the Persians, B. C. 499. *Herodot.*

ARISTANDER, a celebrated soothsayer, greatly esteemed by Alexander. *Plut. in Alex.*—An Athenian, who wrote on agriculture.

ARISTARCHE, an Ephesian matron, who sailed with the Phocians to the coasts of Gaul, by command of Diana, and was made Priestess. *Strab.*

ARISTARCHUS. The most celebrated of this name was a grammarian of Samos. He was famous for his critical powers, and he revised the poems of Homer with such severity, that ever after all severe critics were called Aristarchi. He wrote above 800 commentaries on different authors, much esteemed in his age. *Hor. &c.*—An astronomer of Samos, who first supposed that the earth turned round its axis, and revolved round the sun. This doctrine nearly proved fatal to him, as he was accused of disturbing the peace of the gods Lares. The age in which he flourished is not precisely known. His treatise on the largeness of the sun, and its distance, is extant.

ARISTEAS. The most eminent of this name was a poet of Proconnesus, who appeared seven years after his death to his countrymen, and 540 years after to the people of Metapontum in Italy, and commanded them to raise him a statue near the temple of Apollo. He wrote an epic poem on the Arimaspi, in three books, and some of his verses are quoted by Longinus.

ARISTEUS, an Argive, who induced Pyrrhus to declare war against his own country. *Polyæn.*

ARISTHENES, a shepherd who found Esculapius when he had been exposed in the woods by his mother Coronis.

ARISTHUS, an Arcadian historian, mentioned by Dionysius of Halicarnassus.

ARISTIDES. Among the many recorded of this name by ancient writers, none was so celebrated as an Athenian, son of Lysimachus, in the age of Themistocles, whose great temperance and virtue procured him the surname of *Just*. He was rival to Themistocles, by whose influence he was banished for ten years, B. C. 484; but, before six years had elapsed, he was recalled. He was at the battle of Salamis, and was appointed chief commander with Pausanias, against Mardonius, whom they defeated at Platæa. He died so poor, that the expenses of his funeral were defrayed at the public charge; his two daughters, on account of their father's virtues, received a dowry from the public treasury when they were come to marriageable years. He was eminently conspicuous for his moral goodness. When he sat as judge, it is said that the plaintiff, in his accusation, mentioned the injuries his opponent had done to Aristides. "Mention the wrongs you have received," replied the equitable Athenian, "I sit here as judge, and the lawsuit is yours, and not mine." *C. Nep. & Plut. in Vita.*—A Greek orator, who wrote 50 orations, besides other tracts. When Smyrna was destroyed by an earthquake, he wrote so pathetic a letter to M. Aurelius, that the emperor ordered the city immediately to be rebuilt, and a statue was in consequence raised to the orator. His works consist of hymns in prose in honor of the gods, funeral orations, apologies, panegyrics, and harangues.

ARISTILLUS, a philosopher of the Alexandrian school, who, about 300 years B. C. attempted, with Timocharis, to determine the place of the different stars in the heavens, and to trace the course of the planets.

ARISTIO, a sophist of Athens, who, being supported by one of Mithridates' generals, acquired absolute authority.—Sylla defeated him, on which he poisoned himself. *Livy.*

ARISTIPPUS the elder, a philosopher of Cyrene, disciple to Socrates, and founder of the Cyrenaic sect. He was one of the flatterers of Dionysius of Sicily, and distinguished himself for his epicurean voluptuousness. Many of his sayings and maxims are recorded by *Diogenes*, in his life.—His grandson, of the same name, called the *younger*, was a warm defender of his opinions, and supported that the principles of all things were pain and pleasure. He flourished about 363 years B. C.

ARISTOBŪLA, a name given by Themistocles to Luna.

ARISTOBŪLUS, an author, who wrote a life of Alexander, remarkable for nothing but the untruths it contained, and the adulation by which it was disgraced.

ARISTOBŪLUS, a name common to some of the high priests and kings of Judæa, &c. *Joseph*.—One of Alexander's attendants, who wrote the king's life, replete with adulation and untruth.

ARISTOCLEA, a beautiful woman, seen naked by Strato, as she was offering a sacrifice. She was passionately loved by Callisthenes, and was equally admired by Strato. The two rivals so furiously contended for her hand, that she died during their quarrel, upon which Strato killed himself, and Callisthenes was never seen after. *Plut. in Amat.*

ARISTŌCLES. This name is common to many Greeks, of whom few or no particulars are recorded; but the most remarkable was a peripatetic philosopher of Messenia, who reviewed, in a treatise on philosophy, the opinions of his predecessors. The 14th book of this treatise is quoted, &c.—He also wrote on rhetoric, and likewise nine books on morals.

ARISTOCLĪDES, a tyrant of Orchomenus, who, because he could not win the affection of Stymphalis, killed her and her father, upon which all Arcadia took up arms and destroyed the murderer.

ARISTOCRĀTES. A name common to many Greeks, the most remarkable of whom was a king of Arcadia, put to death by his subjects for offering violence to the priestess, of Diana. *Paus.*—His grandson, of the same name, was stoned to death for taking bribes, during the second Messenian war, and being the cause of the defeat of his Messenian allies, B. C. 682. *Id.*

ARISTODEME, one of Priam's daughters.

ARISTODĒMUS. Ancient writers mention many of this name, the most remarkable of whom is a son of Aristomachus, one of the Heraclidæ. He, with his brothers Temenus and Chresphontes, invaded Peloponnesus, conquered it, and divided the country among themselves, 1104 years B. C. *Paus.*—A king of Messenia, who maintained a famous war against Sparta. After some losses he recovered his strength, and so effectually defeated the enemy's forces, that they were obliged to prostitute their women to repopulate their country. The offspring of this prostitution were called Partheniæ, and 30 years after their birth they left Sparta, and seized upon Tarentum. Aristodemus killed himself, after a reign of six years and some months, in which

he had obtained much military glory, B. C. 724. *Paus.*—The father of Eurysthenes and Procles, was the first king of Lacedæmon, of the Heraclidæ.

ARISTOGĒNES, a physician of Cnidos.—A Thasian, who wrote 24 books on medicine.

ARISTOGĪTON and **HARMODIUS**, two celebrated friends of Athens, who, by their joint efforts, delivered their country from the tyranny of the Pisistratidæ, B. C. 510. They received immortal honours from the Athenians, and had statues raised to their memory. These statues were carried away by Xerxes when he took Athens. The conspiracy of Aristogiton was so secret, that it is said, a courtesan bit her tongue off, not to betray the trust reposed in her. *Paus. Herodot.*—An Athenian orator, surnamed *Canis*, for his impudence. He wrote orations against Timarchus, Timotheus, Hyperides, and Thrasyllus.

ARISTOMĀCHE, the wife of Dionysius of Syracuse. *Cic.*—A daughter of Priam, who married Critolaus. *Paus.*

ARISTOMĀCHUS, the son of Cleodæus, and grandson of Hyllus, whose three sons, Chresphontes, Temenus, and Aristodemus, called Heraclidæ, conquered Peloponnesus.—This name was common to some other Greeks of less note.

ARISTOMĒNES, a commander of the fleet of Darius on the Hellespont, conquered by the Macedonians. *Curt.*—A famous general of Messenia, who encouraged his countrymen to shake off the Lacedæmonian yoke, under which they had laboured for above 30 years. He refused to assume the title of king, and was satisfied with that of commander. He acquired the surname of *Just*, from his equity, to which he joined the true valor, sagacity, and perseverance of a general. He was at last unfortunately killed, as he attempted to enter Sparta by stealth, and his body being opened, his heart was found all covered with hair. He died 671 years B. C. *Diog.*

ARISTON. Among those of this name mentioned by ancient writers, the most remarkable was the son of Agasicles, king of Sparta. Being unable to raise children by two wives, he married another, famous for her beauty, by whom he had, after seven months, a son, whom he had the imprudence to call not his own. *Herodot.*—A philosopher of Chios, pupil to Zeno the stoic, and founder of a sect which continued but a little while. He supported that the nature of the divinity is unintelligible. It is said that he died by the heat of the sun, which fell too powerfully upon his bald head. In his old age he was much given to sensuality. *Diog.*—A peripatetic philosopher of Alexandria, who wrote concerning the course of the Nile. *Strab.*

ARISTONICUS, a grammarian

of Alexandria, who wrote a commentary on Hesiod and Homer, besides a treatise on the Museum established at Alexandria by the Ptolemies.—Son of Eumenes, by a concubine of Ephesus, 123 B. C. invaded Asia and the kingdom of Pergamus, which Attalus had left by his will to the Roman people. He was conquered by the consul Perpenna, and strangled in prison. *Justin. Flor. &c.*

ARISTONYMUS, a comic poet under Philadelphus, keeper of the library of Alexandria.

ARISTOPHANES, a celebrated comic poet of Athens, son of Philip of Rhodes. He wrote 54 comedies, of which only eleven have come down to us. He lived in the age of Socrates, Demosthenes, and Euripides, B. C. 434, and lashed the vices of the age with a masterly hand. The wit and excellence of his comedies are well known: but his attack upon the venerable character of Socrates has been always censured, and with justice. Aristophanes has been called the prince of ancient comedy, as Menander of the new. The play called *Nubes* is pointedly against Socrates, and the philosopher is exposed to ridicule, and his precepts placed in a most ludicrous point of view, by the introduction of one of his pupils in the character of the piece. *Quintil. &c.*—There were other Greeks of this name, but of inferior note.

ARISTOPHILIDES, a king of Tarentum during the reign of Darius, the son of Hystaspes.

ARISTOPHON, a painter in the age of Socrates.—A comic poet in the age of Alexander, many of whose fragments are collected in Athenæus.

ARISTOR, the father of Argus the hundred-eyed keeper of Io.

ARISTOTELEIA, festivals in honor of Aristotle, because he obtained the restitution of his country from Alexander.

ARISTOTĒLES, a famous philosopher, son of the physician Nicomachus by Festiada, born at Stagira. After his father's death he went to Athens to hear Plato's lectures, where he soon signalized himself by the brightness of his genius. After he had spent 20 years in hearing the instructions of Plato, he opened a school for himself, for which he was accused of ingratitude and illiberality by his ancient master. He was moderate in his meals, and slept little. He was ten years preceptor to Alexander, who received his instructions with deference, and always respected him. Almost all his writings, which are composed on a variety of subjects, are extant. Diogenes Laertes has given us a very extensive catalogue of them. He has been called by Plato the philosopher

of truth; and Cicero compliments him with the title of a man of eloquence, universal knowledge, readiness and acuteness of invention, and fecundity of thought. He was so authoritative in his opinions, that, as Bacon observes, he wished to establish the same opinion over men's minds as his pupil over nations. Aristotle's logic has long reigned in the schools, and been regarded as the perfect model of all imitation. As he expired, the philosopher is said to have uttered the following sentiment: "*Fæde hunc mundum intravi, anxius vixi, perturbatus egredior, causa causarum miserere mei?*" The letter which Philip wrote to Aristotle has been preserved, and is in these words: "I inform you I have a son; I thank the gods, not so much for making me a father, as for giving me a son in an age when he can have Aristotle for his instructor. I hope you will make him a successor worthy of me, and a king worthy of Macedonia." He died in the 63d year of his age, B. C. 322, and the people of Stagira instituted festivals in his honor, because he had been very serviceable to their city. *Diog. Plut.*—There were besides seven of the same name, but of inferior note.

ARISTOTĪMUS, tyrant of Elis A. C. 271.

ARISTOXĒNUS, a celebrated musician, disciple of Aristotle. He wrote 453 different treatises on philosophy, history, &c., but of all his works nothing remains but three books upon music, the most ancient on that subject extant.—A philosopher of Cyrene.

ARISTUS, a Greek historian of Salamis, who wrote an account of Alexander's expedition. *Strab.*

ARIUS, a river of Gaul, and of Asia.—A celebrated writer, the origin of the Arian controversy, that denied the eternal divinity and consubstantiality of the Word. Though greatly persecuted for his opinions, he gained the favor of the emperor Constantine, and triumphed over his powerful antagonist Athanasius. He died the very night he was going to enter the church of Constantinople in triumph. Pressed by nature, he stepped aside to ease himself; but his bowels gushed out, and he expired on the spot. *Athanas.*

ARMĒNES, the son of Nabis.

ARMENIA, a large country of Asia, divided into Upper and Lower Armenia. Upper Armenia, called also Major, has Media on the east, Iberia on the north, and Mesopotamia on the south. Lower Armenia, or Minor, is bounded by Cappadocia, Armenia Major, Syria, Silicia, and the Euphrates. The country received its name from Armenus, who was one of the Argonauts, and of Thessalian origin. Armenia Major is now called *Turcomania*, and Minor

Aladulia. *Herodot.* The Romans made it one of their provinces, and, under some of the emperors, the Armenians had the privilege of choosing their own kings; but they were afterwards reduced. They borrowed the names and attributes of their deities from the Persians. *Herodot. Strab. &c.*

ARMENTARIUS, raised to the dignity of Caesar, in the reign of Diocletian.

ARMILLATUS, a favourite of the emperor Domitian.

ARMILUSTRIUM, a festival at Rome on the 19th of October. When the sacrifices were offered, all the people appeared under arms. It was instituted A. U. C. 543.

ARMINIUS, a warlike general of the Germans, who supported a bloody war against Rome for some time, and was at last conquered by Germanicus in two great battles. He was poisoned by one of his friends, A. D. 19, in the 37th year of his age. *Diod.*

ARMORICÆ, cities of Celtic Gaul, famous for the warlike, rebellious, and inconstant disposition of the inhabitants called *Armorici*. *Cæs.*

ARNE, a city of Lycia, called afterwards Xanthus.—A town of Umbria, in Italy.—A daughter of Æolus, who gave her name to two towns, one in Thessaly, the other in Bœotia. Neptune changed himself into a bull to enjoy her company. *Strab.*

ARNI, a people of Ausonia destroyed by Hercules.

ARNOBIUS, a philosopher in Diocletian's reign, who became a convert to Christianity. He applied for ordination, but was refused by the bishops till he gave them a proof of his sincerity. Upon this he wrote his celebrated treatise, in which he exposed the absurdity of irreligion, and ridiculed the heathen gods.

AROMA, the name of two towns, one in Cappadocia, the other in Caria.

ARNUS, a river of Etruria, rising on the Apennine mountains, and falling into the Mediterranean. *Liv.*

ARPI, a city of Apulia, built by Diomedes after the Trojan war. *Justin.*

ARPINUM, a town of the Volsci, famous for giving birth to Cicero and Marius. *Juv.*—A town of Magna Græcia.

ARRHABÆUS, king of a people hostile to Archelaus, king of Macedon.

ARRIĀNUS. The most eminent of this name was a philosopher of Nicomedia, priest of Ceres and Proserpine, and disciple of Epictetus, called another Xenophon, from the elegance and sweetness of his diction, and distinguished for his acquaintance with military and political life. He wrote seven books on Alex-

ander's expedition, the *Periplus* of the Euxine and Red Seas, four books on the dissertations of Epictetus, besides an account of the Alani, Bythinians, and Parthians. He flourished about the 140th year of Christ, and was rewarded with the consulship and government of Cappadocia, by M. Antoninus.—A poet who wrote an epic poem, in 24 books, on Alexander; also another poem on Attalus, king of Pergamus. He likewise translated Virgil's *Georgics* into Greek verse.

ARRIUS, a friend of Cicero, whose sumptuous feast Horace describes, 2 *Sat.*

ARRIUS and **ARIUS**, a philosopher of Alexandria, who so ingratiated himself with Augustus, after the battle of Actium, that the conqueror declared the people of Alexandria owed the preservation of their city to these three causes; because Alexander was their founder, because of the beauty of the situation, and because Arrius was a native of the place. *Plut.*

ARRUNTIUS, a famous geographer, who, upon being accused of adultery and treason, under Tiberius, opened his veins. *Tacit.*

ARSĀCES, a man of obscure origin, who, upon seeing Seleucus defeated by the Gauls, invaded Parthia, and conquered the governor of the province called Andragoras, and laid the foundation of an empire 250 B. C. He added the kingdom of the Hyrcani to his newly acquired possessions, and spent his time in establishing his power, and regulating the laws. After death he was made a god of his nation, and all his successors were called, in honour of his name, *Arsacidæ*, whose power subsisted till the 229th year of the Christian æra, when they were conquered by Artaxerxes, king of Persia. *Justin.*—His son and successor bore the same name.—The 3d king of Parthia, of the family of the *Arsacidæ*, bore the same name, and was also called *Priapatius*. He reigned twelve years, and left two sons, *Mithridates* and *Phraates*. *Phraates* succeeded as being the elder, and at his death he left his kingdom to his brother, though he had many children; observing, that a monarch ought to have in view, not the dignity of his family, but the prosperity of his subjects. *Justin.*—A king of Pontus and Armenia, in alliance with the Romans. He fought long with success against the Persians, till he was deceived by the snares of king Sapor, his enemy, who put out his eyes, and soon deprived him of life.—The eldest son of Artabanus, appointed over Armenia by his father, after the death of king Artaxias. *Tacit. Hist. 6.*

ARSAMĒNES, a Persian satrap, at the battle of the Granicus.

ARSANIAS, an Armenian river

which flows into the Tigris, and afterwards into the Euphrates. *Plin.*

ARSACIDÆ. [*Vide* Arsaces.]

ARSES, the youngest son of Ochus, whom the eunuch Bagoas raised to the throne of Persia, and destroyed with his children, after a reign of three years. *Diod.*

ARSA, a wood of Etruria, famous for a battle between the Romans and the Veientes. *Plut.*—A river of Italy, flowing through Campania.

ARSINOE, a daughter of Leucippus and Philodice, and mother of Æsculapius by Apollo. *Apollod.*—The sister of Ptolemy Philadelphus, worshipped after death under the name of Venus Zephyritis. Dinocrates began to build her a temple with loadstones, in which stood a statue of Arsinoe, suspended in the air by the power of the magnet, but the death of the architect prevented its being perfected. *Plin.*—A daughter of Ptolemy Lagus, who married Lysimachus king of Macedonia. After her husband's death, Ceraunus, her own brother, married her, and ascended the throne of Macedonia. He previously murdered Lysimachus and Philip, the sons of Arsinoe by Lysimachus, in their mother's arms. Arsinoe was some time after banished into Samothracia. *Justin.*—A town of Egypt, situated near the lake of Mœris, where the inhabitants paid uncommon veneration to the crocodile.—This name was common to many other persons and places mentioned in ancient authors.

ARTABĀNUS, son of Hystaspes, was brother to Darius the first. He dissuaded his nephew Xerxes from making war against the Greeks, and at his return he assassinated him with the hopes of ascending the throne. *Diod. &c.*—A king of Parthia, after the death of his nephew Phraates 2d.—A king of Media, and afterwards of Parthia, after the expulsion of Vonones, whom Tiberius had made king there. He invaded Armenia, from whence he was expelled by one of the generals of Tiberius. He was banished his throne, which Tiridates usurped; and some time after he was restored again to his ancient power, and died A. D. 48. *Tacit.*—Another king of Parthia, who made war against the emperor Caracalla, who had attempted his life on pretence of courting his daughter. He was murdered, and the power of Parthia abolished, and the crown translated to the Persian monarchs. *Herodian.*

ARTABAZĀNES or **ARTAMENES**, the eldest son of Darius when a private person. He attempted to succeed to the Persian throne after his father's death, but it was determined that Xerxes was the proper heir of the monarchy, because, though younger, he was eldest of the children born to Darius when king. *Justin.*

ARTALĀZUS, a son of Phar-

naces, general in the army of Xerxes. He fled from Greece upon the ill success of Mardonius. *Herodot.*—A general who made war against Artaxerxes, and was defeated. He was afterwards reconciled to his prince, and became the familiar friend of Darius III. After the murder of this prince, he surrendered himself up with his sons to Alexander, who treated him with much humanity and confidence. *Curt.*

ARTĀCE, a town and sea-port near Cyzicus. This city did not exist in the time of Pliny.—A city of Phrygia.

ARTACENE, a country of Assyria, near Arbela, where Alexander conquered Darius. *Strab.*

ARTÆI, a name by which the Persians were called among the neighbouring nations.

ARTAGERSES, a general in the army of Artaxerxes, killed by Cyrus the younger. *Plut.*

ARTANES, a king of the southern parts of Armenia. *Strab.*—A river of Thrace flowing into the Ister.

ARTAPHERNES, a general whom Darius sent into Greece with Datis. He was conquered at the battle of Marathon, by Miltiades. *Vid.* Datis. *C. Nep.*

ARTATUS, a river of Illyria, mentioned by Livy.

ARTAVASDES, a son of Tigranes, king of Upper Armenia, who wrote tragedies, and shone as an elegant orator and faithful historian. He lived in alliance with the Romans, but Crassus was defeated partly on account of his delay. He betrayed M. Antony in his expedition against Parthia, on which Antony reduced his kingdom, and carried him to Egypt, where he adorned the triumph of the conqueror, led in golden chains. He was some time after murdered. *Strab.*—The crown of Armenia was given by Tiberius to a person of the same name, who was expelled.—Augustus had also raised to the throne of Armenia a person of the same name. *Tacit.*

ARTAXA and **ARTAXIAS**, a general of Antiochus the Great, who erected the province of Armenia into a kingdom, by his reliance on the friendship of the Romans.

ARTAXATA, a strongly fortified town of Upper Armenia, the capital of the empire, where the kings generally resided. It is said that Annibal built it for Artaxias, the king of the country. It was burnt by Corbulo, and rebuilt by Tiridates, who called it *Neronea*, in honor of Nero. *Strab.*

ARTAXERXES 1st, succeeded to the kingdom of Persia after his father Xerxes. He destroyed Artabanus, who had murdered Xerxes, and attempted to destroy the royal family to

raise himself to the throne. He made war against the Bactrians, re-conquered Egypt, and was remarkable for his equity and moderation. One of his hands was longer than the other, whence he has been called *Macrocheir*, or *Longimanus*. He reigned 39 years, and died B. C. 425. *C. Nep. &c.*—The 2d of that name, king of Persia, was surnamed *Mnemón*, on account of his extensive memory. He was son of Darius II. by Parysatis, the daughter of Artaxerxes Longimanus, and had three brothers, Cyrus, Ostanes, and Oxathres. His name was Arsaces, which he changed into Artaxerxes when he ascended the throne. His brother Cyrus was of so ambitious a disposition that he resolved to make himself king, in opposition to Artaxerxes. Parysatis always favored Cyrus; and when he had attempted the life of Artaxerxes, she obtained his pardon by her entreaties and influence. Cyrus, who had been appointed over Lydia and the sea coasts, assembled a large army under various pretences, and at last marched against his brother at the head of 100,000 barbarians, and 13,000 Greeks. He was opposed by Artaxerxes with 900,000 men, and a bloody battle was fought at Cunaxa, in which Cyrus was killed, and his forces routed. [*Vid. Clearchus and Xenophon.*] It has been reported that Cyrus was killed by Artaxerxes, who was so desirous of the honor, that he put to death two men for saying that they had killed him. The Greeks who had assisted Cyrus against his brother, though at the distance of 600 leagues from their country, made their way through the territories of the enemy; and nothing is more famous in the Grecian history than the retreat of the ten thousand. After he was delivered from the factions of his brother, Artaxerxes stirred up a war among the Greeks against Sparta. It is said that Artaxerxes died of a broken heart, in consequence of the unnatural behaviour of his sons Darius and Ochus, who had conspired against him, in the 94th year of his age, after a reign of 46 years, B. C. 358. He recovered Egypt, which had revolted, destroyed Sydon, and ravaged all Syria.—The 3d, surnamed Ochus, succeeded his father Artaxerxes II. and established himself on his throne by murdering above 80 of his nearest relations. He made war against the Cadusii, and greatly rewarded a private man called Codomanus for his uncommon valor. But his behaviour in Egypt, and his cruelty towards the inhabitants, offended his subjects, and Bagoas at last obliged his physician to poison him, B. C. 337; he afterwards gave his flesh to be devoured by cats, and made handles for swords with his bones. *Justin. Diod. &c.*

ARTAXERXES or ARTAXARES

1st, a common soldier of Persia, who killed Artabanus, A. D. 228, and erected

Persia again into a kingdom, which had been extinct since the death of Darius. Severus, the Roman emperor, conquered him, and obliged him to remain within his kingdom. *Herodian.*

ARTAXIAS, son of Artavasdes, king of Armenia, was proclaimed king by his father's troops. He opposed Antony, by whom he was defeated, and became so odious, that the Romans, at the request of the Armenians, raised Tigranes to the throne.

ARTAYCTES, a Persian, appointed governor of Sestos by Xerxes. He was hung on a cross by the Athenians for his cruelties. *Herodot.*

ARTAYNTA, a Persian lady, whom Xerxes gave in marriage to his son Darius. *Herodot.*

ARTAYNTES, commander of the Persian fleet, appointed by Xerxes.

ARTEMBARES, a Mede, much celebrated in the reign of Cyrus the great. *Herodot.*

ARTEMIDŌRUS, a native of Ephesus, who wrote an history and description of the earth, in eleven books. He flourished about 104 years B. C.—A man of Cnidus, son to the historian Theopompus. He had a school at Rome, and he wrote a book on illustrious men, not extant. As he was a friend of J. Cæsar, he wrote down an account of the conspiracy which was formed against him. He gave it to the dictator from among the crowd as he was going to the senate, but J. Cæsar put it with other papers he held in his hand, thinking it to be of no material consequence. *Plut.*—A writer on dreams, in the reign of Marcus Aurelius Antoninus.

ARTĒMIS, the Greek name or Diana. Her festivals, called Artemisia, were celebrated in several parts of Greece, particularly at Delphi, where they offered to the goddess a mullet, which, as was supposed, bore some affinity to the goddess of hunting, because it is said to hunt and kill the sea-hare.—There was a solemnity of the same name at Syracuse. *Athen.*

ARTEMISIA, daughter of Lygdamis of Halicarnassus, reigned over Halicarnassus and the neighbouring country. She assisted Xerxes in his expedition against Greece with a fleet, and her valor was so great, that the monarch observed, that all his men fought like women, and all his women like men. *Herodot.*—There was also another of that name, queen of Caria, often confounded with the daughter of Lygdamis. She was daughter of Hecatomnus, king of Caria, and was married to her own brother Mausolus, famous for his personal beauty. She was so fond of her husband, that at his death she drank in her liquor his ashes, after his body had been burned, and erected

to his memory a monument, which, for its grandeur and magnificence, was called one of the seven wonders of the world. This monument she called *Mausoleum*,—a name which has been given from that time to all monuments of uncommon splendor. She was so inconsolable for the death of her husband, that she died through grief two years after. *Vitruv.*

ARTEMISIUM, a promontory of Eubœa, where Diana had a temple. The fleet of Xerxes had a skirmish there with the Grecian ships. *Herodot.*

ARTEMĪTA, an island opposite the mouth of the Achelous. *Strab.*

ARTĒMON. The most remarkable of this name was a native of Clazomenæ, who was with Pericles at the siege of Samos, where it is said he invented the battering ram, the *testudo*, and other equally valuable military engines.—A Syrian whose features resembled, in the strongest manner, those of Antiochus. The queen, after the king's murder, made use of Artemon to represent her husband in a lingering state, that, by his seeming to die a natural death, she might conceal her guilt, and effect her wicked purpose. [*Vid. Antiochus.*]

ARTIMPASA, a name of Venus among the Scythians. *Herodot.*

ARTOBARZĀNES, a son of Darius, who endeavoured to ascend the throne in preference to his brother Xerxes, but to no purpose. *Herodot.*

ARTOCHNES, one of Xerxes' generals, son-in-law to Darius.

ARTONIUS, a physician of Augustus, who, on the night previous to the battle of Philippi, saw Minerva in a dream, who told him to assure Augustus of victory. *Val. Mar.*

ARTOXARES, a Paphlagonian eunuch, put to death by Paryatis in the most cruel manner.

ARTURIUS, an obscure fellow, raised to honors and wealth by his flatteries, &c. *Juv.*

ARVĀLES, a name given to twelve priests who celebrated the festivals called Ambarvalia. [*Vid. Ambarvalia.*] According to some, they were descended from the twelve sons of Acca Laurentia, who suckled Romulus. They wore a crown of ears of corn, and a white fillet. *Varro, Plin. &c.*

ARUERIS, a god of the Egyptians, son of Isis and Osiris.

ARVERNI, a powerful people of Gaul, near the Ligeris, who took up arms against J. Caesar. They were conquered with great slaughter. *Cæs.*

ARVĪRĀGUS, a king of Britain.

ARUÆ, a people of Hyrcania,

among whom Alexander gave audience to the principal officers of Darius.

ARUNCULEIUS COSTA, a Roman officer, sent by Cæsar to the Gauls, by whom he was slain. *Cæs.*

ARUNS, a soldier who slew Camilla, and was killed by a dart of Diana. *Virg.*—A brother of Tarquin the Proud. He married Tullia, who murdered him to espouse Tarquin, who had assassinated his wife.—A son of Tarquin the Proud, who, in the battle that was fought between the partizans of his father and the Romans, attacked Brutus, the Roman consul, who wounded him and threw him down from his horse. *Liv.*

ARUNTIUS, a Roman who ridiculed the rites of Bacchus, for which the god inebriated him to such a degree that he offered violence to his daughter Medullina, who murdered him when she found that he acted so dishonorably to her virtue. *Plut.*—There were others also of inferior note of this name.

ARUSPEX. [*Vid. Haruspex.*]

ARYBAS, a native of Sidon, whose daughter was carried away by pirates. *Homer.*

ASANDER, a man who separated, by a wall, Chersonesus Taurica from the continent. *Strab. 7.*

ASBESTÆ and **ASBYSTÆ**, a people of Lybia above Cyrene, where the temple of Ammon is built. Jupiter is sometimes called on that account Asbestius. *Herodot.*

ASCALĀPHUS, a son of Mars and Astyoche, who was among the Argonauts, and went to the Trojan war. *Homer.*—A son of Acheron by Gorgyra or Orphne, stationed by Pluto to watch over Proserpine, in the Elysian fields. Proserpine afterwards changed him into an owl, because he discovered that she had eaten pomegranates in the Elysian fields. *Ovid, &c.*

ASCĀLON, a town of Syria, near the Mediterranean, about 520 stadia from Jerusalem, still in being. It was anciently famous for its onions. It was rendered remarkable, in the time of the Crusades, by the bloody battle which was fought there between Godfrey and the Egyptian Sultan, A. D. 1099, the 12th of August, in which the latter was defeated. *Joseph. &c.*

ASCANIA, an island in the Ægean sea.—A city of Troas, built by Ascanius.

ASCĀNIUS, son of Æneas by Creusa, was saved from the flames of Troy by his father, whom he accompanied in his voyage to Italy. He was afterwards called Iulus. He succeeded Æneas in the kingdom of Latium, and built Alba, to which he transferred the seat of his empire from Lavinium. The

descendants of Ascanius reigned in Alba for above 420 years, under 14 kings, till the age of Numitor. Ascanius reigned 38 years; 30 at Lavinium, and eight at Alba; and was succeeded by Sylvius Posthumus, son of Æneas by Lavinia. *Liv. Virg.*

ASCHII, a nation of India, in whose country objects at noon have no shadow. *Plin. 2.*

ASCLĒPIA, festivals in honor of Asclepius, or Æsculapius, celebrated all over Greece.

ASCLĒPIADES. Among the many recorded by ancient writers of this name, the following are the most remarkable: A philosopher, disciple to Stilpo, and very intimate with Menedemus. The two friends lived together, and, that they might not be separated when they married, Asclepiades married the daughter, and Menedemus, though much the younger, the mother. When the wife of Asclepiades was dead, Menedemus gave his wife to his friend, and married another. He was blind in his old age, and died at Eretria. *Plut.*—A physician of Bithynia, B. C. 90, who acquired great reputation at Rome and was the founder of a sect in physic. He relied so much upon his skill, that he laid a wager he should never be sick; and won it, as he died of a fall, in a very advanced age. Nothing of his medical treatises is now extant.—A physician of Bithynia, who had great practice in the court of Trajan.—An Egyptian writer, who wrote on the coincidence of all religions.

ASCLEPIADŌRUS, a painter in the age of Apelles, 12 of whose pictures of the gods were sold for 300 minæ each, to an African prince. *Plin. 35.*

ASCLEPIODŌTUS, one of Mithridates' generals.

ASCLĒPIUS, see Æsculapius.

ASCLĒTARION, a mathematician in the age of Domitian, who said that he should be torn by dogs. The emperor ordered him to be put to death, and his body carefully secured; but, as soon as he was set on the burning pile, a sudden storm arose, which put out the flames, and the dogs came and tore to pieces the mathematician's body. *Suet. in Domit.*

ASCŌLIA, a festival in honor of Bacchus, celebrated by the Athenian husbandmen, who generally sacrificed a goat to the god, because that animal is a great enemy to the vine. They made a bottle with the skin of the victim, which they filled with oil and wine, and afterwards leapt upon it. He who could stand upon it first was victorious, and received the bottle as a reward. It was called in Greek, leaping upon the bottle, whence the name of the festival is derived. It was also introduced in

Italy, where small images of the god, called Æscilla, were suspended on the tallest trees in the vineyard, and the people smeared their faces with the dregs of wine. *Virg.*

ASCONIUS LABEO, a preceptor of Nero.—Another, who wrote, besides some historical treatises, annotations on Cicero's Orations, in the reign of Vespasian. He became blind in his old age.

ASCRA, a town of Bœotia, built, according to some, by the giants Otus and Ephialtes, at the foot of Mount Helicon. Hesiod was born there, whence he is often called the Ascrean poet. *Strab.*—It derived its name from the mother of Æclus by Neptune.

ASCŪLUM, a town of Picenum, famous for the defeat of Pyrrhus by Curius and Fabricius. *Flor.*

ASDRŪBAL, a Carthaginian, son-in-law of Hamilcar. He distinguished himself in the Numidian war, and was appointed chief general on the death of his father-in-law, and for eight years presided with much prudence and valor over Spain, which submitted to him with cheerfulness. Here he laid the foundation of new Carthage, and saw it complete. He was killed in the midst of his soldiers, B. C. 220, by a slave, whose master he had murdered. *Ital. Polyb.*—A son of Hamilcar, who came from Spain with a large reinforcement for his brother Annibal. He crossed the Alps, and entered Italy; but some of his letters to Annibal having fallen into the hands of the Romans, the consuls M. Livius Salinator, and Claudius Nero, attacked him suddenly near the Metaurus, and defeated him, B. C. 207. He was killed in the battle, and 56,000 of his men shared the same fate, and 5,400 were taken prisoners: about 8,300 Romans were killed. The head of Asdrubal was cut off, and some days after thrown into the camp of Annibal, who, in the moment that he was in the greatest expectations for a promised supply, exclaimed at the sight, "In losing Asdrubal, I lose all my happiness, and Carthage all her hopes."—There were many other famous Carthaginians of this name, whose history is blended with that of the Romans: of these the most remarkable is he whose camp was destroyed in Africa by Scipio, though at the head of 20,000 men, in the last Punic war. When all was lost, he fled to the enemy, and begged his life. Scipio shewed him to the Carthaginians, upon which his wife, with a thousand imprecations, threw herself and her two children into the flames of the temple of Æsculapius, which she and others had set on fire. He was not of the same family as Annibal. *Liv.*

ASIA, one of the three parts of the ancient world; separated from Europe by the Tanais, the Euxine,

Ægean, and Mediterranean seas. It receives its name from Asia, the daughter of Oceanus. This part of the globe has given birth to many of the greatest monarchies in the universe, and to the ancient inhabitants of Asia we are indebted for most of the arts and sciences. The soil is fruitful, and abounds with all the necessities as well as luxuries of life. It was divided into many different empires, provinces, and states, of which the most conspicuous were the Assyrian and Persian monarchies. Asia was generally divided into Major and Minor. Asia Major was the most extensive, and comprehended all the eastern parts; and Asia Minor was a large country in the form of a peninsula, the boundaries of which may be known by drawing a line from the bay of Issus, in a northern direction, to the eastern part of the Euxine sea. The western parts of Asia Minor were the receptacle of all the ancient emigrations from Greece, and it was totally peopled by Grecian colonies. The Romans generally and indiscriminately called Asia Minor by the name of Asia.—One of the Oceanides, who married Japetus, by whom she had Atlas, Prometheus, Epimetheus, and Menestus, and gave her name to one of the three quarters of the ancient globe. *Apollod.*

ASIA PALUS, a lake in Mysia.

ASIATĪCUS. The surname of several Romans, who obtained victories in Asia.

ASĪLAS, an augur who assisted Æneas against Turnus. *Virg.*

ASINĀRIA, a festival in Sicily, in commemoration of the victory obtained over Demosthenes and Nicias, at the river Asinarius.

ASINĀRIUS, a river of Sicily, where the Athenian generals, Demosthenes and Nicias, were taken prisoners.

ASĪNE, a name given to three towns in the Peloponnesus; viz. in Argolis, Messenia, and Laconia.

ASINIUS. The name of many eminent Romans, the most conspicuous of whom are the following:—Pollio, an excellent orator, poet, and historian, intimate with Augustus. He triumphed over the Dalmatians, and wrote an account of the wars of Cæsar and Pompey, in 17 books, besides poems. He refused to answer some verses written against him by Augustus, "because," said he, "you have the power to proscribe me should my answer prove offensive." He died in the 80th year of his age, A. D. 4.—Asinius Gallus, the son of Asinius Pollio, who married Vipsania, after she had been divorced by Tiberius. He afterwards starved himself, either voluntarily, or by order of Tiberius. He wrote a comparison between his father and Cicero, in which he gave a decided

superiority to the former. *Tacit.*—Quadratus, a man who published the history of Parthia, Greece, and Rome.

ASIUS, a son of Dymas, assisted Priam in the Trojan war. *Homer.*—A son of Imbracrus, who accompanied Æneas into Italy. *Virg.*

ASIUS CAMPUS, a place near the Cayster. *Virg.*

ASNĀUS, a mountain of Macedonia.

ASŌPHIS, a country of Peloponnesus.

ASŌPIĀDES, a patronymic of Æacus, son of Ægina, the daughter of Asopus. *Ovid.*

ASŌPUS, a son of Neptune, who gave his name to a river of Peloponnesus. Three of his daughters are particularly celebrated, Ægina, Salamis, and Ismene. *Apollod.*—A river of Ætolia, flowing into the Euripus.—A river of Asia, flowing into the Lycus near Laodicea.—There are four other rivers of the same name.

ASPAMITHRES, a favorite eunuch of Xerxes, who conspired with Artabanus to destroy the king and the royal family, &c. *Ctesias.*

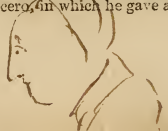
ASPĀSIA, a daughter of Hermodotus of Phocæa, famous for her personal charms and elegance. She was priestess of the sun, mistress to Cyrus, and afterwards to his brother Artaxerxes, from whom she passed to Darius. She was called *Mito*, *Vemillion*, on account of the beauty of her complexion. *Ælian.*—Another woman, daughter of Axiochus, born at Miletus. She came to Athens, where she taught eloquence. Socrates was proud to be among her scholars. She so captivated Pericles, by her mental and personal accomplishments, that he became her pupil, and at last took her for his mistress and wife. He was so fond of her that he made war against Samos at her instigation. The behaviour of Pericles towards Aspasia greatly corrupted the morals of the Athenians, and introduced dissipation and lasciviousness into the state. She, however, possessed the merit of superior excellence in mind as well as person, and Plato hesitates not to declare that her instructions formed the greatest and the most eloquent orators of the age. *Plut.*

ASPASIUS, a peripatetic, who wrote commentaries on various subjects, much prized in the second century.

ASPASTES, a Persian satrap, suspected of being unfaithful to his trust. *Quint. Curt.*

ASPATHĪNES, one of the seven noblemen of Persia, who conspired against the usurper Smerdis. *Herodot.*

ASPENDUS, a town in Pam-



phyllia, in which swine were offered to Venus. It is situated at the mouth of the river Eurymedon.

ASPIS, a city of Macedonia.—A mountain and city of Africa.—One of the Cyclopes.

ASPLĒDON, a son of Neptune by the nymph Medea. He gave his name to a city of Bœotia, whose inhabitants went to the Trojan war. *Homœr.*

ASPORENUS, a mountain near Pergamus, where Cybele had a temple, and where she was worshipped under the name of Asporena. *Strabo.*

ASSABĪNUS, the Jupiter of the Arabians.

ASSĀRĀCUS, a Trojan prince, son of Tros by Calirrhoe. He was father to Capys, the father to Anchises. *Homœr.*—Two friends of Æneas in the Rutulian war. *Virg.*

ASSYRIA, a large country of Asia, whose boundaries have been different in its flourishing times. At first it was bounded by the Lycus and Caprus; but the name of Assyria, more generally speaking, is applied to all that territory which lies between Media, Mesopotamia, Armenia, and Babylon. The Assyrian empire is the most ancient in the world. It was founded by Ninus or Belus, B. C. 2059, according to some authors, and lasted till the reign of Sardanapalus, the thirty-first sovereign since Ninus, B. C. 820. According to Eusebius it flourished for 1240 years; according to Justin, 1300; and Herodotus says that its duration was not above 5 or 600 years. The country is now called Kurdistan. Among the different monarchs of the Assyrian empire, Semiramis greatly distinguished herself, and extended the boundaries of her dominions as far as Æthiopia and Libya. *Strab. Herodot.*

ASTĀCUS, a town of Bithynia, built by Astacus, son of Neptune and Olbia, or rather by a colony of Megara and Athens. Lysimachus destroyed it, and carried the inhabitants to the town of Nicomedia, which was then lately built. *Paus.*

ASTARTE, a powerful divinity of Syria, the same as the Venus of the Greeks. She had a famous temple at Hierapolis, in Syria, which was served by 300 priests, who were always employed in offering sacrifices.

ASTER, a dextrous archer of Amphipolis, who offered his services to Philip, king of Macedonia. Upon being slighted, he retired into the city, and aimed an arrow at Philip, who pressed it with a siege. The arrow, on which was written, "aimed at Philip's right eye," struck the king's eye, and put it out; and Philip, to return the pleasure, threw back the same arrow, with

these words, "If Philip takes the town, Aster shall be hanged." The conqueror kept his word. *Lucian.*

ASTĒRIA. The most remarkable of this name is a daughter of Ceus, one of the Titans, by Phœbe, daughter of Cœlus and Terra. She married Perseus, son of Crius, by whom she had the celebrated Hecate. She enjoyed for a long time the favors of Jupiter, under the form of an eagle; but falling under his displeasure, she was changed into a quail, called *ortyx* by the Greeks; whence the name of Ortygia, given to that island in the Archipelago, where she retired. *Ovid.*—One of the daughters of Atlas, mother of Cœnomaus, king of Pisa. She is called Sterope by some. *Hygin.*—A mistress of Gyges, to whom Horace wrote three odes, to comfort her during her lover's absence. *Ovid.*

ASTĒRION and **ASTĒRIUS**, a river of Peloponnesus, which flowed through the country of Argolis.—A son of Minos, second king of Crete, by Pasiphae. He was killed by Theseus, though he was thought the strongest of his age. Apollodorus supposes him to be the same as the famous Minotaur. *Diod. &c.*

ASTERODIA, the wife of Endymion. *Paus.*

ASTERŌPE and **ASTEROPEA**, one of the Pleiades, who were beloved by the gods and most illustrious heroes, and made constellations after death.—A daughter of Pelias, king of Iolchos, who assisted her sisters to kill her father, whom Medea promised to restore to life. *Paus.*

ASTEROPEUS, a king of Pæonia, who assisted Priam in the Trojan war, and was killed by Achilles. *Homœr.*

ASTIOCHUS, a general of Lacedæmon, who conquered the Athenians near Cnidus, and took Phocæa and Cumæ, B. C. 411.

ASTRÆA, a daughter of Astræus, king of Arcadia, or, according to others, of Titan, Saturn's brother, by Aurora. Some make her daughter of Jupiter and Themis. She was called Justice, of which virtue she was the goddess. She lived upon the earth, as the poets mention, during the golden age; but the wickedness and impiety of mankind drove her to heaven in the brazen and iron ages, and she was placed among the constellations of the zodiac, under the name of Virgo. She is represented as a virgin, with a stern, but majestic countenance, holding a pair of scales in one hand, and a sword in the other. *Senec. Hesiod. &c.*

ASTREUS, one of the Titans who made war against Jupiter. He was son of Crius and Eurybia, and married Aurora, by whom he had the winds

known by the names of Zephyr, Bo-reas, Notus, and Argestes. *Hesiod.*

ASTU, a Greek word, which signifies *city*, generally applied by way of distinction to Athens, which was the most capital city of Greece. The word *urbs* is applied with the same meaning of superiority to Rome, and *πολις* to Alexandria, the capital of Egypt.

ASTŪRA, a village of Latium, where Antony's soldiers cut off Cicero's head.

ASTŪRES, a people of Spain, devoted to the digging of mines. *Sil. Ital.*

ASTYAGE, the grandmother of Ixion.

ASTYĀGES. The most celebrated of this name is the son of Cyaxares. He was the last king of Media, and was father to Mandane, whom he gave in marriage to Cambyzes, an ignoble person of Persia, because he was told by a dream that his daughter's son would dispossess him of his crown. From such a marriage he hoped that none but mean and ignorant children could be raised; but he was disappointed, and, though he had exposed his daughter's son, by the effects of a second dream, he was deprived of his crown by his grandson, after a reign of 35 years, 559 B. C. [*Vid. Cyrus.*]—A man changed by the head of Medusa into a stone.

ASTYĀNAX, a son of Hector and Andromache. He was very young when the Greeks besieged Troy. Ulysses, who was afraid lest the young prince should inherit the virtues of his father, and one day avenge the ruin of his country upon the Greeks, seized him, and threw him down from the walls of Troy. Hector had given him the name of Scamandrius; but the Trojans, who hoped that he might prove as great as his father, called him Astyanax, or the bulwark of the city. *Homer.*—A son of Hercules.

ASTYCRATIA, there were two of this name; one a daughter of Æolus, the other of Amphion and Niobe.

ASTYDĀMAS, an Athenian, author of 240 tragedies; fifteen of which obtained prizes.—A comic poet of Athens.

ASTYDĀMĪA, daughter of Amyntor, king of Orchomenos, married Acastus, son of Pelias, who was king of Iolchos. She became enamoured of Peleus, son of Æacus, who had visited her husband's court; and, because he refused to gratify her passion, she accused him of attempting her virtue. Acastus really believed his wife's accusation; and, as he would not violate the laws of hospitality, by punishing his guest with instant death, he waited for a favorable opportunity, and dissembled his resentment. At last they went in a hunting

party to Mount Pelion, where Peleus, was tied to a tree, by order of Acastus, that he might be devoured by wild beasts. Jupiter was moved at the innocence of Peleus, and sent Vulcan to deliver him. When Peleus was set at liberty, he marched with an army against Acastus, whom he dethroned, and punished with death the cruel and false Astydamia. She is called by some Hippolyte. *Apollod.*—A daughter of Ormenus, carried away by Hercules, by whom she had Tlepolemus. *Ovid.*

ASTŸLUS, one of the Centaurs, who had the knowledge of futurity. He advised his brothers not to make war against the Lapithæ. *Ovid.*

ASTYMEDUSA, a woman whom Ædipus married after he had divorced Jocasta.

ASTYNŌME, the daughter of Chryses, the priest of Apollo, sometimes called Chryseis. She fell to the share of Achilles, at the division of the spoils of Lyrnessus.

ASTYŌCHE and **ASTYŌCHĪA**, a daughter of Actor, who had by Mars, Ascalaphus, and Ialmenus, who were at the Trojan war. *Homer.*

ASTYPALÆA, one of the Cyclades, called after Astypalæa, the daughter of Phœnix, and mother of Anceus, by Neptune. *Paus.*

ASTYRON, a town built by the Argonauts, on the coast of Illyricum. *Strab.*

ASYCHIS, a king of Egypt, who succeeded Mycerinus, and made a law, that whoever borrowed money, must deposit his father's body in the hand of his creditors, as a pledge of his promise of payment. He built a magnificent pyramid. *Herodot.*

ATĀSŪLUS, a wind which was frequent in Apulia. *Horat.*

ATABŸRIS, a mountain in Rhodes, where Jupiter had a temple, whence he was surnamed Atabyris, *Strab.*

ATALANTA, a daughter of Schœneus, king of Scyros. Ancient fabulists have differed much in their accounts of her. According to Ovid, she was born in Arcadia, and she determined to live in perpetual celibacy; but her beauty gained her many admirers, and to free herself from their importunities, she proposed to run a race with them. They were to run without arms, and she was to carry a dart in her hand. Her lovers were to start first, and whoever arrived at the goal before her, would be made her husband; but all those whom she overtook were to be killed by the dart with which she had armed herself. As she was almost invincible in running, many of her suitors perished in the attempt, till Hippomenes proposed himself as her admirer.

Venus had presented him with three golden apples, from the garden of the Hesperides; and, as soon as he had started in the course, he artfully threw down the apples at some distance one from the other. While Atalanta, charmed at the sight, stopped to gather the apples, Hippomenes hastened on his course, arrived first at the goal, and obtained Atalanta in marriage. These two fond lovers, in the impatience of consummating their nuptials, entered the temple of Cybele; and the goddess was so offended with the profanation of her house, that she changed them into two lions. According to *Apollodorus*, she was present at the hunting of the Calydonian boar, which she first wounded, and received the head as a present from Meleager, who was enamoured of her.

ATARANTES, a people of Africa, who had a hill of salt, with a fountain of clear water rising at the top. *Herodot.*

ATARBĚCHUS, a town in the Delta, in which Venus had a temple.

ATARGATIS, a divinity among the Syrians, represented as a Siren. She is considered by *Strabo*, and others, the same as Venus, honored under the name of Astarte by the Assyrians; but *Lucian* represents her as a different divinity.

ATAS and **ATHAS**, a youth of wonderful velocity, who is said to have run seventy-five miles between noon and evening. *Martial.*

ATAX, a river rising in the Pyrenean mountains and falling into the Mediterranean.

ATE, the goddess of all evil, and daughter of Jupiter. She raised such jealousy and sedition in heaven among the gods, that Jupiter dragged her away by the hair, and banished her for ever from heaven, and sent her to dwell on earth, where she incited mankind to wickedness, and sowed commotions among them. *Homer.*—She is the same as the Discord of the Latins.

ATELLA, a town in Campania, famous for a splendid amphitheatre, where farces and interludes were first exhibited, and thence called *Atellance Fabulæ*. *Liv. Juv.*

ATENOMĀRUS, a Gaul, very hostile to the Romans.

ATHAMĀNES, an ancient people of Epirus, who existed long before the Trojan war, and still preserved their name and customs in the age of Alexander. *Strab.*

ATHĀMAS. The most remarkable of this name was king of Thebes, in Bœotia, son of Æolus. He married Themisto, whom some call Nephele, by whom he had Phryxus and Helle. Some time after, on pretence that Nephele was subject to fits of madness, he mar-

ried Ino, the daughter of Cadmus, by whom he had two sons, Learchus and Melicerta. Ino became jealous of the children of Nephele, because they were to ascend their father's throne in preference to her own, therefore she resolved to destroy them; but they escaped from her fury to Colchis, on a golden ram. [*Vid.* Phryxus and Argonautæ.]

ATHAMANTIĀDES, a patronymic of Melicerta, Phryxus, or Helle, children of Athamus. *Ovid.*

ATHANASIUS, a bishop of Alexandria, celebrated for his sufferings, and the determined opposition he maintained against Arius and his doctrine. His writings contain a defence of the mystery of the Trinity, the divinity of the Word and of the Holy Ghost, and an apology to Constantine. The creed which bears his name is supposed by some not to be his composition. Athanasius died May 2, 373, A. D.

ATHANIS, author of a history of Sicily.

ATHEAS, a king of Scythia, who implored the assistance of Philip of Macedonia against the Istrians, and laughed at him when he had furnished him with an army. *Justin.*

ATHĒNA, the name of Minerva among the Greeks, and also among the Egyptians, before Cærops, king of Athens, had introduced the worship of the goddess into Greece. *Paus.*

ATHĒNÆ, a celebrated city of Attica, founded about 1556 years before the Christian æra, by Cærops and an Egyptian colony. It was called Cecropia, from its founder, and afterwards Athens, in honor of Minerva, who had obtained the right of giving it a name in preference to Neptune. [*Vid.* Minerva.] It was, as history informs us, at first governed by seventeen kings, the last of whom was Codrus. The history of the twelve first of these monarchs is mostly fabulous. After the death of Codrus, the monarchical power was abolished, and the state was governed by 13 perpetual, and 317 years after, by seven decennial, and lastly B. C. 684, after an anarchy of three years, by annual magistrates, called Archons. [*Vid.* Archontes.]—The Athenians have been admired in all ages for their love of liberty, and for the great men that were born among them. The ancients, to distinguish Athens in a more peculiar manner, called it *Astu*, one of the eyes of Greece, the learned city, the school of the world, the common patroness of Greece. The Athenians thought themselves the most ancient nation of Greece, and supposed themselves the original inhabitants of Attica, for which reason they were called *αυτοχθόνες* produced from the same earth which they inhabited, *γῆγενες* sons of the earth, and

τετλιγες grasshoppers.—Among the numerous temples and public edifices at Athens, none was more celebrated than that of Minerva.

ATHENÆA, festivals celebrated at Athens in honor of Minerva. [*Vid.* Panathenæa and Chalcea.]

ATHENÆUM, a place at Athens, sacred to Minerva, where the poets, philosophers, and rhetoricians generally declaimed and repeated their compositions.

ATHENÆUS. Ancient writers mention many of this name, of whom the following are the most remarkable.—A grammarian of Naucratis, who composed an elegant and miscellaneous work, called *Deipnosophistæ*, replete with very curious and interesting remarks and anecdotes of the manners of the ancients, and likewise valuable for the scattered pieces of ancient poetry it preserves. The work consists of 15 books, of which the two first, part of the third, and almost the whole of the last, are lost. Athenæus wrote, besides this, a history of Syria, and other works, now lost. He died A. D. 194.—A physician of Cilicia in the age of Pliny, who made heat, cold, wet, dry, and air, the elements, instead of the four commonly received.

ATHENAGÖRAS. A Christian philosopher, in the age of Aurelius, who wrote a treatise on the resurrection, and an apology for the Christians, still extant. He died A. D. 177.

ATHENÆIS, a sibyl of Erythraea, in the age of Alexander. *Strab.*

ATHENION, a general of the Sicilian revolted slaves.—Clodius is contemptuously called, by *Cicero*, an *Athenion*, as being the leader and associate of vulgar and infamous pleasures.

ATHENODÖRUS. The most remarkable of this name is a philosopher of Tarsus, intimate with Augustus. The emperor often profited by his lessons, and was advised by him always to repeat the 24 letters of the Greek alphabet, before he gave way to the impulse of anger. Athenodorus died in his 82d year, much lamented by his countrymen. *Suet.*—A poet who wrote comedy, tragedy, and elegy, in the age of Alexander. *Plut. in Alex.*—Tyrant of Bactra, assassinated for having made himself absolute.

ATHEOS, a name given to Theodorus, Diagoras, and others, for denying the existence of the Deity.

ATHËSIS, a river of Cisalpine Gaul, near the Po, falling into the Adriatic sea. *Virg.*

ATHOS, a mountain of Macedonia, projecting into the Ægean sea, like a promontory. When Xerxes invaded Greece, he made a trench of a mile and

a half in length at the foot of the mountain, into which he brought the seawater, and conveyed his fleet over it. Athos is now called *Monte Santo*, and is famous for the monasteries, which are said, by modern travellers, to contain many ancient and valuable manuscripts. *Herodot.*

ATIA, a city of Campania.—A law enacted A. U. C. 690, by T. Atius Labienus, the tribune of the people. It abolished the Cornelian law, and put in full force the Lex Domitia, by transferring the right of electing priests from the college of priests to the people.—The mother of Augustus. [*Vid.* Accia.]

ATILIA LEX gave a power to the pretor and a majority of the tribunes to appoint guardians to young persons, who had lost their parents.

ATILIUS, a freed man, who exhibited combats of gladiators at Fidenæ. The amphitheatre fell during the exhibition, and about 50,000 persons were killed or mutilated. *Tacit.*

ATILLA, the mother of Lucan, who accused her of a conspiracy in the hope of clearing himself. *Tacit.* This, however, is much doubted.

ATINA, an ancient town of the Volsci, one of the first that began hostilities against Æneas. *Virg.*

ATINIA LEX was enacted by the tribune Atinius. It gave a tribune of the people the privileges of a senator, and right of sitting in the senate.

ATLANTES, a people of Africa, in the neighbourhood of Mount Atlas. It is said that they daily cursed the sun at his rising and at his setting, because his excessive heat scorched and tormented them.—*Marcellin. Herodot.*

ATLANTIÄDES, a patronymic of Mercury, as grandson of Atlas. *Ovid.*

ATLANTIDES, a people of Africa, near Mount Atlas.—The daughters of Atlas, seven in number, Maia, Electra, Taygeta, Asterope, Merope, Alcyone, and Celæno. They married some of the gods, and most illustrious heroes; and their children were founders of many nations and cities. The Atlantides were called nymphs, and even goddesses, on account of their great intelligence and knowledge. The name of Hesperides was also given them, on account of their mother, Hesperis. They were made constellations after death. [*Vid.* Pleiades.] Some of the ancients have called the *Fortunate Islands* Atlantides, and have placed there the Elysian fields. They are the same as the Hesperides of Pliny, which he describes as situated in the Atlantic Ocean.

ATLAS, one of the Titans, son of Japetus and Clymene. He was brother to Epimetheus, Prometheus, and Menætius. He married Pleione, daughter

of Oceanus, or Hesperis, according to others, by whom he had seven daughters, called Atlantides. [*Vid.* Atlantides.] He was king of Mauritania, and master of a thousand flocks of every kind, as also of beautiful gardens, abounding in every species of fruit, which he had entrusted to the care of a dragon. Perseus, after the conquest of the Gorgons, passed by the palace of Atlas, and demanded hospitality. The king, who was informed by an oracle of Themis that he should be dethroned by the descendants of Jupiter, refused to receive him, and even offered him violence. Perseus, who was unequal in strength, shewed him Medusa's head, and Atlas was instantly changed into a large mountain, which runs across the deserts of Africa east to west, and is so high that the ancients imagined that the heavens rested on its top, and that Atlas supported the world on his shoulders. The fable that Atlas supported the heavens on his back, arises from his fondness for astronomy, and his frequenting elevated places and mountains, whence he might observe the heavenly bodies. *Virg. Ovid.*

ATOSSA, a daughter of Cyrus, who was one of the wives of Cambyzes, Smerdis, and afterwards of Darius, by whom she had Xerxes. She was cured of a dangerous cancer by Democedes. She is supposed by some to be the Vasthi of scripture. *Herodot.*

ATRACES, a people of Ætolia, who received their name from Atrax, son of Ætolus. Their country was called Atracia.

ATRÁPES, an officer of Alexander, who, at the general division of the provinces, received Media. *Diod.*

ATRAK, a son of Ætolus, or, according to others, of the river Peneus. He was king of Thessaly, and built a town which he called Atrax, or Atracia. This town became so famous that the word *Atracius* has been applied to any inhabitant of Thessaly. He was father to Hippodamia, who married Pirithous, and whom we must not confound with the wife of Pelops, who bore the same name. *Propert. &c.*

ATRĒBATES, a people of Gaul, who opposed J. Cæsar with 15,000 men, together with the Nervii. They were conquered; and Comius, a friend of the general, was set over them as king. *Cæs.*

ATRENI, a people of Armenia.

ATREUS, a son of Pelops, by Hippodamia, daughter of Enomaus, king of Pisa, was king of Mycenæ. As Chrysippus was an illegitimate son of Pelops, and at the same time a favorite of his father, Hippodamia resolved to remove him. She persuaded her sons, Thyestes and Atreus, to murder him; but their refusal exasperated her more, and she executed it herself. This murder was grievous to Pelops: he suspected

his two sons, who fled away from his presence. Atreus retired to the court of Eurystheus, king of Argos, his nephew, and upon his death he succeeded him on the throne: he married, as some report, Ærope, his predecessor's daughter, by whom he had Plisthenes, Menelaus, and Agamemnon. Others affirm that Ærope was the wife of Plisthenes, by whom she had Agamemnon and Menelaus, who are the reputed sons of Atreus, because that prince took care of their education, and brought them up as his own. [*Vid.* Plisthenes.] Thyestes had followed his brother to Argos, where he lived with him, and debauched his wife, by whom he had some children. This incestuous commerce offended Atreus, and Thyestes was banished from his court. He was, however, soon after recalled by his brother, who determined cruelly to revenge the violence offered to his bed. To effect this purpose he invited his brother to a sumptuous feast, where Thyestes was served up with the flesh of the children he had had by his sister-in-law, the queen. After the repast was finished, the arms and the head of the murdered children were produced, to convince Thyestes of what he had feasted upon. Thyestes immediately fled to Sicyon, where he ravished his own daughter, Pelopea, in a grove sacred to Minerva, without knowing who she was. Pelopea brought forth a son, whom she called Ægisthus, and soon after she married Atreus, who had lost his wife. Atreus adopted Ægisthus, and sent him to murder Thyestes, who had been seized and imprisoned. Thyestes knew his son, and made himself known to him; he made him espouse his cause, and, instead of becoming his father's murderer, he rather avenged his wrongs, and returned to Atreus, whom he assassinated. [*Vid.* Thyestes, Ægisthus, Pelopea, Agamemnon, and Menelaus.] *Hygin.*

ATRĪDĒ, a patronymic given by Homer to Agamemnon and Menelaus, as being the sons of Atreus. Hesiod, Lactantius, and others, affirm they were the sons of Plisthenes, and that they were brought up in the house and under the eye of their grandfather. [*Vid.* Plisthenes.]

ATRONIUS, a partizan of Turanus. *Virg. Æn.*

ATROPATIA, a portion of Media.

ATRŌPOS, one of the Paræ, daughters of Nox and Erebus. According to the derivation of her name *ατρεπτος*, *immutabilis*, she is inexorable, and inflexible, and her duty among the three sisters is to cut the thread of life without any regard to sex, age, or quality. [*Vide* Paræ.] She was represented by the ancients in a black veil with a pair of scissars in her hand. *Hesiod. Stat.*

ATTA, T. Q., so called from a deformity in his feet. He was a dramatic and satirical writer, much celebrated in the age of Augustus; but whose works are lost.

ATTALUS. There were several kings of Pergamus of this name; particularly Philadelphus, who was founder of several cities, and a great patron of learning and learned men. He reigned 20 years; and was poisoned by his nephew, in the 82d year of his age.—**Attalus Philopater**, who succeeded him, left the government of the state to his ministers, and devoted the chief part of his time to his garden, and the making of experiments on the melting of metals. He and his successors collected a large library at Pergamus. He left the Romans his heir.—One of Alexander's officers, whom Parmenio put to death; a crime for which Alexander was himself unjustly accused.

ATTES, a Phrygian, who introduced the worship of Cybele among the Lydians. *Paus.*

ATTHIS, a daughter of Cranaus the second, after whom the Athenian state was called Attica.

ATTICA, a country of Achaia, originally called Ionia from the Ionians, who settled there. Athens is its capital.—It was rich in gold and silver mines; and in the 116th Olympiad contained 31,000 citizens, and 400,000 slaves. Part of the country was mountainous, and part level; divided into 13 tribes, viz.—*Acamantis, Antiochis, Attalis, Æantis, Ægeis, Adrianis, Æneis, Cecropis, Eretheis, Hippothoontis, Leontis, Pandionis, and Ptolemais.*

ATTICUS (T. Pomponius), a Roman knight. During the tyranny of Marius and Sylla he retired to Athens, where he acquired the Greek language, and endeared himself so much to the Athenians, that, after his return to Rome, they erected statues to him.—He lived in the closest intimacy with all the great men of his age: and is said never to have spoken an untruth even in joke. He starved himself, because unable to cure himself of a fever.—*Herodes*, an Athenian, descended from *Miltiades*, much attached to architecture, and greatly celebrated for his munificence.

ATTILA, king of the Huns, who invaded the Roman empire, with 500,000 men. He entered Italy and took Aquileia, and would have sacked Rome, had not a peace been purchased with a large sum of money. He called himself the "Scourge of God;" and desired to extend his conquests over the whole globe. He died from a great effusion of blood on the night of his marriage. *Jornand. de Reb. Get.*

ATTILIUS. The name of se-

veral Romans; none of whom was much distinguished.

ATTIUS TULLIUS, a Volscian, to whom *Coriolanus* fled, on being banished from Rome.

ATYS, son of *Cræsus*, king of Lydia.—A Trojan, one of the companions of *Æneas*, supposed to be the progenitor of the family of *Attili*.—A shepherd of Phrygia, of whom *Cybele* became enamoured, and whom that goddess changed into a pine-tree.—A Theban, to whom *Ismene*, the daughter of *Œdipus*, was promised in marriage.

AVARICUM, a fortified town in Gaul, now called Bourges.

AVELLA, a Campanian town, fertile in nuts.

AVENTINUS, a king of Alba, buried on Mount *Aventine*, one of the seven hills on which Rome was built; though it was not included in the precincts of the city till the reign of the emperor *Claudius*. Upon this hill were temples, dedicated to *Juno, Diana, Bona-Dea, Victory, Liberty, and Hercules.*

AVERNUS, a lake in Campania, the waters of which were so putrid, that birds were said to fall dead into it, as they flew over it. It was fabled to be the entrance of hell; and its waters were used in all magical processes.

AUFIDIUS BASSUS, an historian who wrote of Germany and the civil wars.

AUFIDUS, a river of Apulia, on the banks of which the Romans were defeated at *Cannæ*.

AUGARUS, a king of *Osroene*, imprisoned by *Caracalla*, after promises of support and friendship.

AUGIAS and AUGEAS, one of the Argonauts; who had an immense number of goats and oxen, which he kept in a stable, that had never been cleaned. *Hercules* cleansed the stable; and *Augias* having refused to give him the reward promised, *Hercules* declared war against him, conquered *Elis*, put *Augias* to death, and gave the crown to his son.

AUGILÆ, an African people, who believed the manes of the dead to be the only gods.

AUGURES, officers of Rome, who foretold future events.

AUGUSTA, a title given to not less than 70 cities, in honor of *Augustus*.

AUGUSTĀLIA, a festival at Rome, in commemoration of the day on which *Augustus* returned to Rome, after he had established peace over the different parts of the empire.

AUGUSTINUS, bishop of Hip-

po, in Africa, distinguished himself by his writings, as well as by the austerity of his life. He died in the 76th year of his age, A. D. 430.

AUGUSTŪS, the last Roman emperor of the west, A. D. 475, conquered by Odoacer, king of the Heruli.

AUGUSTUS OCTAVIANUS CÆSAR, second emperor of Rome, was son of Octavius, a senator, and Accia, daughter of Julius, and sister to Julius Cæsar. He was adopted by his uncle Cæsar, and inherited the greatest part of his fortune. He lost his father at the age of four; and, though only 18 when his uncle was murdered, he hastened to Rome, where he ingratiated himself with the senate and people, and received the honors of the consulship two years after, as the reward of his hypocrisy. Though his youth and inexperience were ridiculed by his enemies, who branded him with the appellation of *boy*, yet he rose in consequence by his prudence and valor, and made war against his opponents, on pretence of avenging the death of his murdered uncle. But when he perceived that by making him fight against Antony, the senate wished to debilitate both antagonists, he changed his views, and, uniting himself with his enemy, soon formed the second triumvirate, in which his cruel proscriptions shed the innocent blood of 300 senators and 200 knights, and did not even spare the life of his friend Cicero. By the divisions which were made among the triumvirs, Augustus retained for himself the more important provinces of the west, and banished, as it were, his colleagues, Lepidus and Antony, to more distant territories. But as long as the murderers of Cæsar were alive, the reigning tyrants had reasons for apprehension, and therefore the forces of the triumvirate were directed against the partizans of Brutus and the senate. The battle was decided at Philippi. The army of Brutus and Cassius was defeated, and the head of the former was carried to Rome, and, in insolent revenge, thrown at the foot of Cæsar's statue. The friendship which subsisted between Augustus and Antony was broken as soon as the fears of a third rival vanished away, and mutual distrust and jealousy succeeded it. Augustus, under pretence of avenging the wrongs of his sister Octavia, whom Antony had some time before married, and now slighted for the company and pleasures of Cleopatra, took up arms against him. Both parties met at Actium, B. C. 31, to decide the fate of Rome. Antony was supported by all the power of the east, and Augustus by Italy. Cleopatra fled from the battle with 60 ships, and her flight ruined the interest of Antony, who followed her into Egypt. The conqueror soon after passed into Egypt, besieged Alexandria, and honored with a magnificent funeral the unfortunate Roman and the celebrated queen, whom

the fear of being led in the victor's triumph at Rome had driven to commit suicide. After he had established peace all over the world, Augustus shut up the gates of the temple of Janus, the year our Saviour was born. He died at Nola, in the 76th year of his age, A. D. 14, after he had held the sovereign power during 44 years, and recommended his adopted son, Tiberius, as his successor. He was an active emperor, and consulted the good of the Romans with the most anxious care. It may be said that he finished with a good grace what he had begun with cruelty. While making himself absolute, he took care to leave his countrymen the shadow of liberty. To distinguish himself from the obscurity of the Octavii, and, if possible, to suppress the remembrance of his uncle's violent fate, he aspired after a new title; and the submissive senate yielded to his ambition, by giving him the honourable appellation of *Augustus*. *Suet. &c.*—The name of Augustus was afterwards given to his successors in the Roman empire as a personal, and the name of Cæsar as a family distinction. In a more distant period of the empire, the title of *Augustus* was given only to the emperor, while that of Cæsar was bestowed on the second person in the state, who was considered as presumptive heir.

AVIDIËNUS, a rich and sordid man, whom *Horat.* styled happy. 2 *Ser.* 2, v. 55.

AVIDIUS CASSIUS, a man saluted emperor, A. D. 175. He reigned only three months, and was assassinated by a centurion. He was called a second Catiline, from his excessive love of bloodshed. *Diod.*

AULESTES, a king of the Etrurians when Æneas came into Italy. *Virg. Æn.*

AULËTES, a general who assisted Æneas in Italy, with 100 ships. *Virg.*

AULIS, a place of Bœotia, near Chalcis, on the sea-coast, where all the Greeks conspired against Troy. They were detained there by contrary winds, by the anger of Diana; and to appease her, Agamemnon was obliged to sacrifice his own daughter, Iphigenia, whom, however, the goddess spared by substituting a ram. *Virg.*

AULON, a mountain of Calabria, opposite Tarentum, famous for its wine, which, according to *Horat.* is superior to that of Falernum.

AULUS, a prænomen common among the Romans, and generally marked by the letter A.—*Gellius*. [*Vid. Gellius.*]

AUREA CHERSONESUS, a peninsula of India, beyond the Ganges, now supposed to be *Malacca* or *Malaya*.

AURELIA, the mother of Julius Cæsar. *Sueton.*

AURELIANUS, emperor of Rome after Flavius Claudius, was austere, and even cruel in the execution of the laws, and punished his soldiers with uncommon severity. He rendered himself famous for his military character; and his expedition against Zenobia, the celebrated queen of Palmyra, gained him great honor. He beautified Rome, was charitable to the poor, and the author of many salutary laws. He was naturally brave; and in all the battles he fought, it is said, he killed no less than 800 men with his own hand. In his triumph, he exhibited to the Romans people of 15 different nations, all of whom he had conquered. He was the first emperor who wore a diadem. After a glorious reign of six years, as he marched against the northern barbarians, he was assassinated near Byzantium, A. D. 215, 29th January, by his soldiers, whom Mæstheus had incited to rebellion against their emperor.

AURELIUS, emperor of Rome. [*Vid.* Antoninus Bassianus.]—Victor, an historian in the reign of Julian, two of whose compositions are extant; an account of illustrious men, and a biography of all the Cæsars to Julian.

AUREOLUS, a general who assumed the purple in the age of Gallienus.

AURINIA, a prophetess held in great veneration by the Germans. *Tacit. Germ.*

AURŌRA, a goddess, daughter of Hyperion and Thia or Thea. She married Astræus, by whom she had the winds, the stars, &c. Her amours with Tithonus and Cephalus are also famous; by the former she had Memnon and Æmation, and Phaeton by the latter. [*Vid.* Cephalus and Tithonus.] Aurora is generally represented by the poets drawn in a rose-coloured chariot, and opening with her rosy fingers the gates of the east. Nox and Somnus fly before her, and the constellations of heaven disappear at her approach. She always sets out before the sun, and is the forerunner of his rising. The Greeks call her Eos. *Homer, &c.*

AURUNCE, an ancient town of Latium, built by Auson, the son of Ulysses, by Calypso. *Virg.*

AUSES, a people of Africa, whose virgins yearly fight with sticks, in honor of Minerva. She who behaves with the greatest valor receives unusual honor, &c. *Herodot.*

AUSON, a son of Ulysses and Calypso, from whom the Ausones, a people of Italy, are descended.

AUSONIA, one of the ancient names of Italy, which it received from Auson, the son of Ulysses. If Virgil

makes Æneas speak of Ausonia, it is by anticipation. *Virg.*

AUSŌNIUS, a poet in the fourth century, preceptor to Gratian, son of the emperor Valentinian, made consul by the means of his pupil. His compositions have been long admired. The thanks he returned the emperor Gratian is one of the best of his poems. He wrote the *Consular fasti* of Rome, an useful performance, now lost.

AUSPICES, a sacerdotal order at Rome, nearly the same as the Augurs. [*Vid.* Augures.]

AUSTER. [*Vid.* Venti.] He was one of the winds blowing from the south, whose breath was pernicious to flowers as well as to health. He was also the parent of rain. *Virg.*

AUTOCHTHŌNES, the original inhabitants of a country who are the first possessors of it, and who have never mingled with other nations. The Athenians called themselves Autochthones, and boasted that they were as old as the country which they inhabited. *Paus. Tacit. &c.*

AUTŌLYCUS, a son of Mercury by Chione, a daughter of Dædalion. He was one of the Argonauts. His craft as a thief has been greatly celebrated. He stole the flocks of his neighbours, and mingled them with his own, after he had changed their marks. He did the same to Sisyphus, son of Æolus; but Sisyphus knew his own oxen by a mark which he had made under their feet. Autolykus was so pleased with the artifice of Sisyphus, that he immediately formed an intimacy with him, and even permitted him freely to enjoy the company of his daughter Antiocelea, who became pregnant of Ulysses, and was soon after married to Laertes. [*Vid.* Sisyphus, Laertes.] *Hygin. &c.*

AUTOMĀTÆ, one of the Cyclopes in the Ægean sea.—Daughter of Danaus.

AUTOMĒDON, a son of Dioreus, who went to the Trojan war with ten ships. He was charioteer to Achilles, after whose death he served Pyrrhus in the same capacity. *Homer.*

AUTOMĒNES, one of the Heraclidae, king of Corinth. At his death, B. C. 779, annual magistrates, called Prytanes, were chosen at Corinth, and their power continued ninety years, till Cypselus and his son Periander made themselves absolute.

AUTONOE. The most remarkable of this name is a daughter of Cadmus, who married Aristæus, by whom she had Actæon, often called *Autoneius heros*. The death of her son [*Vid.* Actæon] was so painful to her that she retired from Boeotia to Megara, where she soon after died. *Paus. &c.*

AUXESIA and **DAMIA**. Two

virgins, whom the Træzenians stoned to death; but whom they afterwards held in high honour.

AXĒNUS, the ancient name of the Euxine sea. The word signifies *inhospitable*, which was highly applicable to the manners of the ancient inhabitants of the coast. *Ovid*.

AXĪON, brother of Alpheisibœa, murdered Alemæon, his sister's husband, because he wished to recover from her a golden necklace. [*Vid.* Alemæon and Alpheisibœa.]

AXONA, a river of Belgic Gaul, now *Aisne*, which joins Isara, and falls with it into the *Seine*, below Paris.

AXUR and **ANXUR**, a surname

of Jupiter, who had a temple at Trachis in Thessaly. He was represented as a beardless youth.

AZAN, a mountain of Arcadia, sacred to Cybele.—A son of Arcas, king of Arcadia, by Erato, one of the Dryades. He divided his father's kingdom with his brothers, Aphidas and Elatus, and called his share Azania. There was, in Azania, a fountain called *Ch-torius*, whose waters gave a dislike for wine to those who drank them. *Ovid. Paus.*

AZONAX, a man who taught Zoroaster the art of magic. *Plin.*

AZORUS, one of the Argonauts.

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BABILUS, an astrologer in Nero's age, who told the emperor to avert the danger which seemed to hang upon his head, from the appearance of a hairy comet, by putting all the leading men of Rome to death. His advice was faithfully followed. *Sueton.*

BABŶLON, a son of Belus, who, as some suppose, founded a city which bears his name.—A celebrated city, the capital of the Assyrian empire, on the banks of the Euphrates. It had 100 brazen gates; and its walls, which were cemented with bitumen, measured 480 stadia in circumference, 50 cubits in thickness, and 200 in height. It was taken by Cyrus, B. C. 538, after he had drained the waters of the Euphrates into a new channel, and marched his troops by night into the town, through the dried bed. Babylon became famous for the death of Alexander, and for the new empire which was afterwards established there under the Seleucidæ. [*Vid.* Syria.] The place where it stood is now unknown to travellers. The inhabitants were early acquainted with astrology.—There is also a town of the same name near the Bubastic branch of the Nile, in Egypt. *Plin.*

BABYLŌNIA, a large province of Assyria, of which Babylon was the capital.

BABYLŌNII, the inhabitants of Babylon, famous for their knowledge in astrology, first divided the year into 12 months, and the zodiac into twelve signs.

BACCHÆ, the priestesses of Bacchus.

BACCHANĀLIA, festivals in honor of Bacchus at Rome; the same as

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the Dionysia of the Greeks. [*Vid.* Dionysia.]

BACCHANTES, priestesses of Bacchus, who are represented at the celebration of the orgies almost naked, with garlands of ivy, with a thyrsus and dishevelled hair. Their looks are wild, and they utter dreadful sounds, and clash different musical instruments together. They are also called Thyades and Menades. *Ovid. &c.*

BACCHĪADÆ or **BACCHIDÆ**, a Corinthian family, descended from Bacchia, daughter of Dionysius, or more probably from Bacchis, son of Prumnis. In their nocturnal orgies, they, as some report, tore to pieces Actæon, son of Melissus; which so enraged the father, that before the altar he entreated the Corinthians to revenge the death of his son, and immediately threw himself into the sea. Upon this the Bacchidæ were banished, and went to settle in Sicily, where some suppose that they built Syracuse. *Ovid. Strab. &c.*

BACCHIS or **BALUS**, king of Corinth, succeeded his father Prumnides. His successors were always called *Bacchidæ*, in remembrance of the equity and moderation of his reign. The Bacchidæ increased so much, that they chose one of their number to preside among them with regal authority. Cypselus overturned this institution by making himself absolute. *Strab.*

BACCHIUM, an Island opposite Smyrna.

BACCHIUS & BITHUS, two celebrated gladiators, of equal age and strength; whence the proverb to express equality, *Bithus contra Bacchium.* *Horat.*

BACCHUS was son of Jupiter and Semele, the daughter of Cadmus. After she had enjoyed the company of Jupiter, Semele was deceived, and perished by the artifice of Juno, who assumed the shape of Beroe, Semele's nurse, and persuaded Semele that the lover whom she entertained was not Jupiter, but a false lover; and that to prove his divinity, she ought to beg of him, if he really were Jupiter, to come to her bed with the same majesty as he courted the embraces of Juno. The artifice succeeded; and when Jupiter promised his mistress whatever she asked, Semele required him to visit her with all the divinity of a god. Jupiter was unable to violate his oath, and Semele unwilling to retract it; therefore, as she was a mortal, and unable to bear the majesty of Jupiter, she was consumed, and reduced to ashes. The child, of which she had been pregnant for seven months, was, with difficulty, saved from the flames, and put in his father's thigh, where he remained the full time he naturally was to have been in his mother's womb. From this circumstance Bacchus has been called *Bimater*. There are different traditions of the manner of his education, which shew that there have been many of the same name. Diodorus speaks of three of this name, and Cicero of a greater number, but among them all, the son of Jupiter and Semele seems to have obtained the merit of all the rest. Bacchus is the Osiris of the Egyptians, and his history is drawn from the Egyptian traditions concerning that ancient king. His expedition into the East is celebrated. He marched at the head of an army composed of men, as well as of women, all inspired with divine fury, and armed with thyrsuses, cymbals, and other musical instruments. The leader was drawn in a chariot by a lion and a tiger, and was accompanied by Pan and Silenus, and all the Satyrs. His conquests were easy, and without bloodshed; the people easily submitted, and gratefully elevated to the rank of a god the hero who taught them the use of the vine, the cultivation of the earth, and the manner of making honey. Amidst his benevolence to mankind, he was relentless in punishing all want of respect to his divinity; and the punishment inflicted on Pentheus, Agave, Lycurgus, &c. is well known. He has received the name of Liber, Bromius, Lyæus, Evan, Thyonæus, Psilas, &c. which are mostly derived from the places where he received adoration, or from the ceremonies observed in his festivals. As he was the god of wine, and of drinkers, he is generally represented crowned with vine and ivy leaves, with a thyrsus in his hand. The panther is sacred to him, because he went in his expedition covered with the skin of that beast. The magpie is also his

favorite bird, because in triumphs people were permitted to speak with boldness and liberty. The festivals of Bacchus, generally called Orgies, Bacchanalia, or Dionysia, [*Vid.* Dionysia] were introduced into Greece, from Egypt, by Danaus and his daughters. *Cic. Paus. Herodot. &c.*

BACCHYLIDES, a lyric poet of Cos, nephew to Simonides, who, like Pindar, wrote the praises of Hiero. Some of his verses have been preserved. *Marcel.*

BACTRA, the capital of Bactriana, on the river Bactros, in Asia. *Virg.*

BACTRI and **BACTRIĀNI**, the inhabitants of Bactriana, who live upon plunder, and are always under arms. They give to their dogs those that die through old age or disease, and suffer slaves and strangers to take whatever liberties they please with their wives. They were conquered by Alexander the Great. *Curt.*

BACTRIĀNA, a country of Asia, fruitful as well as extensive. It formed once part of the Persian empire, on the eastern parts of which it is situated. Zoroaster was the most ancient king of this country, who taught his subjects the art of magic and astrology. *Diod.*

BACTROS, a river on the borders of Asiatic Scythia, from which Bactriana receives its name.

BÆBIA LEX, a law forbidding the division of the lands, and substituting an annual tax to be paid by the possessors.

BÆTIS, a river of Spain, from which a part of the country has received the name of Bætica. It was formerly called Tartessus, and now bears the name of Guadalquivir. The wool produced there was in high estimation for its fineness and superior quality, so that Bæticus became an epithet of merit, when applied to garments. *Paus. Plin. &c.*

BAGŌAS and **BAGŌSAS**, a name common to many eunuchs of the monarchs of Persia, the most remarkable of whom was an Egyptian eunuch, in the court of Artaxerxes Ochus, so powerful that nothing could be done without his consent. He led some troops against the Jews, and profaned their temple. He poisoned Ochus, gave his flesh to cats, and made knife-handles with his bones, because he had killed the god Apis. He placed on the throne Arses, the youngest of the slaughtered prince's children, and afterwards put him to death. He was at last killed, B. C. 335, by Darius, whom, after raising to the crown, he had attempted to poison. *Diod.*

BAGRĀDA, a river of Africa,

near Utica, where Regulus killed a serpent one hundred and twenty feet long. *Plin.*

BALÆ, a city of Campania near the sea, founded by Baius, one of the companions of Ulysses. It is famous for its delightful situation and baths, where many of the Roman senators had country houses. *Martial. Horat. &c.*

BALANUS, a prince of Gaul, who assisted the Romans in their Macedonian war, A. U. C. 581.

C. BALBILLUS, a learned and benevolent man, governor of Egypt, of which he wrote the history, under Nero. *Tacit. Ann.*

BALBĪNUS, a Roman, who, after governing provinces with credit and honor, assassinated the Gordians, and seized the purple. He was some time after murdered by his soldiers, A. D. 238.

BALBUS, a mountain of Africa, famous for the retreat of Masinissa, after he had fought a battle against Syphax.

BALĒARES, three islands in the Mediterranean, modernly called Majorca, Minorca, and Yvica, on the coast of Spain. The word is derived from *βαλλειν*, to throw, because the inhabitants were expert archers and slingers, besides great pirates.—Florus relates that in these isles mothers never gave children their breakfast before they had struck with an arrow a certain mark in a tree.

BALEPATRA, a town of India, supposed to be modern Pataxa.

BALIUS, a horse of Achilles. *Homer.*

BALNEÆ (*baths*) were very numerous at Rome, private as well as public. In the ancient times simplicity was observed, but in the age of the emperors they became expensive; they were used after walking, exercise, or labor, and were deemed more necessary than luxurious. The Roman emperors generally built baths, and all endeavoured to eclipse each other in the magnificence of the building. It is said that Diocletian employed 40,000 of his soldiers in building his baths, and, when they were finished, he destroyed all the workmen. Alexander Severus first permitted the people to use them in the night. They generally read in bathing, and we find many compositions written in using the bath.

BAMBYCE, an ancient name of Hierapolis, in Syria, called Magog by the inhabitants of the country. *Plin.*

BANTIÆ, a town of Apulia, whence *Bantinus*. *Horat.*

L. BANTIUS, a gallant youth of Nola, whom Annibal found, after the

battle of Cannæ, almost dead among the heap of slain. He was sent back home with great humanity, upon which he resolved to betray his country to so generous an enemy. Marcellus, the Roman general, heard of it, and rebuked Bantius, who continued firm and faithful to the interest of Rome. *Liv.*

BAPTÆ, the priests of Cotytto, the goddess of lasciviousness and debauchery at Athens. Her festivals were celebrated in the night; and so obscene was the behaviour of the priests, that they disgusted even Cotytto herself. The name is derived from *βαπτειν*, to wash, because the priests bathed themselves in the most effeminate manner. *Juv.*—A comedy of Eupolis.

BARÆI, a people of Colchis and Iberia, who burn the bodies of their friends who die by disease, but give to the fowls of the air such as fall in war. *Ælian.*

BARBĀRI, a name originally applied to those who spoke inclegantly, or with harshness and difficulty. The Greeks and Romans generally called all nations, except their own, by the despicable name of *Barbarians*.

BARBĀRIA, a river of Macedonia. *Liv.*—A name given to Phrygia and Troy. *Horat.*

BARCÆI or **BARCITÆ**, a warlike nation of Africa, near Carthage. *Virg.*

BARCE, the nurse of Sichæus. *Virg.*—A large country of Africa.—Also a city, about nine miles from the sea, founded by the brothers of Arcesilaus, king of Cyrene, 515 years before the Christian æra. *Strab.*

BARCHA, the surname of a noble family at Carthage, from which Amilcar and Annibal were descended. By means of their bribes and influence they excited a great faction, which is celebrated in the annals of Carthage by the name of the Barchinian faction, and at last raised themselves to power, and to the independent disposal of all the offices of trust or emolument in the state. *Liv.*

BARCINO, a maritime town at the east of Spain, now Barcelona, the capital of Catalonia.

BARDI, a celebrated sacerdotal order among the ancient Gauls, who praised their heroes, and published their fame in their verses, or on musical instruments. They were so esteemed and respected by the people, that, at their sight, two armies, who were engaged in battle, laid down their arms, and submitted to their orders.

BARES, a naval officer of Persia, who wished to destroy Cyrene, but was opposed by Amasis. *Herodot.*

BARIUM, a town of Apulia, on the Adriatic. *Horat.*

BARRUS, a man ridiculed by Horace as proud of his beauty.

BARSĪNE and **BARSĒNE**, a daughter of Darius, who married Alexander, by whom she had a son called Hercules. Cassander ordered her and her son to be put to death. *Justin.*

BASILĒA, a daughter of Cœlus and Terra, who was mother of all the gods. *Diod.*

BASILĪDÆ, European Sarmatians, descended from Hercules and Echidna. *Mela.*

BASILĪDES, the father of Herodotus, who, with others, attempted to destroy Strattes, tyrant of Chios. *Herodot.*—A priest of Mount Carmel, who foretold many momentous events to Vespasian, when he offered sacrifices. *Sueton.*

BASILIS, a city of Arcadia, built by Cypselus, near the river Alpheus. *Paus.*

BASILIUS, a river of Mesopotamia, falling into the Euphrates. *Strab.*—A celebrated bishop of Africa, very animated against the Arians, whose tenets and doctrines he refuted with warmth, but great ability. Erasmus has placed him in the number of the greatest orators of antiquity. He died in his 51st year, A. D. 379.

BASSÆ, a place of Arcadia, where Apollo had a temple. *Paus.*

BASSÆREUS, a surname of Bacchus, from the dress, or long robe, called *Bassaris*, which his priests wore. *Horat.*

BASSÄRIDES, a name given to the votaries of Bacchus, and to Agave, by Persius, which seems derived from Bassara, a town of Libya, sacred to the god, or from a particular dress worn by his priestesses, and so called by the Thracians. *Persius.*

BASTARNÆ and **BASTERNÆ**, a people of European Sarmatia, destroyed by a sudden storm as they pursued the Thracians. *Liv.*

BATÄVI, a people of Germany, who inhabited that part of the continent known under the modern name of Holland. *Lucan.*

BATHYLLUS. The most remarkable of this name was the poet who claimed as his own Virgil's distich, *Nocte, pluit, tota, &c.*

BATIS, an eunuch, governor of Gaza, who, upon being unwilling to yield, was dragged round the city tied by the heels to Alexander's chariot. *Curt.*

BATRACHOMYOMACHIA, a poem describing the fight between frogs

and mice, written by Homer, which has been printed sometimes separate from the *Iliad* or *Odyssey*.

BATTIS, a girl celebrated by Philetas, the elegiac poet. *Ovid.*

BATTUS, the name of two kings of Cyrene. *Herodot.*—A shepherd of Pylos, who promised Mercury that he would not discover his having stolen the flocks of Admetus, which Apollo tended. He violated his promise, and was turned into a pumice-stone. *Ovid.*

BATŪLUM, a town of Campania, whose inhabitants assisted Turnus against Æneas. *Virg.*

BAUBO, a woman who received Ceres when she sought her daughter all over the world, and gave her some water to quench her thirst. *Ovid.*

BAUCIS, an old woman of Phrygia, who, with her husband, Philemon, lived in a small cottage, in a penurious manner, when Jupiter and Mercury travelled in disguise over Asia. The gods came to the cottage, where they received the best things it afforded; and Jupiter was so pleased with their hospitality, that he metamorphosed their dwelling into a magnificent temple, of which Baucis and her husband were made priests. After they had lived happily to an extreme old age, they died both at the same hour, according to their request to Jupiter, that one might not have the sorrow of following the other to the grave. Their bodies were changed into trees before the doors of the temple. *Ovid.*

BAVIUS and **MÆVIUS**, two stupid and malevolent poets in the age of Augustus, who attacked the superior talents of the contemporary writers. *Virg.*

BEBIUS, a famous informer in Vespasian's reign. *Juv.*

BEBRIACUM, a village between Cremona and Verona, where Vitellius overcame Otho.

BEBRŸCE, a daughter of Danaus, who is said to have spared her husband. Most authors, however, attribute that character of humanity to Hypermnestra. [*Vid. Danaides.*]

BEBRŸCES and **BEBRŸCII**, a nation of Asia, near Pontus, of Thracian origin, and, according to Arrian, descended from Bebryce.

BEBRŸCIA, an ancient name of Bithynia, from Bebryce, the daughter of Danaus.

BELEPHANTES, a Chaldean, who, from his knowledge of astronomy, told Alexander that his entering Babylon would be attended with fatal consequences to him. *Diod.*

BELĒSIS, a priest of Babylon, who told Arbaces, governor of Media

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that he should reign one day in the place of Sardanapalus. His prophecy was verified, and he was rewarded by the new king with the government of Babylon, B. C. 826. *Diod.*

BELGÆ, a warlike people of ancient Gaul, separated from the Celtæ by the rivers Matrona and Sequana. Their country extends from the Rhine to the river modernly called the Loire. *Cæs.*

BELGICA, a province of Gaul, near the Rhine.

BELGIUM, the capital of Gallia Belgica. The word is often used to express the whole country. *Cæs.*

BELGIUS, a general of Gaul, who conquered an army of Macedonians.

BELIDES, a surname given to the daughters of Belus.

BELIDES, a name applied to Palamedes, as descended from Belus. *Virg.*

BELISAMA, the name of Minerva among the Gauls, signifying queen of heaven. *Cæs.*

BELISARIUS, a celebrated general, who, in a degenerate and effeminate age, in the reign of Justinian, emperor of Constantinople, renewed all the glorious victories, battles, and triumphs, which had rendered the first Romans so distinguished in the time of their republic. He died, after a life of military glory, and the trial of royal ingratitude, in the 565th year of the Christian era. Some historians, among whom is Gibbon, have imagined that the account of his having been deprived of sight, and of his being obliged to beg for charity to support life, with the "*Date obolum Belisario*," is a fabrication of modern times.

BELLEROPHON, son of Glaucus, king of Ephyre, by Eurymede, was at first called Hipponous. The murder of his brother, whom some call Alcimeus or Beller, procured him the name of Bellerophon, or murderer of Beller. After this murder Bellerophon fled to the court of Prætus, king of Argos. As he was of a handsome appearance, the king's wife, called Sthenobœa, fell in love with him; and, as he slighted her passion, she accused him, before her husband, of attempts upon her virtue. Prætus, unwilling to violate the laws of hospitality, by punishing Bellerophon, sent him away to his father-in-law, Jobates, king of Lycia, and gave him a letter, in which he begged the king to punish with death a man who had so dishonorably treated his daughter. Jobates, to satisfy his son-in-law, sent Bellerophon to conquer a horrible monster called Chimæra. [*Vid. Chimæra.*] But Minerva supported him, and, with the winged horse Pegasus, he conquered

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the monster, and returned victorious. He also subdued the Solymi and the Amazons, by the king's orders, and destroyed a number of assassins, sent, at his return, by Jobates, to take his life, convincing the king that innocence is always protected by the gods. Upon this Jobates no longer sought to destroy his life; but he gave him his daughter in marriage, and made him his successor on the throne of Lycia, as he was without male issue. *Homer. &c.*—Other authors relate his story somewhat differently.

BELLŌNA, the goddess of war, daughter to Phoreys and Ceto, called by the Greeks Enyo, and often confounded with Minerva. She was the sister of Mars, or, according to others, his daughter, or his wife. She prepared the chariot of Mars when going to war; and she appeared in battles armed with a whip, with dishevelled hair, and a torch in her hand. The Romans paid great adoration to her. In her temple at Rome the senators gave audience to foreign ambassadors, and to generals returned from war. At the gate was a small column, called the column of war, against which they threw a spear, whenever war was declared against an enemy. Her priests consecrated themselves by great incisions in their thighs, of which they received the blood in their hands to offer as a sacrifice to the goddess, and, in their wild enthusiasm, they often predicted bloodshed and wars, the defeat of enemies, or the besieging of towns. *Juv. &c.*

BELLŌNARIJ, the priests of Bellona.

BELLOVĒSUS, a king of the Celtæ, who, in the reign of Tarquinius Priscus, was sent, at the head of a colony, to Italy, by his uncle Ambigatus. He is the first Gaul that is said to have crossed the Alps. *Liv.*

BELUS. Among those of this name mentioned by ancient writers, the most celebrated is one of the most ancient kings of Babylon, about 1800 years before the age of Semiramis, who was made a god after death, and worshipped with much ceremony by the Assyrians and Babylonians. He was supposed to be the son of the Osiris of the Egyptians. *Herodot. &c.*—The father of Danaus and Ægyptus was also called Belus and from him the daughters of Danaus were called Belides. *Ovid.*

BENĀCUS, a lake of Italy, from which the Mincius flows into the Po. *Virg.*

BENDIS, a name of Diana among the Thracians and their northern neighbours. *Strab.*—Her festivals, called Bendidia, were introduced from Thrace into Athens.

BENEVENTUM, a town of the Hirpinus, built by Diomedes, 28 miles from Capua. Its original name was Maleventum, changed into the more auspicious word of Beneventum, when the Romans had a colony there. *Plin.*

BEPOLITĀNUS, a young man, who being condemned to death was saved by the delay occasioned by the executioner, who was anxious not to stain the youth's fine clothes with blood.

BERĒA, a town of Syria, now called Aleppo.—A town of Macedonia, the same which is mentioned in the Acts of the Apostles.

BERBICÆ, a nation who destroyed their relations when arrived at a certain age. *Ælian.*

BERECYNTHIA, a surname of Cybele, from Mount Berecynthus in Phrygia, where she was particularly worshipped. *Virg.*

BERENICE and **BERONICE**, a name common to many queens and princesses in the Ptolemean family in Egypt. The most celebrated was the daughter of Philadelphus and Arsinoë; who married her own brother Evergetes, whom she loved with much tenderness. When he went on a dangerous expedition, she vowed all the hair of her head to the goddess Venus if he returned. Some time after his victorious return, the locks which were in the temple of Venus disappeared, and Conon, an astronomer, to make his court to the queen, publicly reported that Jupiter had carried them away, and had made them a constellation. She was put to death by her own son, B. C. 221. *Hygin.*—Also the name of some remarkable towns.

BERENĪCIS, a part of Africa, near the town of Berenice. *Lucan.*

BERGION and **ALBION**, two giants, sons of Neptune, who opposed Hercules as he attempted to cross the Rhone, and were killed with stones from heaven. *Mela.*

BEROE, an old woman of Epidaurus, nurse to Semele. [*Vide* Bacchus.]—The wife of Doryclus, whose form was assumed by Iris, at the instigation of Juno, when she advised the Trojan women to burn the fleet of Æneas in Sicily. *Virg.*

BERŌSUS, a native of Babylon, priest to Belus. He passed into Greece, and remained a long time at Athens. He composed a history of Chaldea, and signalized himself by his astronomical predictions, and was rewarded for his learning with a statue in the gymnasium at Athens. The age in which he lived is not precisely known.

BERŶTUS, now *Berut*, an ancient town of Phœnicia, on the coast of

the Mediterranean, famous in the age of Justinian for the study of the law.

BESSI, a people of Thrace, on the left side of the Strymon, who lived upon rapine. *Ovid.*

BESSUS, a governor of Bactriana, who, after the battle of Arbela, seized Darius, his sovereign, and put him to death. After this murder he assumed the title of king, and was some time after brought before Alexander, who gave him to Oxatres, the brother of Darius. The prince ordered his hands and ears to be cut off, and his body to be exposed on a cross, and shot at by the soldiers. *Justin. Curt.*

L. BESTIA, a seditious Roman, who conspired with Catiline against his country. *Cic.*

BETIS, a large river in Spain.

BIĀNOR. The most remarkable of this name is a son of Tiberius and Manto, the daughter of Tiresias, who received the surname of Ocnus, and reigned over Etruria. He built a town which he called Mantua, after his mother's name. His tomb was seen in the age of Virgil, on the road between Mantua and Andes. *Virg.*—A centaur killed by Theseus. *Ovid.*

BIAS, son of Amythaon and Idomene, was king of Argos, and brother to the famous soothsayer Melampus. He married Perone, the daughter of Neleus, having obtained, through his brother Melampus, the oxen of Iphiclus. *Hom.*—Also one of the seven wise men of Greece, son to Teutamidas, born at Priene. He flourished B. C. 566.

BIBĀCŪLUS (M. Furius), a Latin poet in the age of Cicero. He composed annals in iambic verses, and wrote epigrams, elegies, Epithalamiums, and other poems, all of which are now lost. *Horat.*

BIBESIA or **POTINA**, a goddess among the Romans, who presided over the liquors which were taken during meals. Another divinity, called Edesia, presided over the taking of the solid food.

BIBLIS, a woman who became enamoured of her brother Caunus, and was changed into a fountain near Miletus. *Ovid.*

BIBRACTE, a large town of the Ædui, in Gaul, where Cæsar often wintered. *Cæs.*

BIBŪLUS, was Cæsar's colleague in the consulship, but of no consequence in the state, according to this distich, mentioned by Sueton. in *Jul.* c. 20.

Non Bibulo quicquam nuper, sed Cæsare factum est:

Nam Bibulo fieri consule nil memini.

BICON, a Greek who assassinated Athenodorus, because he made

himself master of a colony which Alexander had left at Bactra. *Curt.*

BIFRONS, a surname of Janus, because he was represented with two faces among the Romans, as acquainted with the past and future. *Virg.*

BILBĪLIS, a town of Celtiberia, where Martial was born. *Mart.*

BIMATER. [*Virg.* Bacchus.] A surname of Bacchus, which signifies that he had two mothers, because when he was taken from his mother's womb, he was placed in the thigh of his father Jupiter. *Ovid. Met.*

BION. There were many ancient writers of this name, the most remarkable of whom are the following:—A philosopher and sophist of Borysthenes, in Scythia, who rendered himself famous for his knowledge of poetry, music, and philosophy. He made every body the object of his satire, and his compositions were distinguished for clearness of expression, for facetiousness, wit, and pleasantry. He died 241 B. C. *Diog.*—A Greek poet of Smyrna, who wrote pastorals in an elegant style. Moschus, his friend and disciple, mentions, in an elegiac poem, that he died by poison, about 300 years B. C. His Idyllia are written with elegance and simplicity, purity and ease, and they abound with correct images, such as the view of the country may inspire.—A native of Abdera, disciple to Democritus, who first found out that there were certain parts of the earth where there were six months of perpetual light and darkness alternately.

BISALTIS, a patronymic of Theophane, by whom Neptune, under the form of a ram, had the golden ram. *Ovid.*

BISTON, son of Mars and Calithoe, built Bistonia in Thrace, whence the Thracians are often called Bistones. *Herodot.*

BISTŌNIS, a lake of Thrace, near Abdera. *Herodot.*

BITHYÆ, a certain race of women in Scythia, whose eyes, as Pliny reports, killed those who gazed upon them for some time.

BITHŶNIA, a country of Asia Minor, formerly called Bebrycia. It was bounded by the Euxine on the north, on the south by Phrygia and Mysia, on the west by the Propontis, and on the east by Paphlagonia. The country was first invaded by the Thracians, under Bithynus, the son of Jupiter, who gave it the name of Bithynia. It was once a powerful kingdom. *Herodot. Strab.*

BITIAS, a Trojan, son of Alcanor and Hiera, brought up in a wood sacred to Jupiter. He followed the fortune of Æneas, and, with his brother,

was killed by the Rutuli in Italy. *Virg.*—One of Dido's lovers.

BITON. [*Virg.* Cleobis.]

BITŪRĪGES, a people of Gaul, divided from the Ædui by the Ligeris. *Cæs.*

BITURĪCUM, a town of Gaul, formerly the capital of the Belgæ. *Strab.*

BLÆNA, a fruitful country of Pontus, where the general Mithridates Eupator destroyed the forces of Nicomedes the Bithynian. *Strab.*

BLANDŪSIA, a fountain on the borders of the country of the Sabines, near Mandela, Horace's country seat. *Horat.*

BLEMMEYES, a people of Africa, who, as is fabulously reported, had no head, but had the eyes and mouth placed in the breast. *Mela.*

BLITIUS CATULINUS, was banished into the Ægean sea after Piso's conspiracy, &c. *Tacit.*

BLUCIUM, a castle where king Dejotarus kept his treasure in Bithynia. *Strab.*

BOADICEA. [*Virg.* Boudicea.]

BOCCHŌRIS, a wise king and legislator of Egypt. *Diod.*

BOCCHUS, a king of Gætulia, in alliance with Rome, who perfidiously delivered Jugurtha to Sylla, the lieutenant of Marius. *Sallust.*

BOEDROMIA, an Athenian festival instituted in commemoration of the assistance which Athens received in the reign of Erechtheus, from Ion, son of Xuthus, when their country was invaded by Eumolpus, son of Neptune. The word is derived from *ἀπο του βοδρουμεν*, *coming to help*. Plutarch, in *Thes.* mentions it as in commemoration of the victory which Theseus obtained over the Amazons, in a month called at Athens Boedromion.

BŒOTIA, a country of Greece, bounded on the north by Phocis, south by Attica, east by Eubœa, and west by the bay of Corinth. It was called Bœotia from Bœotus, son of Itonus, or, according to others, a *boue*, from a cow, by which Cadmus was led into the country, where he built Thebes. The inhabitants were reckoned rude and illiterate, though their country produced many illustrious men, such as Pindar, Hesiod, Plutarch, &c. *Herodot.*

BŒROBISTAS, a man among the Getæ who by the strictness of his discipline made himself absolute.

BOETHIUS, a celebrated Roman, punished with death on suspicion of a conspiracy, by Theodoric, king of the Ostrogoths, A. D. 525. It was during his imprisonment that he wrote his celebrated treatise *de consolatione philosophiæ*. It may be said, that with this

respectable writer, the Latin tongue, and the last remains of Roman dignity, sunk in the western world.

BOETUS, a foolish poet of Tarsus, who wrote a poem on the battle of Philippi. *Strab.*

BOGES, a Persian satrap, who, being besieged by the Athenians, destroyed his family and himself.

BOGUS, a king of the Maurusii, present at the battle of Actium. *Strab.*

BOII, a people of Celtic Gaul. *Cæs.*—A people of Italy, near the Padus.

BOLBITINUM, one of the mouths of the Nile, with a town of the same name. Naucratis was built near it. *Herodot.*

BOLINA, a virgin of Achaia, who rejected the addresses of Apollo, and threw herself into the sea to avoid his importunities. The god made her immortal. There is a city which bears her name in Achaia. *Paus.*

BOLLANUS, a man whom Horace represents, *1 Sat. 9, v. 11*, as of the most irascible temper, and the most inimical to loquacity.

BOMILCAR, a Carthaginian general, son of Amilcar. He was suspected of a conspiracy with Agathocles, and hung in the forum, where he had received all his dignity. *Diod.*—An African, for some time the instrument of all Jugurtha's cruelties. He conspired against Jugurtha, who put him to death. *Sallust. Jug.*

BOMONICÆ, youths that were whipped at the altar of Diana Orthia, during the festivals of the goddess. He who bore the lash of the whip with the greatest patience, and without uttering a groan, was declared victorious, and received an honorable prize. *Paus. Plut.*

BONA DEA, a name given to Ops, Vesta, Cybele, and Rhea, by the Greeks; and by the Latins, to Fauna, or Fatua. This goddess was so chaste, that no man but her husband saw her after her marriage; for which reason her festivals were celebrated only in the night by the Roman matrons in their houses, and all the statues of the men were carefully covered with a veil where the ceremonies were observed. In the latter ages, however, of the republic, the sanctity of these mysteries was profaned by the intrusion of men, and by the introduction of lasciviousness and debauchery. The celebration was on the first of May. *Juven.*

BONUS EVENTUS, a Roman deity, whose worship was first introduced by the peasants. He was represented holding a cup in his right hand, and in his left, ears of corn. *Varro.*

BOÖTES, a northern constellation near the Ursa Major, also called Bubulcus and Aretophylax.

BOREAS, the name of the north wind blowing from the Hyperborean mountains. According to the poets, he was son of Astræus and Aurora; others make him son of the Strymon. He was worshipped as a deity, and represented with wings and white hair.

BOREASMI, a festival at Athens in honor of Boreas, who, as the Athenians supposed, was related to them on account of his marriage with Orithyia, the daughter of one of their kings. They attributed the overthrow of the enemy's fleet to the respect which he paid to his wife's native country. *Paus.*

BORSIPPA, a town of Babylonia, the inhabitants of which ate bats.

BORUS, a son of Perieres, who married Polydora, the daughter of Peleus. *Apollod. Homer.*

BORYSTHÈNES, a large river of Scythia, falling into the Euxine sea, now called the Dnieper, and inferior to no other European river but the Danube, according to Herodotus.—There was a city of the same name on the borders of the river.

BOSPHÖRUS and **BOSPÖRUS**, two narrow straits, situate at the confines of Europe and Asia. One was called Cimmerian, and joined the Palus Mæotis to the Euxine sea, and is called by the moderns the Strait of Caffa; and the other, which was called the Thracian Bosphorus, and by the moderns the Strait of Constantinople, made a communication between the Euxine sea and the Propontis. It is so narrow, that in a calm day persons could converse with each other, from the opposite bank. *Strab. &c.*

BOUDICEA, a queen in Britain, who rebelled upon being insulted by the Romans. Her revolt proved very destructive to the Roman forces; but at last the valor and the superior excellence of Suetonius prevailed over the undisciplined Britons, and Boadicea, after in vain re-asserting the liberty of her country, and seeing 80,000 of her countrymen slaughtered in one battle, poisoned herself. *Tacit. Ann.*

BRACHMĀNES, Indian philosophers, who derive their name from *Brahma*, one of the three beings whom God, according to their theology, created, and with whose assistance he formed the world. They devoted themselves totally to the worship of the gods, and were accustomed from their youth to endure labors, and to live with frugality and abstinence. They never ate flesh, and abstained from the use of wine, and all carnal enjoyments. After they had spent 37 years in the greatest trials, they were permitted to marry, and indulge themselves in a more free and unbounded manner. According to modern authors, *Brahma* is the parent of all mankind. *Strab. Diod.*

BRANCHIĀDES, a surname of Apollo.

BRANCHIDÆ, a people of Asia, near the river Oxus, put to the sword by Alexander.

BRANCHUS, a youth of Miletus, beloved by Apollo, who gave him the power of prophecy. He gave oracles at Didyme, which became inferior to none of the Grecian oracles, except Delphi, and which exchanged the name of Didymæan to that of Branchidæ. *Strab. &c.*

BRASĪDAS, a famous general of Lacedæmon, who, after many great victories over Athens and other Grecian states, died of a wound at Amphipolis, which Cleon, the Athenian, had besieged, B. C. 422. A superb monument was raised to his memory. *Thucyd.*

BRASIDĒIA, festivals at Lacedæmon, in honor of Brasidas. None but free-born Spartans were permitted to enter the lists, and such as were absent were fined.

BRAURON, a town of Attica, where Diana had a temple, and festivals in her honor were celebrated once every fifth year.

BRENNUS, a general of the Galli Senones, who invaded Italy, defeated the Romans at the river Allia, and entered Rome without opposition. The Romans fled into the capitol. The Gauls climbed the Tarpeian rock in the night, and the capitol would have been taken had not the Romans been awakened by the noise of geese, which were before the doors, and immediately repelled the enemy. Camillus, who was in banishment, marched to the relief of his country, and so totally defeated the Gauls, that not one remained to carry home the news of their destruction. *Liv.*—Another Gaul, who made an irruption into Greece with 150,000 men, and 15,000 horse, and endeavoured to destroy the temple of Apollo, at Delphi, and was destroyed with all his troops, by the Delphians. *Paus. &c.*

BRESCIA, a city of Italy, which had gods peculiar to itself.

BRIĀREUS, a famous giant, son of Cælus and Terra, who had 100 hands and 50 heads, and was called by men Ægeon, and only by the gods Briareus. When Juno, Neptune, and Minerva, conspired to dethrone Jupiter, Briareus ascended the heavens, and sat himself next to him, and so terrified the conspirators by his fierce and threatening looks, that they desisted. He assisted the giants in their war against the gods, and was thrown under mount Ætna, according to some accounts. *Hesiod.*—A Cyclop, made judge between Apollo and Neptune, in their dispute about the isthmus and promontory of Corinth.

He gave the former to Neptune, and the latter to Apollo. *Paus.*

BRIGANTES, a people in the northern parts of Britain. *Juv. Paus.*

BRIGANTINUS, a lake of Rhætia, between the Alps, now the lake of *Constance*, through which the Rhine flows. The town on its eastern bank is now *Bregentz*, in the Tyrol, anciently called Brigantium. *Plin.*

BRIMO, (*terror*) a name given to Proserpine and Hecate, because they were supposed to cause the terrors which alarm the weak and superstitious during the night. *Stat. Propert. &c.*

BRISĒIS, a girl of Lyrnessus, called also Hippodamia. When her country was taken by the Greeks, she fell to the share of Achilles, in the division of the spoils. Agamemnon took her away some time after from Achilles, who thereupon made a vow to absent himself from the field of battle. On this incident chiefly Homer founded his *Iliad*.

BRISEUS, a surname of Bacchus, from a temple erected to him on the promontory of Brisa, at Lesbos.

BRITANNI, the inhabitants of Britain. [*Vid. Britannia.*]—A nation in Gallia Belgica.

BRITANNIA, an island in the northern ocean, the greatest in Europe, nearly conquered by J. Cæsar, B. C. 55, and first known to be an island by Agricola, who sailed round it. It was a Roman province from the time of its conquest till the 448th year of the Christian era. The inhabitants, in the æge of Cæsar, used to paint their bodies to render themselves more terrible in the eyes of their enemies. *Cæs. &c.*

BRITANNĪCUS, a son of Claudius Cæsar, by Messalina. Nero was raised to the throne in preference to him, by means of Agrippina, and caused him to be poisoned. His corpse was buried in the night; but it is said that a shower of rain washed away the white paint which the murderer had put over his face, so that it appeared quite black, and discovered the effects of poison. *Tacit.*

BRITOMARTIS, a beautiful nymph of Crete, daughter of Jupiter and Charme.—A surname of Diana.

BRĪTŌNES, the inhabitants of Britain. *Juv.*

BRIZO, the goddess of dreams, worshipped in Delos. She was invoked to protect the ships of the island, and to inspire her votaries with pleasant and propitious dreams; and in her festivals she was gratefully presented with offerings of fruits, and all other things except fish. *Athen.*

BROCŪĒLUS, a governor of Syria, who fled to Alexander, when,

Darius was murdered by Bessus. *Curt.*

BROMIUS, a surname of Bacchus, from *βρεμειν*, *fiendere*, alluding to the groans which Semele uttered when consumed by Jupiter's fire, or, with equal probability, to the noise and shouts of the Bacchantes in the celebration of the orgies. *Diod. Ovid.*

BRONTES, (*thunder*) one of the Cyclops. [*Vid. Cyclops.*] *Virg.*

BRŌTEAS and **AMMON**, two men famous for their skill in the cestus. *Ovid.*—One of the Lapithæ. *Id.*

BRUMĀLIA, festivals celebrated at Rome in honor of Bacchus, about the month of December. They were instituted by Romulus.

BRUNDŪSIUM, a city of Calabria, on the Adriatic sea, where the Appian road was terminated, founded by Diomedes, or, according to Strabo, by Theseus. It is famous for the birth of the poet Pacuvius, and the death of Virgil.

BRUTIDIUS, a man dragged to prison in Juvenal's age, on suspicion of his favoring Sejanus. *Juv.*

BRUTII, a people in the farthest parts of Italy. They received the name of *Brutii*, from their cowardice in submitting, without opposition, to Annibal in the second Punic war, and were ever after held in the greatest disgrace. *Justin.*

BRUTUS, the name of some very famous Romans, the most celebrated of whom are L. Junius, son of M. Junius and Tarquinia, second daughter of Tarquinius Priscus. The father, and his eldest son, were murdered by Tarquinius the Proud; and Lucius, unable to revenge their death, pretended to be insane. The artifice saved his life; he was called *Brutus* for his stupidity, which he, however, soon after showed to be feigned. When Lucretia killed herself, B. C. 509, in consequence of the brutality of Tarquin, Brutus snatched the dagger from the wound, and swore, upon the reeking blade, immortal hatred to the royal family. His example was followed; the Tarquins were proscribed, by a decree of the senate, and the royal authority vested in the hands of consuls chosen from patrician families. Brutus, in his consular office, made the people swear they never would again submit to kingly authority; but the first who violated their oath were his own sons, who conspired with the Tuscan ambassador to restore the Tarquins; and when discovered, they were tried and condemned before their father, who himself attended at their execution. Some time after, in a combat between the Romans and Tarquins, Brutus engaged with Aruns; and so fierce was the attack, that they pierced one another at the same time. The dead body was brought to Rome, and received as in a triumph; a funeral

oration was spoken over it, and the Roman matrons showed their grief by mourning a year for the father of the republic. *Liv.*—Marcus Junius, father of Cæsar's murderer, who followed the party of Marius, and was conquered by Pompey, by whose orders he was put to death. *Cic.*—His son of the same name, by Servilia, was lineally descended from J. Brutus, who expelled the Tarquins from Rome. He seemed to inherit the republican principles of his great progenitor, and in the civil wars joined Pompey, though his father's murderer, only because he looked upon him as more just in his claims. At the battle of Pharsalia, Cæsar not only spared the life of Brutus, but made him one of his most faithful friends. He, however, forgot this, and because Cæsar aspired to tyranny, he conspired against him, and stabbed him in Pompey's Basilica. The tumult was great, the conspirators fled to the capitol, and, by proclaiming liberty to the populace, re-established tranquillity in the city. The murderers were soon obliged to leave Rome. Brutus retired into Greece, and was soon after pursued thither by Antony, whom young Octavius accompanied. A battle was fought at Philippi, in which the republican army was finally defeated, and Brutus and Cassius, disdaining to fall into the hands of the conquerors, both stabbed themselves. Antony honored him with a magnificent funeral. Brutus is not less celebrated for his literary talents, than his valor in the field. He severely reprimanded Cicero in his letters for joining the side of Octavius, who meditated the ruin of the republic. Brutus married Porcia, the daughter of Cato, who killed herself by swallowing burning coals when she heard the fate of her husband. *C. Nep. &c.*—D. Jun. Albinus, another of Cæsar's murderers. He was put to death by Antony's orders, though consul elect.

BRYAS, a general of the Argives, whom a woman put to death, for having offered her violence. *Paus.*

BUBĀRIS, a Person who married the daughter of Amyntas, against whom he had been sent with an army. *Justin.*

BUBASTIĀCUS, one of the mouths of the Nile.

BUBASTIS, a city of Egypt, in the eastern parts of the Delta, where cats were held in great veneration, because Diana Bubastis, who is the chief deity of the place, is said to have transformed herself into a cat when the gods fled into Egypt. *Herodot.*

BUBŌNA, a goddess among the Romans, who was supposed to preside over oxen.

BUCENTAURUS, a species of Centaur, half of whose body resembled that of the ox.

BUCEPHĀLA, a city of India, near the Hydaspes, built by Alexander, in honor of his favorite horse Bucephalus. *Curt.*

BUCEPHĀLUS, a horse of Alexander, whose head resembled that of a bull, whence his name (*βους κεφαλη, bovis caput*). Alexander was the only one who could mount him. This horse being present in an engagement in Asia, where he received a heavy wound, hastened immediately out of the battle, and dropped down dead as soon as he had set down the king in a safe place. Alexander built a city, which he called after his name. *Plut.*

BUCOLĪCUS, one of the mouths of the Nile.

BULLATIUS, a friend of Horace, to whom the poet addressed 1. *ep.* 11. in consequence of his having travelled over part of Asia.

BUNUS, a son of Mercury and Alcidamea, who obtained the government of Corinth when Æetes went to Colchis. He built a temple to Juno. *Paus.*

BUPHAGUS, a son of Japetus and Thornax, killed by Diana, whose virtue he had attempted.—A surname of Hercules, given him on account of his gluttony.

BUPHŌNIA, a festival in honor of Jupiter, at Athens, where an ox was immolated. *Paus.*

BUPHRĀSIUM, a country, river, and city of Elis.

BURA, a daughter of Jupiter, from whom Bura or Buris, once a flourishing city in the bay of Corinth, received its name.

BURRHUS AFRANIUS, a chief of the prætorian guards, put to death by Nero.—A brother-in-law of the emperor Commodus.

BURSA, a capital city of Bithynia.

BUSA, an Apulian woman, who, after the battle of Cannæ, entertained a thousand Romans.

BUSĪRIS, a name common to many Egyptian princes, the most remarkable of whom is a king of Egypt, son of Neptune and Libya, or Lysianassa, who sacrificed all foreigners to Jupiter, with the greatest cruelty. When Hercules visited Egypt, Busiris carried him to the altar, bound hand and foot. The hero soon disentangled himself, and offered the tyrant and the ministers of his cruelty on the same altar.—A town called Busiris, in the middle of the Delta, where Isis had a famous temple. *Herodot.*

BUTES, one of the descendants of Amycus, king of the Bebryces, very expert in the combat of the cestus. He

came to Sicily, where he was received by Lycaste, a beautiful harlot, by whom he had a son, called Eryx. Lycaste, on account of her beauty, was called Venus; hence Eryx is often called the son of Venus. *Virg.*—There were others of inferior note of this name mentioned by Virgil, Diodotus, &c.

BUTHRŌTUM, a town of Epirus, opposite Coreyra, visited by Æneas, in his way to Italy from Troy. *Virg.*

BUTORĪDES, an historian, who wrote concerning the pyramids. *Plin.*

BUTOS, a town of Egypt, where there was a temple of Apollo and Diana, and an oracle of Latona. *Herodot.*

BUZŪGES, an Athenian, who first ploughed with harnessed oxen. Demophoon gave him the Palladium with which Diomedes had intrusted him, to be carried to Athens. *Polyæn.*

BYBLIS, a daughter of Miletus and Cyanea. She fell in love with her brother Caunus, and, when he refused to gratify her passion, she destroyed herself. Some say that Caunus became enamoured of her, and fled from his country to avoid incest; and others report, that he fled from his sister's importunities, who sought him all over Lycia, and Caria, and at last sat down all bathed in tears, and was changed into a fountain of the same name. *Ovid.*

BYBLUS, a town of Syria, in Phœnicia, where Adonis had a temple. *Strab.*

BYRRHUS, a robber, famous for his dissipation. *Horat.*

BYRSA, a citadel in the middle of Carthage, on which was the temple of Æsculapius. Asdrubal's wife burned it when the city was taken. When Dido came to Africa, she bought of the inhabitants as much land as could be encompassed by a bull's hide. After the agreement, she cut the hide in small thongs, and enclosed a large piece of territory, on which she built a citadel, which she called Byrsa, (*βυρσα, a hide.*) *Virg.* &c.

BYZANTIUM, a town situate on the Thracian Bosphorus. The pleasantness and convenience of its situation were observed by Constantine the Great, who made it the capital of the eastern empire, A. D. 328, and called it Constantinople, *i. e.* the city of Constantine, &c.—A number of Greek writers, who have deserved or usurped the name of *Byzantine Historians*, flourished at Byzantium, after the seat of the empire had been translated thither from Rome; but their works, which more particularly relate to the time in which they flourished, are seldom read but by those who wish to form an acquaintance with the revolutions of the lower empire. *Strab. Plin. &c.*

BYZAS, a king of Thrace, from whom it is said Byzantium received its name. *Diod.*

BYZES, an artist much celebrated in the reign of Astyages.

BYZIA, a town in the possession of the kings of Thrace, hated by swallows, on account of the horrible crime of Tereus. *Plin.*

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CAANTHUS, a son of Oceanus, and Tethys. He was ordered by his father to seek his sister Malia, whom Apollo had carried away, and burnt in revenge the ravisher's temple, near the Isthmus. He was killed for this impiety by the god, and a monument raised to his memory. *Paus.*

CABALINUS, a clear fountain on Mount Helicon, sacred to the Muses. *Pers.*

CABALLINUM, a town of the *Ædui*, now *Chalons* on the *Saone*. *Cæs. Bell.*

CABARNOS, a deity worshipped at Paros. His priests were called *Cabarni*.

CABIRA, a wife of Vulcan, by whom she had three sons.

CABIRI, certain deities whose worship was held in the greatest veneration at Thebes and Lemnos, but more particularly in the islands of Samothrace and Imbros: their number is uncertain; some say there were only two, Jupiter and Bacchus; others mention three, and some four. It is unknown where their worship was first established; yet Phœnicia seems to be the place according to the authority of Sanchoniathon, and from thence it was introduced into Greece by the Pelasgi. These deities are often confounded with the *Corybantes*, *Anaces*, *Dioscuri*, &c. and, according to Herodotus, Vulcan was their father. The obscenity practised in their celebration has obliged all authors to pass it over in silence, and say it was unlawful to reveal it. They were supposed to preside over metals.

CABIRIA, a surname of Ceres. —The festivals of the *Cabiri*. [*Vid. Cabiri.*]

CABŪRA, a fountain of Mesopotamia, in which Juno bathed. *Plin.*

CACA, a goddess among the Romans, sister to Cacus, is said to have discovered to Hercules where her brother had concealed his oxen. She presided over the excrements of the body.

CACUS, a famous robber, son of Vulcan and Medusa, represented as a three-headed monster, and as vomiting flames. He resided in Italy, and the avenues of his cave were covered with human bones. When Hercules returned from the conquest of Geryon, king of

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Spain, Cacus stole some of his cows, and dragged them backwards into his cave to prevent discovery. Hercules departed without perceiving the theft; but his oxen having lowed, were answered by the cows in the cave of Cacus, and the hero became acquainted with the loss he had sustained. He attacked Cacus, strangled him in his arms, though vomiting fire and smoke. Hercules erected an altar to Jupiter Servator in commemoration of his victory. *Virg.* An annual festival was instituted by the inhabitants in honor of the hero, who had delivered them from the public calamity. *Virg. Ovid.*

CADMĒA, a citadel of Thebes, built by Cadmus. It is generally taken for Thebes itself, and the Thebans are often called *Cadmeans*. *Stat.*

CADMĒIS, an ancient name of Bœotia.

CADMUS, son of Agenor, king of Phœnicia, was ordered by his father to go in quest of his sister Europa, whom Jupiter had carried away, and he was never to return to Phœnicia if he did not bring her back. As his search proved fruitless, he consulted the oracle of Apollo, and was ordered to build a city where he should see a heifer stop in the grass, and to call the country Bœotia. He found the heifer according to the oracle; and, as he wished to thank the god by a sacrifice, he sent his companions to fetch water from a neighbouring grove. The waters were sacred to Mars, and guarded by a dragon, who devoured all the Phœnician attendants. Cadmus, tired of their seeming delay, went to the place, and saw the monster still feeding on their flesh. He attacked and overcame it by the assistance of Minerva, and sowed the teeth in a plain, whence armed men suddenly rose up. He threw a stone in the midst of them, and they instantly turned their arms one against the other till all perished except five, who assisted him in building his city. Soon after he married Hermione, the daughter of Venus, with whom he lived in the greatest cordiality, and by whom he had a son, Polydorus, and four daughters, Ino, Agave, Autonoe, and Semele. Juno persecuted those children; and their well-known misfortunes so distracted Cadmus and Hermione, that they retired to Illyricum, loaded with grief, and infirm with age. They

entreated the gods to remove them from the misfortunes of life, and they were immediately changed into serpents. Some explain the dragon's fable by supposing that it was a king of the country that Cadmus conquered by war. Cadmus was the first who introduced the use of letters into Greece; but some maintain that the alphabet which he brought from Phœnicia was only different from that which was used by the ancient inhabitants of Greece. The Phœnician alphabet consisted only of 16 letters, to which Palamedes afterwards added four, and Simonides of Melos the same number. Cadmus is supposed to have come into Greece 1493 years B. C. and to have died 61 years after. *Ovid. Herodot.* According to those who believe that Thebes was built at the sound of Amphion's lyre, Cadmus built only a small citadel, which he called Cadmea, and laid the foundation of a city, which was finished by one of his successors.—A son of Pandion of Miletus, celebrated as an historian in the age of Crœsus, and as the writer of an account of some cities of Ionia, in four books. *Suidas.*

CADŪCEUS, a rod entwined at one end by two serpents, in the form of two equal semicircles. It was the attribute of Mercury, and had been given him by Apollo in return for the lyre. Various interpretations have been put upon the two serpents round it. With it Mercury conducted to the infernal regions the souls of the dead, and could lull to sleep, and even raise to life a dead person. *Virg. &c.*

CADURCI, a people of Gaul, remarkable for the manufacture of fine linen. *Juv. Plin.*

CÆA, an island of the Ægean sea among the Cyclades, called also Ceos and Cea, from Ceus, the son of Titan.

CÆCIAS, a wind blowing from the north.

CÆCILIA, the wife of Sylla;—the mother of Lucullus;—the daughter of Atticus.

CÆCILIA LEX. By this law no one was permitted to propose more than one matter in one question.

CÆCILII, a plebeian family at Rome, which gave birth to many patriots and generals.

CÆCILIUS CLAUDIUS ISIDORUS, a man who left in his will to his heirs, 4116 slaves, 3600 yokes of oxen, 257,000 small cattle, 600,000 pounds of silver. *Plin.*—A Sicilian orator in the age of Augustus, who wrote on the Servile wars, a comparison between Demosthenes and Cicero, and an account of the orations of Demosthenes.—Statius, a comic poet, originally a slave, but highly commended by Cicero and

Quintilian for his wit and humor. He was intimate with the learned of his age, and his abilities were so highly esteemed, that Terence referred his compositions to his criticism as to a man of superior judgment. *Quintil. &c.*

CÆCINA, TUSCUS, the son of Nero's nurse, whom he made governor of Egypt.

CÆCŪBUM, a town of Campania in Italy, famous for the excellence and plenty of its wines. *Strab.*

CÆCULUS, a son of Vulcan, conceived, as some say, by his mother, when a spark of fire fell into her bosom. He was called Cæculus, because his eyes were small. Virgil says, that he was found in fire by shepherds, and on that account called son of Vulcan, who is the god of fire.

CÆLIUS, an orator, disciple to Cicero. He died very young. Cicero defended him when accused of being accessory to Catiline's conspiracy. *Orat. pro M. Cæl.*—L. Antipater, wrote an history of Rome, which M. Brutus epitomised, and which Adrian preferred to the histories of Sallust. Cælius flourished 120 years B. C. *Val. Max.*—One of the seven hills on which Rome was built. Romulus surrounded it with a ditch and rampart, and it was enclosed by walls by the succeeding kings. It received its name from Cælius, who assisted Romulus against the Sabines.

CÆNĪNA, a town of Latium, near Rome. The inhabitants, called Cæninenses, made war against the Romans when their virgins had been stolen away. *Liv.*

CÆNIS, a Thessalian woman, daughter of Elatus, who, being forcibly ravished by Neptune, obtained from the god the power to change her sex, and to become invulnerable. She also changed her name, and was called Cæneus. In the wars of the Lapithæ against the Centaurs, she offended Jupiter, and was overwhelmed with a huge pile of wood, and changed into a bird. *Ovid.*—Virgil says, that she resumed her pristine form.

CÆNOMANI, a people of Cisalpine Gaul, at the north of Placentia, on the river Po.

CÆRE, CÆRES, or AGYLLA, a city of Etruria, once the capital of the whole country. It was in being in the age of Strabo. When Æneas came to Italy, Mezentius was king over the inhabitants called Cæretes and Cærtes; but they banished their prince, and assisted the Trojans. *Virg. Strab.*—The people of Cære received with all possible hospitality the Romans who fled with the fire of Vesta, when the city was besieged by the Gauls, and for this humanity they were made citizens of Rome, but without the privilege of

voting; whence *Cærites tabulae* was applied to those who had no suffrage, and *Cærites ceræ* appropriated as a mark of contempt. *Virg. Liv. &c.*

CÆRESI, a people of Germany.

Cæs. Comment.

CÆSAR, a surname given to the Julian family at Rome. This name, after it had been dignified in the person of Julius Cæsar, and of his successors, was given to the apparent heir of the empire, in the age of the Roman emperors. The twelve first Roman emperors, of whom *Suetonius* has written an extensive and impartial account, were distinguished by the surname of *Cæsar*. —C. Julius Cæsar, the first emperor of Rome, was son of L. Cæsar and Aurelia, the daughter of Cotta. He was descended, according to some, from Julius, the son of Æneas. When he reached his 15th year he lost his father, and the year after he was made priest of Jupiter. Sylla, aware of his ambition, endeavoured to remove him; but Cæsar understood his intention. He was, however, received into Sylla's friendship some time after. His eloquence procured him friends at Rome, and the generous manner in which he lived equally served to promote his interest. He obtained the office of high priest at the death of Metellus; and, after he had passed through the inferior employments of the state, he was appointed over Spain, where he signalized himself by his valor and intrigues. At his return to Rome he was made consul, and soon after he effected a reconciliation between Crassus and Pompey. He was appointed, for the space of five years, over the Gauls, by the interest of Pompey, to whom he had given his daughter Julia in marriage. Here he enlarged the boundaries of the Roman empire by conquest, and invaded Britain, until then unknown to the Roman people. He checked the Germans, and soon after had his government over Gaul prolonged to five other years. The death of Julia and Crassus, the corrupted state of the Roman senate, and the ambition of Cæsar and Pompey, soon became the causes of a civil war. Neither of these celebrated Romans would suffer a superior. Cæsar's petitions were received with indifference by the Roman senate; and by the influence of Pompey, a decree was passed to strip him of his power. Antony, who opposed it as a tribune, fled to Cæsar's camp with the news; and the ambitious general no sooner heard this, than he made it a plea of resistance. On pretence of avenging the violence which had been offered to the sacred office of tribune in the person of Antony, he crossed the Rubicon, which was the boundary of his province. The passage of the Rubicon was a declaration of war, and Cæsar entered Italy sword in hand. Upon this, Pompey, with all the friends of liberty, left Rome,

and retired to Dyrrachium; and Cæsar, after he had subdued all Italy, in 60 days, entered Rome, and provided himself with money from the public treasury. He went to Spain, where he conquered the partisans of Pompey, under Petreius, Afranius, and Varro; and, at his return to Rome, was declared dictator, and soon after consul. When he left Rome, he went in quest of Pompey. In the plains of Pharsalia, B. C. 48, the two hostile generals engaged. Pompey was conquered, and fled into Egypt, where he was murdered. Cæsar, after he had made a noble use of his victory, pursued his adversary into Egypt, where he for some time forgot his character in the arms of Cleopatra, by whom he had a son. His danger was great while at Alexandria, but he extricated himself with wonderful success, and made Egypt tributary to his power. After several conquests in Africa, the defeat of Cato, Scipio, and Juba, and that of Pompey's sons in Spain, he entered Rome, and triumphed over five different nations, Gaul, Alexandria, Pontus, Africa, and Spain, and was created perpetual dictator. But now his glory was at an end. The chief of his senators, among whom was Brutus, his most intimate friend, conspired against him, and stabbed him in the senate-house, on the ides of March. He died, pierced with twenty-three wounds, the 15th of March, B. C. 44, in the 56th year of his age. Cæsar gave him the first blow, and immediately he attempted to make some resistance; but, when he saw Brutus among the conspirators, he submitted to his fate, and fell down at their feet, muffling up his mantle and exclaiming, *Tu quoque Brute!* He received, as he went to the senate-house, a paper from Artemidorus, which discovered the whole conspiracy to him; but he neglected the reading of what might have saved his life. The learning of Cæsar deserves commendation, as well as his military character. He reformed the calendar. He wrote his Commentaries on the Gallic wars on the spot where he fought his battles; and the composition has been admired for the elegance as well as the correctness of its style. This valuable book was nearly lost; and when Cæsar saved his life in the bay of Alexandria, he was obliged to swim from his ship with his arms in one hand and his Commentaries in the other. Besides the Gallic and Civil wars, he wrote other pieces, which are now lost. Cæsar has been blamed for his debaucheries and expenses. He has been accused of seducing one of the vestal virgins, and suspected of being privy to Catiline's conspiracy. It is said that he conquered 300 nations, took 800 cities, and defeated 3,000,000 of men, all of which fell in the field of battle. *Pliny* says, that he could employ at the same time, his ears to listen, his eyes to read, his hand to write, and his mind to dic-

tate. *Sueton. &c.*—There were also many other eminent Romans of this name, the most remarkable of whom was Lucius, an uncle of M. Antony, who followed the interest of Pompey, and was proscribed by Augustus, for which Antony proscribed Cicero, the friend of Augustus.

CÆSĀREA, a city of Cappadocia,—of Bithynia,—of Mauritania,—of Palestine. There are many small insignificant towns of that name, either built by the emperors, or called by their name, in compliment to them.

CÆSARION, the son of J. Cæsar, by queen Cleopatra, was, at the age of 13, proclaimed, by Antony and his mother, king of Cyprus, Egypt, and Cœlœsyria. He was put to death five years after by Augustus. *Suet.*

CÆSIA, a surname of Minerva.
—A wood in Germany.

CÆSIUS, a Latin poet, whose talents were not of uncommon brilliancy. *Catul.*

CÆSONIA, a lascivious woman, who married the emperor Caligula, and was murdered at the same time with her daughter Julia.

CAÏCUS, a river of Mysia, falling into the *Ægean* sea, opposite Lesbos. It is now called *Germasti*. *Mela.*

CAIËTA, a town, promontory, and harbour of Campania, which receives its name from Caieta, the nurse of Æneas, who was buried there. *Virg.*

CAIUS and **CAIA**, a prænomen very common at Rome to both sexes. C. in its natural position, denoted the man's name, and when reversed *Q* it implied Caia.

Q. CALĀBER wrote a Greek poem in 14 books, as a continuation of Homer's *Iliad*, about the beginning of the third century. After mentioning the several disasters which befel the Trojans after the death of their favorite Hector, the untimely fate of Achilles, and the ruin of Priam's kingdom, the poet concludes by the return of the victorious Greeks to their native land, and their escape from the dangers of the sea, where Ajax and other chiefs were overwhelmed.

CALĀBRIA, a country of Italy, in Magna Græcia. It has been called Messapia, Japygia, Salentina, and Peucetia. The poet Ennius was born there. The country was fertile, and produced a variety of fruits, much cattle, and excellent honey. *Virg. &c.*

CALAGURRITANI, a people of Spain, who eat their wives and children rather than yield to Pompey. *Val. Mar.*

CALAIS. [*Vid. Zethes.*]

CALĀMOS, a town of Babylonia,—of Phœnicia;—near mount Libanus.

CALĀMUS, a son of the river Mæander fabled to be affectionately attached to Carpo.

CALĀNUS, a celebrated Indian philosopher, one of the gymnosophists. He followed Alexander in his Indian expedition, and being sick, in his 83d year, he ordered a pile to be raised, upon which he mounted, decked with flowers and garlands, to the astonishment of the king and of the army. When the pile was fired, Alexander asked him whether he had any thing to say: "No," said he, "I shall meet you again in a very short time." Alexander died three months after, in Babylon. *Strab. &c.*

CALATHUS, a son of Jupiter and Antiope.

CĀLĀTIA, a town of Campania, on the Appian way. It was made a Roman colony in the age of Julius Cæsar. *Sil.*

CALATIÆ, a people of India, who eat the flesh of their parents. *Herodot.*

CALAURĒA, and **CALAURĪA**, an island near Troezen, in the bay of Argos. Apollo, and afterwards Neptune, was the chief deity of the place. The tomb of Demosthenes was seen there, who poisoned himself to fly from the persecutions of Antipater. *Ovid. &c.*

CALCHAS, a celebrated soothsayer, son of Thestor. He accompanied the Greeks to Troy, in the office of high-priest; and he informed them, that the city could not be taken without the aid of Achilles, that their fleet could not sail from Aulis before Iphigenia was sacrificed to Diana, and that the plague could not be stopped in the Grecian army before the restoration of Chryseis to her father. He told them also that Troy could not be taken before ten years' siege. He had received the power of divination from Apollo. Calchas was informed, that as soon as he found a man more skilled than himself in divination, he must perish; and this happened near Colophon, after the Trojan war. He was unable to tell how many figs were on the branches of a certain fig tree; and when Mopsus mentioned the exact number, Calchas died through grief. [*Vid. Mopsus.*] *Homer. &c.*

CALCHINIA, her son by Neptune inherited the kingdom of Sicily. *Pausan.*

CALDUS CÆLIUS, a Roman, who committed suicide on being detained by the Germans.

CALE, es, **CALES**, ium, and **CALENUM**, a town of Campania, whose wines were excellent, as the ancient poets have mentioned. *Horat.*

CALEDONIA, a country at the north of Britain, now called Scotland. It was so little known to the Romans,

and its inhabitants were so little civilized, that they called it *Britannia Barbara*, and they never penetrated far into the country either for curiosity or conquest.

CALENTUM, a town in Spain, where bricks were made so light, that they swam. *Plin.*

CALĒNUS, one of Cæsar's lieutenants, who found means to conceal several persons, who had been proscribed by the triumviri. *Plut.*

CALESIUS, a charioteer of Axy-lus, killed by Diomedes in the Trojan war. *Homer.*

CALETÆ, a people of Belgic Gaul. Their town is called Caletum.

CALETOR, a Trojan prince, slain by Ajax as he was going to set fire to the ship of Protesilaus. *Homer.*

CALICENI, a people of Macedonia.

CALIDIUS, JULIUS, a Roman of great learning, wealth, and poetical talents, who was saved by Atticus, when he had been proscribed by Volumnius.

C. CALIGŪLA, the emperor, received this surname, from his wearing in the camp the *Caliga*; a military covering for the leg. He was son of Germanicus by Agrippina, and grandson to Tiberius. During the first eight months of his reign, Rome expected universal prosperity; but Caligula soon became proud, wanton, and cruel. He built a temple to himself, and ordered his head to be placed on the images of the gods; he appeared in the public places in the most indecent manner, encouraged roguery, committed incest with his three sisters, and established public places of prostitution. He often amused himself with putting innocent people to death, and he often wished the Romans had but one head, that he might have the gratification to strike it off; wild beasts were constantly fed in his palace with human victims, and a favorite horse was made high priest and consul, and kept in marble apartments. The tyrant was murdered by his servant Chæreas and others who conspired against him, January 24th, in his 29th year, after a reign of three years and ten months, A. D. 41.

CALLAĪCI, a people of Lusitania, now *Gallicia*, at the north of Spain. *Ovid. Fast.*

CALLIAS, a name common to many Greeks, of whom there is nothing very remarkable recorded.

CALLIBIUS, a general in the war between Mantinea and Sparta. *Xenoph.*

CALLICĒRUS, a Greek poet, some of whose epigrams are preserved in the *Anthologia*.

CALLICHŌRUS, a place of Pho-

cis, where the orgies of Bacchus were yearly celebrated.

CALLICRĀTES. The most remarkable of this name was an Athenian, who seized upon the sovereignty of Syracuse, by imposing upon Dion when he had lost his popularity. He was expelled by the sons of Dionysius. *C. Nep.*—An artist, who made, with ivory, ants and other insects, so small that they could scarcely be seen. It is said that he engraved some of Homer's verses upon a grain of millet. *Plin.*

CALLICRATĪDAS, a Spartan, who succeeded Lysander in the command of the fleet. He took Methymna, and routed the Athenian fleet under Conon. He was defeated and killed near the Arginusæ, in a naval engagement, B. C. 406. *Diod. &c.*—One of the four ambassadors sent by the Lacedæmonians to Darius, upon the rupture of their alliance with Alexander. *Curt.*

CALLIDIUS, a celebrated Roman orator, contemporary with Cicero, who speaks of his abilities, both as an orator and as a statesman, with the highest commendation. *Quintil. Cic.*

CALLĪMĀCHUS, an historian and poet of Cyrene. He, in the age of Ptolemy Philadelphus, kept a school at Alexandria, and had Apollonius of Rhodes among his pupils, whose ingratitude obliged Callimachus to lash him severely in a satirical poem, under the name of *Ibis*. The *Ibis* of Ovid is an imitation of this piece. Of all his numerous compositions, only a few epigrams, an elegy, and some hymns, are extant. Propertius styled himself the *Roman Callimachus*.—A statuary of Corinth, who is said to be the inventor of the Corinthian chapter, which he used elegantly to adorn with the leaves of the acanthus. *Paus.*

CALLINUS, an orator, who is said to have first invented elegiac poetry, B. C. 776.

CALLIŌPE, one of the Muses, daughter of Jupiter and Mnemosyne, who presided over eloquence and heroic poetry. She is said to be the mother of Orpheus by Apollo, and Horace supposes her able to play on any musical instrument. She was represented with books in her hand, and she held the three most famous epic poems of antiquity, and appeared generally crowned with laurel. *Hesiod. &c.*

CALLIPATĪRA, a daughter of Diagoras, and wife of Callianax the athlete, went disguised in man's clothes with her son Pisidorus, to the Olympic games. When Pisidorus was declared victor, she discovered her sex through excess of joy, and was arrested, as women were not permitted to appear there. The victory of her son obtained her release; and a law was instantly made,

which forbade any wrestlers to appear but naked. *Paus.*

CALLIPHON, a philosopher, who made the *summum bonum* consist in pleasure joined to love of honesty. This system was defeated by *Cicero*.—A painter of Samos, famous for his historical pieces. *Plin.*

CALLIPHON, a famous dancing master, who taught Epaminondas.

CALLIPOLIS, now *Gallipoli*, a city of Thrace on the Hellespont. *Sil.*—A city of Calabria, also called Gallipoli, on the coast of Tarentum, on a rocky island, joined by a bridge to the continent.

CALLIPUS, an Athenian, disciple of Plato. He destroyed Dion, &c. *C. Nep.*

CALLIPYGES, one of the surnames of Venus.

CALLIRHOE. The most remarkable of this name are the following.—A daughter of the Scamander, who married Tros, by whom she had Ilus, Ganymede, and Assaracus.—A daughter of Lycus, tyrant of Libya, who finally received Diomedes at his return from Troy. He abandoned her, upon which, she killed herself.—A daughter of Phocus the Boeotian, whose beauty procured her many admirers. Her father behaved with such coldness to her lovers, that they murdered him. Callirhoe avenged his death with the assistance of the Boeotians.

CALLISTE, an island in the Aegean sea.

CALLISTEIA, a festival at Lesbos, during which, all the women presented themselves in the temple of Juno, and the fairest was rewarded in a public manner.

CALLISTHÈNES, a Greek who wrote an history of his own country in ten books, beginning from the peace between Artaxerxes and Greece, down to the plundering of the temple of Delphi by Philomelus. *Diod.*—A philosopher of Olynthus, intimate with Alexander, whom he accompanied in his oriental expedition in the capacity of a preceptor, and to whom he had been recommended by his friend and master Aristotle. He refused to pay divine honors to the king, for which he was accused of conspiracy, mutilated, exposed to wild beasts, and dragged about in chains, till Lysimachus gave him poison, which ended together his tortures and his life, B. C. 323. None of his compositions are extant. *Curt.*

CALLISTO and **CALISTO**, called also Helice, was daughter of Lycaon, king of Arcadia, and one of Diana's attendants. Jupiter saw her, and seduced her after he had assumed the shape of Diana. Her pregnancy was discovered

as she bathed with Diana; and the fruit of her amour with Jupiter, called Arcas, was hid in the woods, and preserved. Juno, who was jealous of Jupiter, changed Calisto into a bear; but the god, apprehensive of her being hurt by the huntsmen, made her a constellation of heaven, with her son Arcas, under the name of the bear. *Ovid. &c.*

CALLISTONICUS, a famous Theban statuary.

CALLISTRATUS. A name common to some men of genius and learning among the Greeks, but of whom nothing very memorable is recorded.

CALLIXÈNA, a courtesan of Thessaly, whose company Alexander refused, though requested by his mother Olympias. This was attributed by the Athenians to other causes than chastity, and therefore the prince's ambition was ridiculed.

CALLIXÈNUS, a citizen of Athens, who was imprisoned for passing sentence of death on some prisoners.

CALPE, a lofty mountain in the most southern parts of Spain, opposite to mount Abyla, on the African coast. These two mountains were called the pillars of Hercules. Calpe is now called *Gibraltar*.

CALPHURNIA, a daughter of L. Pisó, was Julius Cæsar's fourth wife. The night previous to her husband's murder, she dreamed that the roof of her house had fallen, and that he had been stabbed in her arms; and on that account she attempted, but in vain, to detain him at home.

CALPHURNIUS BESTIA, a noble Roman bribed by Jugurtha.—Crasus, a patrician, who went with Regulus against the Massyli. He was seized by the enemy as he attempted to plunder one of their towns, and was ordered to be sacrificed to Neptune. Bisaltia, the king's daughter, fell in love with him, and gave him an opportunity of escaping and conquering her father. Calphurnius returned victorious, and Bisaltia destroyed herself. *Tacit.*—Titus, a Latin poet, born in Sicily in the age of Diocletian. Seven of his eclogues are extant. They are greatly inferior to the elegance and simplicity of Virgil's.

CALPURNIA, a daughter of Marius, sacrificed to the gods by her father, who was advised to do it, in a dream, if he wished to conquer the Cimbri. *Plut.*—The wife of J. Cæsar. [*Vid.* Calphurnia].—A beautiful woman, whom Agrippina ruined because of her beauty.—A woman, who slew herself on hearing that her husband had been murdered in the Marian war.

CALUMNIA and **IMPUDENTIA**, two deities worshipped at Athens. Calumny was ingeniously represented in a painting by Apelles.

CALVUS CORN. LICINIUS, a famous orator, equally known for writing iambics. As he was both factious and satirical, he did not fail to excite attention by his animadversions upon Cæsar and Pompey, and, from his eloquence, to dispute the palm of eloquence with Cicero. He was of a diminutive stature, and of a feeble frame of body; yet his exertions in the forum were great and astonishing. He died in his youth. *Cic. Horat. &c.*

CALÿCE, a daughter of Æolus, son of Helenus and Enareta. She had Endymion, king of Elis, by Æthlius, the son of Jupiter. *Apollod.*—A Grecian girl, who fell in love with a youth. As she was unable to gain the object of her love, she threw herself from a precipice. This tragical story was made into a song by Stesichorus, and was still extant in the age of *Athenæus*.

CALÿDON, a city of Ætolia, where Eneus, the father of Meleager, reigned. It received its name from Calydon, the son of Ætolus. During the reign of Eneus, Diana sent a wild boar to ravage the county, on account of the neglect which had been shewn to her divinity by the king. All the princes of the age assembled to hunt this boar, which is greatly celebrated by the poets, under the name of the chase of Calydon. Meleager killed the animal, and gave the head to Atalanta, of whom he was enamoured. The tusks of this boar were afterwards carried from Tegea, in Arcadia, by Augustus, and were exhibited for a long time at Rome. One of them was about half an ell long, and the other was broken. [*Vid.* Meleager and Atalanta.]

CALÿDŌNIUS, a surname of Bacchus.

CALÿPSO, one of the Oceanides, or one of the daughters of Atlas, according to some, was goddess of silence, and reigned in the island of Ogygia, whose situation and even existence is doubted. When Ulysses was shipwrecked on her coasts, she received him with great hospitality, and offered him immortality if he would remain with her as a husband. The hero refused, and after seven years' delay, he was permitted to depart from the island by order of Mercury, the messenger of Jupiter. During his stay, Ulysses had two sons by Calypso, who was inconsolable at his departure; and the grief she felt, and his mournful situation, are beautifully and pathetically described by *Homer* and *Propertius*.

CALYPSŪS INSULA, or **OGYGIA**, has been placed by geographers near the Lacinian promontory on the coast of the Brutii.

CAMALODŪNUM, a Roman colony, established either at Colchester or Malden,

CAMARĪNA, a town of Italy, —A lake of Sicily, with a town of the same name, but lt B. C. 552. It was destroyed by the Syracusans, and rebuilt by a certain Hipponous. *Virg.*

CAMBEES, a king of Lydia, so voracious, that he is said to have eaten his own wife. *Ælian.*

CAMBUNII, mountains situated in Macedonia.

CAMBÿSES, king of Persia, was son of Cyrus the Great. He conquered Egypt, killed their god Apis, and plundered their temples. Cambyzes afterwards sent an army of 50,000 men to destroy Jupiter Ammon's temple, and resolved to attack the Carthaginians and Æthiopians. He killed his brother Smerdis from mere suspicion, and flayed alive a partial judge, whose skin he nailed on the judgment seat, and appointed his son to succeed him, telling him to remember where he sat. He died of a small wound he had given himself with his sword as he mounted on horseback. His death happened 521 years before Christ. He left no issue, and his throne was usurped by the Magi, and ascended by Darius soon after. *Herodot. &c.*—A Persian of obscure origin, to whom king Astyages gave his daughter Mandane in marriage. The king, who had been terrified by dreams which threatened the loss of his crown by the hand of his daughter's son, had taken this step in hopes that the children of so ignoble a bed would ever remain in obscurity. He was disappointed. Cyrus, Mandane's son, dethroned him when grown to manhood. *Herodot. &c.*—A river flowing from mount Caucasus into the Cyrus.

CAMERINUM, an Umbrian town, remarkable for their fidelity to the Romans.

CAMERĪNUS, a Latin poet, who wrote a poem on the taking of Troy by Hercules.—Some of the family of the Camerui were distinguished as well for their zeal as citizens, as for their abilities as scholars, among whom was Sulpicius, commissioned by the Roman senate to go to Athens, to collect the best of Solon's laws. *Juv.*

CAMERIUM, a town near Rome taken by Romulus.

CAMICUS, a river of Sicily, now *Fiumi di Platani*, with a town of the same name, now Platanella, on the south of the island.

CAMILLA, queen of the Volsci, daughter of Metabus and Casmilla, was educated in the woods, inured to the labors of hunting, and fed upon the milk of mares. Her father dedicated her, when young, to the service of Diana. When she was declared queen, she marched to assist Turnus against

Aeneas, where numbers perished by her hand. She was so swift that she could run over a field of corn without bending the blades, and make her way over the sea without wetting her feet. She died by a wound she received from Aruns.

Virg.

CAMILLI and **CAMILLÆ**, the priests instituted by Romulus for the service of the gods.

CAMILLUS (**L. Furius**), a celebrated Roman, called a second Romulus, from his services to his country. He was banished by the people for distributing, contrary to his vow, the spoils he had obtained at Veii. During his exile, Rome was besieged by the Gauls under Brennus. In the midst of their misfortunes, the besieged Romans elected him dictator, and he forgot their ingratitude, and marched to the relief of his country, which he delivered, after it had been some time in the possession of the enemy. He died in the 80th year of his age, B. C. 365, after he had been five times dictator, and had obtained four triumphs. He conquered the Hernici, Volsci, Latini, and Etrurians, and dissuaded his countrymen from their intentions of leaving Rome to reside at Veii. *Plut. in Vit.*—The word was generally applied to the office of those who served as ministers or inferior servants in the temples of the gods. *Quintil.*

CAMIRO and **CLYTIA**, two daughters of Pandarus of Crete. When their parents were dead, they were left to the care of Venus, who brought them up with tenderness, and asked Jupiter to grant them kind husbands. Jupiter, to punish upon them the crime of their father, who was accessory to the implicity of Tantalus, ordered the harpies to carry them away and deliver them to the furies. *Homer.*

CAMMA a Galatian woman, whose husband was killed by Sinorix. With an intention of revenging this atrocious act, Camma pretended to marry the murderer; and the custom of the country being for the bride and bridegroom to drink out of the same cup, she poisoned the liquor, which was put into it.—Sinorix died; but Camma pretended illness, and refused to drink. *Polyæn.*

CAMENÆ a name given to the muses, from the sweetness and melody of their songs, a *cantu ameno*, or, according to Varro, from *carmen*.

CAMPANIA, a country of Italy, of which Capua was the capital, bounded by Latium, Samnium, Picenum, and part of the Mediterranean sea. It is celebrated for its delightful views, and for its fertility.

CAMPE kept the 100 handed monsters confined in Tartarus. Jupiter killed her, because she refused to give

them their liberty to come to his assistance against the Titans. *Hesiod.*

CAMPASPE and **PANCASTE**, a beautiful concubine of Alexander, whom the king gave to Apelles, who had fallen in love with her, as he drew her picture in her naked charms. It is said that it was from her great beauty that the painter copied the thousand charms with which he represented Venus rising from the sea. *Plin.*

CAMPUS MARTIUS, a large plain at Rome, without the walls of the city, where the Roman youths performed their exercises, wrestled, threw the javelin, and the discus, and rode and drove the chariot. The public assemblies were held there, and the officers of state chosen, and audience given to foreign ambassadors. It was called Martius, because dedicated to Mars; and was sometimes called Tiberinus, from its closeness to the Tiber.

CANACE, a daughter of Æolus, and Enaretta, who became enamoured of her brother Mecareus, by whom she had a child, whom she exposed. The cries of the child discovered his mother's incest; and Æolus sent his daughter a sword, and obliged her to kill herself. Mecareus fled, and became a priest of Apollo, at Delphi. *Ovid. &c.*

CANĀRII, a people near mount Atlas, in Africa, who received this name because they fed in common with their dogs. The islands which they inhabited were called *Fortunate* by the ancients, and are now known by the name of the *Canaries*. *Plin.*

CANDAULES or **MYRSILUS**, son of Myrsus, was the last of the Heraclidæ who sat on the throne of Lydia. He shewed his wife naked to Gyges, one of his ministers; and the queen was so incensed, that she ordered Gyges to murder her husband, 718 years before the Christian era. After this murder, Gyges married the queen, and ascended the throne. *Justin. &c.*

CANENS, a nymph, wife to Pīcus, king of the Laurentes. When Circe had changed her husband into a bird, she lamented him so much, that she pined away, and was changed into a voice. She was reckoned as a deity by the inhabitants. *Ovid.*

CANEPHŌRIA, festivals at Athens in honor of Bacchus, or of Diana, in which all the marriageable women offered small tassets to the deity.

CANĪDIA, a certain woman of Neapolis, against whom Horace inveighed as a sorceress. *Horat.*

C. CANINIUS REBILUS, a consul with J. Cæsar, after the death of Trebonius, only for seven hours, because his predecessor died the last day

of the year, and he was chosen only for the remaining part of the day.

CANIUS, a poet of Gades, contemporary with Martial.—A Roman knight, who went to Sicily for his amusement, where he bought gardens well stocked with fish, which disappeared on the morrow. *Cic.*

CANNÆ, a small village of Apulia, near the Aufidus, where Annibal conquered the Roman consuls, P. Æmylius and Terentius Varro, and slaughtered 40,000 Romans, on the 21st of May, B. C. 216. *Liv.* The spot where this famous battle was fought is now shewn by the natives, and denominated "*The Field of Blood.*"

CĀNŌPUS, a city of Ægypt, 12 miles from Alexandria, celebrated for the temple of Serapis. It received its name from Canopus, the pilot of the vessel of Menelaus, who was buried in this place. *Strab.*

CANTĀBRI, a ferocious people of Spain, who rebelled against Augustus, by whom they were conquered; their country is now called *Biscay*. *Liv.*

CANTABRIÆ LACUS, a lake in Spain, in which twelve axes were found.

CANTIUM, a country in the eastern parts of Britain, now *Kent*. *Cæs.*

CANULEIA, one of the vestals, chosen by Numa.

C. CANULEIUS, a tribune of the people of Rome, A. U. C. 310, who made a law to render it constitutional for the patricians and plebeians to intermarry. It ordained also, that one of the consuls should be yearly chosen from the plebeians. *Liv.*

CANŪSIUM, a town of Apulia, built by Diomedes. Its inhabitants have been called *bilingues*, because they retained the language of their founder, and likewise adopted that of their neighbours. *Horat.*

CANUTIUS TIBERINUS, a Roman actor.—A tribune, who became an enemy to Anthony, when that general was declared a public enemy.

CĀPŌNEUS, a noble Argive, son of Hipponous and Astinome, and husband to Evadne. He was so impious, that when he went to the Theban war, he declared that he would take Thebes even in spite of Jupiter. Such contempt provoked the god, who struck him dead with a thunderbolt. His body was burnt separately from the others, and his wife threw herself on the burning pile to mingle her ashes with his. It is said that Æsculapius restored him to life. A statue was erected to his honor at Delphi; and some of the ancients have recorded, that, among his other qualities as a soldier, he first recommended and practised the taking of besieged towns by assault. *Ovid. Hom. &c.*

CAPELLA MARTIANUS, author of a poem in praise of the liberal arts; and on the marriage of Mercury and Philology.

CAPĒNA, a gate of Rome. *Ovid.*

CAPĒNI, a people of Etruria, in whose territory Feronia had a grove and a temple. *Virg.*

CAPHĒREUS, a lofty mountain and promontory of Eubœa, where Nauplius, king of the country, to revenge the death of his son Palamedes, slain by Ulysses, set a burning torch in the darkness of night, which caused the Greeks to be shipwrecked on the coast. *Virg. &c.*

CAPITO. The most remarkable of this name is Fonteius, sent by Antony to settle the dispute with Augustus. *Horat.*

CAPĪTOLINI LUDI, games yearly celebrated at Rome, in honor of Jupiter, who preserved the capitol from the Gauls.

CAPĪTŌLĪNUS, a surname of Jupiter, from his temple on Mount Capitolinus, at Rome.—A surname of M. Manlius, who, for his ambition, was thrown down from the Tarpeian rock, which he had so nobly defended.

CAPITOLIUM, a celebrated temple and citadel at Rome on the Tarpeian rock, the plan of which was made by Tarquin Priscus, begun by Servius Tullius, finished by Tarquin Superbus, and consecrated by the consul Horatius after the expulsion of the Tarquins from Rome. It was built upon four acres of ground; the front was adorned with three rows of pillars, and the other sides with two. The ascent to it from the ground was by an hundred steps. The magnificence and richness of this temple are almost incredible. All the consuls successively made donations to it, and Augustus bestowed upon it, at one time, 2,000 pounds weight of gold. Its thresholds were of brass, and its roof of gold. It was adorned with vessels and shields of solid silver, with golden chariots, &c. It was destroyed three times, once during the civil wars, and twice under the emperors, but was raised more grand and magnificent than ever by Domitian. When its foundation was sunk, a man's head, called Tulus, was found in it, and the hill was from that circumstance called *Capitolium*; a *capite Toli*. The consuls and magistrates offered sacrifices there, when they first entered upon their offices, and the procession in triumphs was always conducted to the capitol.

CAPPADOCIA, a country of Asia Minor, between the Halys, the Euphrates, and the Euxine. It receives its name from the river Cappadox, which separates it from Galatia. The inhabitants were of a dull and submissive dis-

position, and addicted to every vice, according to the ancients, who wrote this virulent epigram against them :

*Vipera Cappadocem nocturna momordit ;
at illa*

Gustato periit sanguine Cappadocis.

When they were offered their freedom and independence by the Romans, they refused it, and begged of them a king, and they received Ariobarzanes, *quem vide.*

CAPRÆ, now *Capri*, an island on the coast of Campania, abounding in quails and famous for the residence and debaucheries of the emperor Tiberius, during the seven last years of his life. *Ovid. Suet.*

CAPRÆ PALUS, a marsh near Rome, remarkable for being the spot where Romulus disappeared.

CAPRICORNUS, a sign of the zodiac, in which appear 28 stars in the form of a goat, supposed by the ancients to be the goat Amalthea, which fed Jupiter with her milk. When the sun enters this sign, it is the winter solstice, or the longest night in the year.

CAPRIFICIĀLIS, a day sacred to Vulcan, on which the Athenians offered him money. *Plin.*

CAPRIPŌDES, a surname of Pan, the Fauni, and the Satyrs, from their having goats' feet.

CAPROTINA, a festival celebrated at Rome, in honor of Juno, at which women only officiated. *Varro.*

CAPSA, a town situated in Lybia, and surrounded by deserts, in which were a vast multitude of snakes.

CĀPUA, the chief city of Campania, in Italy, supposed to have been founded by Capys, the companion of Anchises. This city was so opulent, that it was called *altera Roma*. Here the soldiers of Annibal were enervated by pleasures after the battle of Cannæ. *Liv.*

CAPYS, was father of Anchises. —Also a Trojan, who came with Æneas into Italy, and founded Capua. He was one of those who, against the advice of Thymætēs, wished to destroy the wooden horse, which proved the destruction of Troy.

CARĀCALLA, was son to the emperor Septimius Severus, and remarkable for his cruelties. He killed his brother Geta in his mother's arms, and then married his mother, and publicly lived with her. He was at last assassinated by Macrinus, at Edessa, in the 43d year of his age, A. D. 217.

CARACTACUS, a king of the Britons, conquered by an officer of Claudius Cæsar, A. D. 47. *Tacit.*

CARĀNUS, one of the Heracliæ, the first who laid the foundation

of the Macedonian empire, B. C. 814. He took Edessa, and reigned 28 years, which he spent in establishing his newly founded kingdom. He was succeeded by Perdiccas. *Justin.*

CARAUSIUS, a king of Britain, who reigned seven years.

CARBO, a Roman orator, who killed himself because he could not curb the licentious manners of his countrymen. *Cic. in Brut.*—Cneus, a son of the orator Carbo, who embraced the party of Marius, and after the death of Cinna succeeded to the government. He was killed in Spain, in his third consulship, by order of Pompey. *Val. Max.*—An orator, son of Carbo the orator, killed by the army, when desirous of re-establishing the ancient military discipline. *Cic. in Brut.*

CARCĪNUS, a constellation, more frequently called cancer.

CABDŪCHI, a warlike nation of Media, who attacked the ten thousand Greeks in their retreat from Cunaxa, in Assyria. *Xenoph.*

CĀRES, a nation which inhabited Caria, and thought themselves the original possessors of the country. They became so powerful that their country was not sufficiently extensive to contain them all, upon which they seized the neighbouring islands of the Ægean sea. These islands were conquered by Minos, king of Crete. They were anciently called Leleges. *Herodot. &c.*

CARESA, an island in the Ægean sea.

CARIA, a country of Asia Minor, whose boundaries have been different in different ages. Generally speaking, it was at the south of Ionia, at the east and north of the Icarian sea, and at the west of Phrygia Major and Lycia. It has been called Phœnicia, because a Phœnician colony first settled there; and afterwards it received the name of Caria, from Car, one of its kings, who first invented the auguries of birds. The chief town was called Hælicarnassus. [*Vid. Cares.*]

CARIATÆ, a town in Bactriana. Here Alexander imprisoned Callisthenes.

CARINÆ, certain edifices in Rome, built in the manner of ships, which were in the temple of Tellus. Some suppose that it was a street, in which Pompey's house was built. *Virg.*

CARINUS (M. Aurelius), a Roman, who attempted to succeed his father Carus as emperor. He was famous for his debaucheries and cruelties. Diocletian defeated him at Dalmatia. He was killed by a soldier, whose wife he had debauched, A. D. 268.

CARMANIA, a country of Asia, between Persia and India. The capital was called Carmana, now *Kerman*; and the inhabitants ichthyophagi, because living on fish. *Plin.*

CARMĒLUS, a god among the inhabitants of mount Carmel, situate between Syria and Judæa. *Tacit.*

CARMĒNTA and **CARMENTIS**, a prophetess of Arcadia, mother of Evander, with whom she came to Italy. Her name was Nicostrata, and she received that of Carmentis from the wildness of her looks when giving oracles, as if *carens mentis*. She was the oracle of the people of Italy during her life, and after death she received divine honors. She had a temple at Rome, and the Greeks offered her sacrifices under the name of Themis. *Ovid. &c.*

CARMENTĀLES, annual festivals at Rome in honor of Carmenta, celebrated near the Porta Carmentalis. The goddess was entreated to render the Roman matrons prolific, and their labors easy. *Liv.*

CARMENTĀLIS PORTA, one of the gates of Rome in the neighbourhood of the capitol. *Virg.*

CARMIDES, a Greek, remarkable for having had an astonishing memory.

CARNA and **CARDINEA**, a goddess at Rome, who presided over hinges, as also over the entrails of the human body. She was originally a nymph, called Grane, whom Janus ravished, and, for the injury, he gave her the power of presiding over houses, and of removing all noxious birds from the doors. The Romans offered her beans, bacon, and vegetables, to represent the simplicity of their ancestors.

CARNASIUS, a village in Mesenia.

CARNĒADES, a philosopher of Cyrene, in Africa, founder of a sect called the third or new Academy. The Athenians sent him with Diogenes, the stoic, and Critolaus, the peripatetic, as ambassador to Rome, B. C. 155. The Roman youth were extremely fond of the company of these learned philosophers; and when Carneades, in a speech, had given an accurate dissertation upon justice, and in another speech confuted all the arguments he had advanced, and apparently given no existence to the virtue, a report prevailed all over Rome that a Grecian was come who had so captivated the rising generation, that they forgot their usual amusements, and ran mad after philosophy. When this reached the ears of Cato, the censor, he dismissed the ambassadors in haste, expressing the apprehension of their corrupting the opinions of the Roman people. Carneades denied that any thing could be perceived or understood

in the world, and he was the first who introduced an universal suspension of assent. He died in the 90th year of his age, B. C. 128. *Cic.*

CARNEIA, a festival observed in most of the Grecian cities, but more particularly at Sparta, where it was first instituted, about 675 B. C. in honor of Apollo, surnamed Carneus.

CARPĀTHUS, an island in the Mediterranean, between Rhodes and Crete, now called Scapauto. The Carpathian sea, between Rhodes and Crete, derives its name from it. It was sometimes called Tetrapolis, from its four capital cities. *Plin.*

CARPO, a daughter of Zephyrus, one of the Seasons. She was loved by Calamus, the son of Mæander, whom she equally admired. She was drowned in the Mæander, and was changed by Jupiter into all sorts of fruit. *Paus.*

CARPOPHŌRA, a name of Ceres and Proserpine, from the influence they possessed over the fertility and production of the earth. *Paus.*

CARPŌPHORUS, an actor greatly esteemed by Domitian. *Martial. Juv.*

CARRÆ, and **CARRHÆ**, a town of Mesopotamia, near which Crassus was killed. *Lucan.*

CARRINĀTES SECUNDUS, a poor, but ingenious rhetorician, who came from Athens to Rome, where the boldness of his expressions, especially against tyrannical power, exposed him to Caligula's resentment, who banished him. *Juv.*

CARSEŌLI, a town of the Æqui, at the west end of the lake Fucinus. Among the inhabitants, called Carseolani, there was a law to forbid the keeping of a fox alive, because by setting fire to the tail of one of these animals, it had accidentally burnt the standing corn of the country.

CARTEIA, now **CALPE**, a town in Spain, near the sea of Gades.

CARTĒNA, now Tenez, a town of Mauritania.

CARTHÆA, a town in the island of Cea.

CARTHĀGO, a celebrated city of Africa, the rival of Rome. The precise time of its foundation is unknown. yet writers seem to agree that it was first built by Dido, about 869 years before the Christian æra; or, according to others, 72 or 93 years before the foundation of Rome. This city and republic flourished for 737 years, and the time of its greatest glory was under Annibal and Amilcar. It maintained three famous wars against Rome, called the Punic wars, [*Vid. Punicum Bellum*] and was

at last totally destroyed by Scipio, the second Africanus, B. C. 147. It was 23 miles in circumference; and when it was set on fire by the Romans, it burnt incessantly during seventeen days. Cæsar planted a small colony on the ruins of Carthage, and Adrian rebuilt part of it, which he called Adrianopolis. Carthage was conquered from the Romans by the arms of Genseric, A. D. 439; and it was for more than a century the seat of the Vandal empire in Africa, and fell into the hands of the Saracens in the 7th century. The Carthaginians were governed as a republic, and had two persons yearly chosen among them with regal authority. They bore the character of a faithless and treacherous people, and the proverb *Punica fides* is well known. *Strab. Liv. &c.*—Nova, a town built in Spain on the coasts of the Mediterranean, by Asdrubal, the Carthaginian general. It now bears the name of Carthagena. It was taken by Scipio, when Hanno surrendered himself after a heavy loss.

CARVILIUS, a king of Britain, who attacked Cæsar's naval station by order of Cassivelaunus, &c. *Cæs.*—The first Roman who divorced his wife during the space of about 600 years. This was for barrenness, B. C. 231. *Dionys. Hal. Val. Max.*

CARUS, a Roman emperor, who succeeded Probus. He was a prudent and active general, conquered the Sarmatians, and continued the Persian war, which his predecessor had commenced. He reigned two years, and died on the banks of the Tigris as he was going on an expedition against Persia, A. D. 283. *Eutrop.*—A person, who was commanded by Alexander to scale the rock, Aornus.

CARYA, a city of Laconia, in which was held a festival in honour of Diana Caryatis. At the time of the invasion of Greece by Xerxes the Laconian, from the fear of offending the goddess did not take the field.

CARYĀTÆ, a people of Arcadia.

CARYSTUS, a sea-port on the south of Eubœa, famous for its marble.

CASCA, one of Cæsar's assassins, who gave him the first blow. *Plut.*

CASCELLIUS AULUS, a lawyer of great merit in the Augustan age. *Horat.*

CASILĀNUM, a town in Campania, which being besieged by Hannibal, the want was so great, that a mouse was sold for 200 denaria.

CASIUS, a mountain beyond Pelusium, in Egypt, where Pompey's tomb was raised by Adrian. Jupiter, surnamed Casius, had a temple there.—Another in Syria, from whose top the sun can be seen rising, according to Pliny, three hours before it makes its

appearance above the horizon, or to those who dwell at the bottom of the mountain.

CASPERIA, wife of Rhætus, king of the Marrubii, committed adultery with her son-in-law. *Virg.*

CASPIÆ PORTÆ, certain passes of Asia, which some place about Caucasus and the Caspian sea, and others between Persia and the Caspian sea, or near mount Taurus, or Armenia, or Cilicia. *Diod.*

CASPII, a Scythian nation near the Caspian sea. Such as had lived beyond their seventieth year were starved to death. *Herodot.*

CASPIUM MARE, or **HYRCANUM**, a large sea in the form of a lake, which has no communication with other seas, and lies between the Caspian and Hyrcanian mountains, at the north of Parthia. It is 800 miles long, and 650 broad. The eastern parts are more particularly called the Hyrcanian sea, and the western the Caspian. It is now called the sea of *Sala* or *Baku*. The Caspian is about 680 miles long, and in no part more than 260 broad. There are no tides in it, but it has strong currents, and, like inland seas, is liable to violent storms. *Herodot. Strab. Mela, &c.*

CASPIUS MONS, part of mount Taurus, between Armenia and Media.

CASSANDĀNE, the mother of Cambyses, by Cyrus the Great. *Herodot.*

CASSANDER, son of Antipater, made himself master of Macedonia after his father's death, where he reigned for 18 years. He married Thessalonica, the sister of Alexander, to strengthen himself on his throne; to drive him from which, Olympias, the mother of Alexander, and Antigonus, had made great efforts, but in vain. Having obtained a memorable victory at Ipsus, B. C. 301, over Antigonus, he died three years after of a dropsy.

CASSANDRA, a daughter of Priam and Hecuba, was passionately loved by Apollo, who promised to grant her whatever she might require, if she would gratify his passion. She asked the power of knowing futurity; and, as soon as she had received it, she refused to perform her promise, and slighted Apollo. The god, in his disappointment, wetted her lips with his tongue, and by this action effected that no credit should ever be put upon her predictions. Some relate her story differently; the above, however, is the most generally accepted. She was looked upon by the Trojans as insane, and her predictions were always disregarded. She was courted by many princes during the Trojan war. When Troy was taken, she fled to the temple of Minerva, where Ajax Oileus found her, and offered her

violence, at the foot of Minerva's statue. In the division of the spoils of Troy, Agamemnon took her, and returned with her into Greece. She repeatedly foretold to him the sudden calamities that awaited his return; but he gave no credit to her, and was assassinated by his wife Clytemnestra. Cassandra shared his fate, and saw all her prophecies but too truly fulfilled. [*Vid.* Agamemnon.] *Hom. Virg.*

CASSANDRIA, a town in the peninsula of Pallene, called also Potidæa.

CASSIODORUS, M. Aurelius, a great statesman and writer in the sixth century. He recommended himself, by his prudence and abilities, to Theodoric, king of the Goths, in Italy, by whom he was made governor of Sicily, and afterwards entrusted with the highest offices in the state. Athalaric, the son and successor of Theodoric, equally respected his talents.

CASSIOPE and **CASSIOPÆA**, married Cepheus, king of Æthiopia, by whom she had Andromeda. She boasted herself to be fairer than the Nereides; upon which Neptune, at their request, punished the insolence of Cassiope, and sent a huge sea monster to ravage Æthiopia. The wrath of Neptune could be appeased only by exposing Andromeda, whom Cassiope tenderly loved, to the fury of a sea monster; and just as she was going to be devoured, Perseus delivered her. [*Vid.* Andromeda.] Cassiope was made a southern constellation, consisting of 13 stars, called Cassiope.—Also a name proper to two cities, one in Epirus, the other in Corcyra.

CASSITERIDES, islands in the western ocean, where tin was found, supposed to be the Scilly islands of the moderns. *Plin.*

CASSIVELAUNUS, a Briton invested with sovereign authority, when J. Cæsar made a descent upon Britain. *Cæs.*

C. CASSIUS, the name of many eminent Romans, the most celebrated of whom is he who made himself known by being first quæstor to Crassus, in his expedition against Parthia, from which he extricated himself with uncommon address. He followed the interest of Pompey; and when Cæsar had obtained the victory in the plains of Pharsalia, Cassius was one of those who owed their life to the mercy of the conqueror. He married Junia, the sister of Brutus, and with him resolved to murder the man to whom he was indebted for his life, on account of his oppressive ambition: before he stabbed Cæsar, he addressed himself to the statue of Pompey, who had fallen by the avarice of him he was going to assassinate. When the provinces were divided among Cæsar's murderers, Cassius received Africa; and

when his party had lost ground at Rome, by the superior influence of Augustus and M. Antony, he retired to Philippi, with his friend Brutus and their adherents. In the battle that was fought at that place, the wing which Cassius commanded was defeated, and his camp was plundered. In this unsuccessful moment, he suddenly gave up all hopes of recovering from his loss, and concluded that Brutus was conquered and ruined as well as himself. Fearful of falling into the enemy's hands, he ordered one of his freedmen to run him through, and he perished by that very sword which had given a wound to Cæsar. His body was honored with a magnificent funeral by his friend Brutus, who declared over him that he deserved to be called the last of the Romans. If he was brave, he was equally learned. Some of his letters are still extant among Cicero's epistles. He was often too rash, and too violent, and many of the wrong steps which Brutus took are to be ascribed to the prevailing advice of Cassius. The day after Cæsar's murder he dined at the house of Antony, who asked him whether he had then a dagger concealed in his bosom; "Yes," replied he, "if you aspire to tyranny." *Suet. Plut. &c.*—There were many other Romans of this name, in whose lives there is nothing very remarkable.

CASTALIUS FONS, or **CASTALIA**, a fountain of Parnassus, sacred to the muses. The waters of this fountain were cool and excellent; they had the power of inspiring those that drank of them with the true fire of poetry. The muses have received the surname of Castalides from this fountain. *Virg.*

CASTALIUS, a son of Terra, father of Thyas, who became mother of Delphus, by Apollo. *Paus.*

CASTANEA, a town near the Peneus, whence the *nuces Castaneæ* received their name. *Plin.*

CASTIANIRA one of Priam's mistresses, and the mother of Gorgythion.

CASTOR and **POLLUX** were twin brothers, sons of Jupiter, by Leda, the wife of Tyndarus, king of Sparta. The manner of their birth is uncommon. Jupiter, who was enamoured of Leda, changed himself into a swan, and desired Venus to metamorphose herself into an eagle. After this transformation, the goddess pursued the god with apparent ferocity, and Jupiter fled for refuge into the arms of Leda, who was bathing in the Eurotas. Jupiter took advantage of his situation, and nine months after, Leda, who was already pregnant, brought forth two eggs, from one of which came Pollux and Helena; and from the other Castor and Clytemnestra. The two former were the offspring of Jupiter, and the latter were believed to be the children of Tyndarus.

Some suppose that Leda brought forth only one egg, from which Castor and Pollux sprung. Mercury, immediately after their birth, carried them to Pal-lena, where they were educated; and as soon as they had arrived to years of maturity, they embarked with Jason, to go in quest of the golden fleece. In this expedition both behaved with superior courage: Pollux conquered and slew Amycus in the combat of the cestus, and was ever after reckoned the god of boxing and wrestling. Castor distinguished himself in the management of horses. During the Argonautic expedition, in a violent storm, two flames of fire were seen to play around their heads, and immediately the tempest ceased, and the sea was calmed. From this occurrence their power to protect sailors has been more firmly credited. They made war against the Athenians to recover their sister Helen, whom Theseus had carried away. Being invited to the marriage of Lynceus and Idas, they became enamoured of Phæbe and Tal-laira, their intended spouses, and resolved to carry them off and marry them. This violent step provoked Lyn-ceus and Idas: a battle ensued, and Cas-tor killed Lynceus, and was killed by Idas. Pollux revenged the death of his brother by killing Idas; and, as he was immortal, and tenderly attached to his brother, he entreated Jupiter to restore him to life, or to be deprived himself of immortality. Jupiter permitted Castor to share the immortality of his brother; and consequently, as long as the one was upon earth, so long was the other detained in the infernal regions, and they alternately lived and died every day. This act of fraternal love Jupiter re-warded by making the two brothers con-stellations in heaven, under the name of *Gemini*, which never appear together, but when one rises the other sets, and so on alternately. They received divine honors after death, and were generally called *Dioscuri*, sons of Jupiter. *Hom. Virg. Ovid, &c.*—There were others of this name, in whose lives there is nothing very remarkable.

CASTRATIUS, a Roman gover-nor of Placentia, during the wars of Ma-rius and Sylla.

CASTRUM NOVUM, a place on the coast of Etruria. *Liv.*—Inui, a town on the shores of the Tyrrhene sea. *Virg.*

CATABATHMOS, a great decli-vity near Cyrene, fixed by Sallust as the boundary of Africa. *Sallust.*

CATADŪPA, the name of the large cataracts of the Nile, whose im-mense noise stuns the ear for a short space of time. *Cic.*

CATAGOGIA, festivals cele-brated by the people of Erix in honor of Venus.

CATAMENTELES, king of the Sequani. *Cæsar. de Bell. Gall.*

CATĀNA, a town of Sicily, at the foot of Mount Ætna, founded by a colony from Chalcis, 753 years before the Christian era. It was large and opulent.

CATHĀRI, certain gods of the Arcadians.—An Indian nation, where the wives accompany their husbands to the burning pile, and are burnt with them. *Diod.*

CATIĒNUS, a Roman actor in the time of Virgil and Horace. *Hor. Sat.*

L. SERGIUS CĀTĪLĪNA, de-scended of a noble family, having squan-dered away his fortune by his debauch-eries and extravagance, and having been refused the consulship, secretly medi-tated the ruin of his country, and con-spired with many of the most illustrious of the Romans, to extirpate the senate, and set Rome on fire. This conspiracy was timely discovered by the consul Cicerō. Catiline, in the full senate, at-tempted to vindicate himself, and, on seeing five of his accomplices arrested, retired to Gaul, where his partizans were assembling an army; while Cicerō at Rome punished the condemned con-spirators. Petreius, the other consul's lieutenant, attacked Catiline's ill-dis-ciplined troops, and routed them. Ca-tiline was killed in the engagement, bravely fighting, about the middle of December, B. C. 63. Sallust has written an account of the conspiracy. His cha-racter has been deservedly branded with the foulest infamy; and to the violence he offered to a vestal, he added the more atrocious murder of his own bro-ther. It has been reported that Catiline and the other conspirators drank human blood, to make their oaths more firm and inviolable.

CATILIUS, a prince of Dal-matia, mentioned by Cicerō.

CATILLUS or **CATILUS**, a son of Amphiarus, who came to Italy with his brothers, Coras and Tiburtus, where he built Tibur, and assisted Turnus against Æneas. *Virg.*

M. CATIUS, an epicurean phi-losopher of Insubria, who wrote a treatise, in four books, on the nature of things, and the *summum bonum*, and an account of the doctrine and tenets of Epicurus.

CATIZI, a people of the Pyg-mæans, supposed to have been driven from their country by cranes. *Plin.*

CATO, a surname of the Porcian family, rendered illustrious by M. Por-cius Cato, a celebrated Roman, after-wards called *Censorius*, from his having exercised the office of censor. He rose to all the honors of the state. During his

censorship, which he obtained, though he had made many declarations of his future severity if ever in office, he behaved with the greatest rigor and impartiality, shewed himself an enemy to all luxury and dissipation, and even accused his colleague of embezzling the public money. He is famous for the great opposition which he made against the introduction of the finer arts of Greece into Italy, and his treatment of Carneades [*quem vide*] is well known. This prejudice arose from an apprehension that the learning and luxury of Athens would destroy the valor and simplicity of the Roman people. He himself educated his son, and instructed him in writing and grammar. He taught him dexterously to throw a javelin, and inured him to the labors of the field, and to bear cold and heat with the same indifference, and to swim across the most rapid rivers with ease and boldness. He was universally deemed so strict in his morals, that Virgil makes him one of the judges of hell. He distinguished himself as much for his knowledge of agriculture as his political life. In Cicero's age there were 150 orations of his, besides letters, and a celebrated work called *Origines*. Cato died in extreme old age, about 150 B. C. and Cicero, to show his respect for him, has introduced him in his treatise on old age as the principal character. *Plutarch* and *C. Nepos* have written an account of his life.—The next most celebrated of this name is Marcus, surnamed *Uticensis*, from his death at Utica, great grandson to the censor. The virtues that appeared in his childhood seemed to promise a great man; and, at the age of fourteen, he earnestly asked his preceptor for a sword to stab the tyrant Sylla. He was austere in his morals, and a strict follower of the tenets of the Stoics; he was careless of his dress, often appeared barefoot in public, and never travelled but on foot. His fondness for candor was so great, that the veracity of Cato became proverbial. He was very jealous of the safety and liberty of the republic, and watched carefully over the conduct of Pompey, whose power and influence were great. In the conspiracy of Catiline he supported Cicero, and was the chief cause that the conspirators were capitally punished. When the provinces of Gaul were voted for five years to Cæsar, Cato observed to the senators, that they had introduced a tyrant into the capitol. When the first triumvirate was formed between Cæsar, Pompey, and Crassus, Cato opposed them with all his might, and with independent spirit, foretold to the Roman people all the misfortunes which soon after followed. He applied for the consulship, but could never obtain it. When Cæsar had passed the Rubicon, Cato advised the Roman senate to deliver the care of the republic into the hands of Pompey. After the battle of Pharsalia, Cato took the com-

mand of the Coreyean fleet; and when he heard of Pompey's death, on the coast of Africa, he traversed the deserts of Libya, to join himself to Scipio. He refused to take the command of the army in Africa, a circumstance of which he afterwards repented. When Scipio had been defeated, Cato fortified himself in Utica, but not with an intention of supporting a siege. When Cæsar approached the city, he disdained to fly, and, rather than fall alive into the conqueror's hands, he stabbed himself, after he had read Plato's treatise on the immortality of the soul, B. C. 46, in the 59th year of his age. *Plutarch* has written an account of his life.—A son of Cato of Utica, who was killed in a battle after he had acquired much honor. *Plut.*

CATREUS, a king of Crete, whom his son killed unknowingly at Rhodes.

CATTA, a woman supposed to have had the gift of prophecy.

CATULLUS, C. or Q. Valerius, a poet of Verona, whose compositions, elegant and simple, are the offspring of a luxuriant imagination. He directed his satire against Cæsar, whose only revenge was to invite the poet to a good supper. Catullus was the first Roman who imitated with success the Greek writers, and introduced their numbers among the Latins. He died in the 46th year of his age, B. C. 40. Though the pages of the poet are occasionally disfigured with licentious expressions, and all the bitterness of satire, yet the whole is written with great purity of style. His compositions were numerous, and those which have survived the ravages of time have been divided into three books by some commentators; the first of lyrics, the second of elegiacs, and the third of epigrams.

Q. LUCTATIUS CATULUS, a Roman consul, went with 300 ships, during the first Punic war, against the Carthaginians, and destroyed 600 of their ships under Hamilcar, near the Ægates. This celebrated victory put an end to the war.

CAVARINUS, a Gaul, made king of the Senones by Cæsar, and banished by his subjects. *Cæs.*

CAUCĀSUS, a celebrated mountain between the Euxine and Caspian seas, which may be considered as the continuation of the ridge of Mount Taurus. Its height is immense. It was inhabited anciently by various savage nations, who lived upon the wild fruits of the earth. The passes near this mountain, called *Caucasiæ Portæ*, bear now the name of *Derbent*, and it is supposed that through them the Sarmatians, called Huns, made their way when they invaded the provinces of Rome under their king, Attila. Prometheus was tied on the top of Caucasus by Jupiter, and

continually devoured by vultures, according to ancient authors. *Herodot. Strab. Mela, &c.*

CAUCON, a man who introduced the orgies from Eleusis into Messenia.

CAUCONES, a people of *Phlagonia*, originally inhabitants of *Arcadia*, or *Scythia*, according to some accounts. Some of them made a settlement near *Dymæ* in *Elis*. *Herodot.*

CAUDI and **CAUDIUM**, a town of the *Samnites*, near which, in a place called *Caudinæ Ferculæ*, the Roman army, under *T. Veturius Calvinus*, and *Sp. Posthumius*, was obliged to surrender to the *Samnites*, and pass under the yoke with the greatest disgrace. *Liv.*

CAULONIA or **CAULON**, a town of Italy, near the country of the *Brutii*, founded by a colony of *Achæans*, and destroyed in the wars between *Pyrhus* and the *Romans*. *Virg.*

CAUNIUS, a man whom *Artaxerxes* raised from poverty to affluence.

CAUNUS, a son of *Miletus* and *Cyane*. He was tenderly loved by his sister *Byblis*, and, to avoid an incestuous commerce he retired to *Caria*, where he built a city called by his own name. [*Vid. Byblis.*] *Ovid.*

CAUROS, an island in the *Ægean sea*.

CAURUS, a wind blowing from the west. *Virg.*

CAUS, an *Arcadian* village. *Paus.*

CAVII, a people of *Illyricum*.

CAÏCI, a nation inhabiting that part of Germany now called *Groningen* and *Friesland*.

CAÏCUS, a river of *Mysia*.

CAYSTER, a rapid river of *Asia*, rising in *Lydia*, and, after a meandering course, falling into the *Ægean sea* near *Ephesus*. According to the poets, the banks of this river were generally frequented by swans. *Ovid. Virg. &c.*

CEA, or **CEOS**, an island near *Eubæa*, called also *Cos*.

CEBA, a town in Italy, famous for its cheese, now called *Ceva*.

CEBALLINUS, a person who is mentioned by *Diodorus* and *Curtius* as having given information of several plots laid against *Alexander*.

CEBARENSES, a people of *Gaul*, mentioned by *Pausanias*.

CEBENNA, mountains, now the *Cevennes*, in *Languedoc*, separating the *Arverni* from the *Helvii*, extending from the *Garonne* to the *Rhone*. *Cæs. B. G.*

CEBES, a *Theban* philosopher, one of the disciples of *Socrates*, *B. C.*

405. He attended his learned preceptor in his last moments, and distinguished himself by three dialogues that he wrote; but more particularly by his tables, which contain a beautiful and affecting picture of human life, delineated with accuracy of judgment, and great splendor of sentiment.

CEBRËNTA, a country of *Troas*, with a town of the same name, called after the river *Cebrenus* in the neighbourhood.

CEBRÏÖNES, one of the giants conquered by *Venus*.—An illegitimate son of *Priam*, killed by a stone by *Patroclus*. *Homer.*

CEBRUS, now *Zebris*, a river falling in a southern direction into the *Danube*, and dividing lower from upper *Moesia*.

A. CECINNA. The most remarkable of this name was a Roman knight in the interest of *Pompey*, who used to bring up young swallows, and send them to carry news to his friends as messengers. He was a particular friend of *Cicero*, with whom he corresponded. Some of his letters are still extant in *Cicero*.

CECRÖPIA, the original name of *Athens*, in honor of *Cecrops*, its first founder. The ancients often use this word of *Attica*, and the *Athenians* are often called *Cecropidæ*. *Virg.*

CECRÖPYDÆ, an ancient name of the *Athenians*, more particularly applied to those who were descended from *Cecrops*, the founder of *Athens*.

CECROPS, a native of *Sais* in *Egypt*, who led a colony to *Attica* about 1556 years before the christian era, and reigned over part of the country, which was called from him *Cecropia*. He softened and polished the rude and uncultivated manners of the inhabitants, gave them laws and regulations, and introduced among them the worship of those deities which were held in adoration in *Egypt*. He married the daughter of *Actæus*, a *Grecian* prince, and was deemed the first founder of *Athens*. He taught his subjects to cultivate the olive, and instructed them to look upon *Minerva* as the watchful patroness of their city. After a reign of thirty years, spent in regulating his newly formed kingdom, and in polishing the minds of his subjects, *Cecrops* died, leaving three daughters. He was succeeded by *Cranæus*, a native of the country. [*Vid. Athenæ.*] Some authors have described *Cecrops* as a monster, half a man and half a serpent; and this fable is explained by the recollection that he was master of two languages, the *Greek* and *Egyptian*; or that he had the command over two countries, *Egypt* and *Greece*. *Strab. Herodot. &c.*—The second of that name was the seventh king of *Athens*, and the son and successor of *Erechtheus*.

CECYPHALÆ, a place of Greece, where the Athenians defeated the fleet of the Peloponnesians. *Thucyd.*

CEDREĀTIS, the name of Diana among the Orchoemenians, because her images were hung on lofty cedars.

CELENÆ, a city of Phrygia, of which it was once the capital. Cyrus the younger had a palace there, with a park filled with wild beasts, where he exercised himself in hunting. The river Mæander rose in this park.

CELENO, one of the daughters of Atlas, ravished by Neptune. *Ovid.*—One of the harpies, daughter of Neptune and Terra. [*Vid. Harpyæ.*] *Virg.*

CELENDRÆ, **CELENDRIS**, and **CELENDERIS**, a colony of the Samians in Cilicia, with a harbour of the same name at the mouth of the Selinus. *Lucan.*

CELENNÆ or **CELENÆ**, a town of Campania, where Juno was worshipped. *Virg. Æn.*

CELER, a man called Fabius, who killed Remus when he leaped over the walls of Rome, by order of Romulus. It is said that Romulus pursued him for so hastily shedding his brother's blood, but that he escaped his vengeance, and, in consequence of this, his name was afterwards adopted to express quickness and haste. *Ovid. Fast.*

CELĒRES, 300 of the noblest and strongest youths at Rome, chosen by Romulus to be his body guards, to attend him wherever he went, and to protect his person. The chief or captain was called *Tribunus Celerum*. *Liv.*

CELEUS, a king of Eleusis, father to Triptolemus by Metanira. He gave a kind reception to Ceres, who taught his son the cultivation of the earth. His rustic dress became a proverb. *Virg.*

CELMUS, a man who nursed Jupiter, by whom he was greatly esteemed. He was changed into a magnet stone for saying that Jupiter was mortal. *Ovid.*

CELSUS, Corn. a physician, in the age of Tiberius, who wrote eight books on medicine, besides treatises on agriculture, rhetoric, and military affairs.—Albinovanus, a friend of Horace, warned by him against plagiarism, and pleasantly ridiculed in his eighth epistle for his foibles. Some of his elegies have been preserved.—Titus, a man proclaimed emperor, A. D. 265, against his will, and murdered seven days after.

CELTÆ, a name given to the nation that inhabited the country between the Ocean and the Palus Mæotis, according to some authors, mentioned by *Plut. in Mario*. This name, though anciently applied to the inhabitants of Gaul, as well as of Germany and Spain,

was more particularly given to a part of the Gauls, whose country, called *Gallia Celtica*, was situate between the rivers Sequana and Garumna, modernly called *la Seine* and *la Garonne*. *Cæsar. &c.*

CELTĪBERI, a people of Spain, descended from the Celtæ. They settled near the Iberus, and added the name of the river to that of their nation, and were afterwards called Celtiberi. *Flor. Strab.*

CELTĪCA, a well populated part of Gaul, inhabited by the Celtæ.

CELTILLUS, the father of Vercingetorix.

CELTOSCŶTHÆ, a northern nation of Scythians. *Strab.*

CEMMĒNUS, a high mountain in Gaul.

CEMPSI, a people of Hispania, living at the feet of the Pyrenees.

CENÆUM, a promontory of Eubœa, where Jupiter Cæneus had an altar raised by Hercules. *Ovid.*

CENCHREIS, the wife of Cinyras, king of Cyprus.

CENCHREUS, a son of Neptune, remarkable for having killed an immense serpent at Salamis. *Paus.*

CENCHRIUS, a river of Ionia, near Ephesus, where some suppose that Latona was washed after she had brought forth. *Tacit.*

CENEPŌLIS, a town of Spain, the same as Carthago Nova. *Polyb.*

CENEUS. [*Vid. Cænis.*]

CENIMĀGNI, a people on the western parts of Britain.

CENSORES, two magistrates of great authority at Rome, first created B. C. 443. Their office was to number the people, estimate the possessions of every citizen, reform and watch over the manners of the people, and regulate the taxes. Their power was also extended over private families; they punished irregularity, and inspected the management and education of the Roman youth. They could inquire into the expenses of every citizen, and even degrade a senator from all his privileges and honors, if guilty of any extravagance. The office was first exercised by the kings, next by the consuls, but when the citizens became very numerous two censors were established, who remained in office five years. The office was by a law, A. U. C. 420, afterwards limited to eighteen months. The first census was established by Servius Tullius. The emperors abolished the censors, and took upon themselves to execute their office.

CENSORĪNUS, Ap. Cl. The most eminent of this name was compelled, after many services to the state, to assume the imperial purple by his soldiers, by whom he was murdered

some days after, A. D. 270.—A very learned and ingenious grammarian of the third century, whose book, *de die natali*, is extant. It treats of the birth of man, of years, months, and days.

CENSUS, the numbering of the people at Rome, performed by the censors; *a censo*, to value. [*Vid. Censores.*]—A god worshipped at Rome, the same as Consus.

CENTARETUS, a Galatian. Pliny records, that when he heard of the death of Antigonus, he mounted his horse in a transport of exultation. The horse immediately became restive; and, as if conscious of the disgrace of bearing such a person, leaped down a precipice with Centaretus upon his back, and both were dashed to pieces.

CENTAURI, a people of Thessaly, half men and half horses. The most generally received account is, that they were the offspring of Centaurus, son of Apollo, by Stilbia, daughter of the Peneus. According to some, the Centaurs were the fruit of Ixion's adventure with the cloud in the shape of Juno. This fable of the existence of the Centaurs arises from the ancient people of Thessaly having tamed horses, and having appeared to their neighbours mounted on them. Some derive the name *απο του κεντειν ταυρους*, from *goading bulls*, because they went on horseback after their bulls which had strayed, or because they hunted wild bulls with horses. The battle of the Centaurs with the Lapithæ is famous in history. *Ovid, Hesiod, Val. Flaccus*, have all described it; and the famous painters, Phidias and Parrhasius, represented it in the temple of Jupiter at Olympia, and at Athens. The origin of this battle was a quarrel at the marriage of Hippodamia with Pirithous, where the Centaurs, intoxicated with wine, behaved with rudeness, and even offered violence to the women that were present. Such an insult irritated Hercules, Theseus, and the rest of the Lapithæ, who defended the women, wounded and defeated the Centaurs, and obliged them to leave their country, and retire to Arcadia. They were almost all afterwards extirpated by Hercules, and few escaped the common destruction. *Diod. Hesiod. Homer, &c.*—The most celebrated of the Centaurs were Chiron, Eurytus, Amycus, Grynæus, Caumas, Lycidas, Arneus, Medon, Rhætus, Pisenor, Mermeros, Pholus, &c. *Diod.*

CENTRONES, a people of Gaul, severely beaten by Julius Cæsar when they attempted to obstruct his passage. *Cæs.*

CENTRONIUS, a man who squandered his immense riches on useless and whimsical buildings. *Juv.*

CENTUM CELLUM, a seaport town of Etruria, built by Trajan, who

had there a villa. It is now called *Civita Vecchia*, and is in the patrimony of the pope.

CENTUMVIRI, the members of a court of justice at Rome. They were originally chosen, three from the 35 tribes of the people, and though 105, they were always called Centumvirs. They were afterwards increased to the number of 180, and still kept their original name. The prætor sent to their tribunal causes of the greatest importance, as their knowledge of the law was extensive. They assembled in the Basilica, or public court, and had their tribunal distinguished by a spear with an iron head, whence a decree of their court was called *Hastæ judicium*: their sentences were very impartial, and without appeal. *Cic. &c.*

CENTŪRIA, a division of the people among the Romans, consisting of a hundred. The word Centuria is also applied to a subdivision of one of the Roman legions; it consisted of an hundred men, and was the half of a manipulus, the sixth part of a cohort, and the sixtieth part of a legion. The commander of a centuria was called *centurion*, and he was distinguished from the rest by the branch of a vine which he carried in his hand. For a more copious account of the centuria, *vid. Leprieu's 4to. Dictionary*, or Kennet's *Roman Antiquities*.

CEPHĀLAS, a lofty promontory of Africa, near the Syrtis Major.

CEPHALEDION, a town of Sicily, near the river Himera.

CEPHALĒNA and **CEPHALLE-NIA**, an island in the Ionian sea, below Corcyra, whose inhabitants went with Ulysses to the Trojan war. It abounds in oil and excellent wines. It was anciently divided into four different districts, from which circumstance it received the name of Tetrapolis. It is about 90 miles in circumference, and, from its capital, Samo, or Samos, it has frequently been called Same. *Strab. Mela.*

CEPHALLEN, a celebrated musician of high rank, the son of Lampus.

CEPHĀLON, a Greek of Ionia, who wrote a history of Troy, besides an epitome of universal history from the age of Ninus to Alexander, which he divided into nine books, inscribed with the name of the nine muses. He lived in the reign of Adrian.

CĒPHĀLUS, son of Deioneus, king of Thessaly, by Diomede, daughter of Xuthus, married Procris, daughter of Erechtheus, king of Athens, or, as some assert, of Mercury and Herse. Aurora fell in love with him, and carried him away; but he refused to listen to her addresses, and was impatient to return to Procris. The goddess sent him back;

and, to try the fidelity of his wife, she made him put on a different form, and he arrived at the house of Procris in the habit of a merchant. Procris was deaf to every offer; but she suffered herself to be seduced by the gold of this stranger, who discovered himself the very moment that Procris had yielded up her virtue. This circumstance so abashed Procris that she fled, and devoted herself to hunting. After this, Procris returned in disguise to Cephalus, who was willing to disgrace himself by some unnatural concessions to obtain a dog and the dart Procris had obtained of Diana. Procris discovered herself at the moment that Cephalus shewed himself faithless, and a reconciliation was easily made between them. They loved one another with more tenderness than before, and Cephalus received from his wife the presents of Diana. As he was particularly fond of hunting, he every morning repaired to the woods, and, after much fatigue, laid himself down in the cool shade, and earnestly called for *Aura*, or the refreshing breeze. This ambiguous word was mistaken for a mistress; and some informer reported to the jealous Procris, that Cephalus daily paid a visit to a mistress, whose name was *Aura*. Procris believed the information, and secretly followed her husband into the woods. According to custom, Cephalus retired to the cool, and called after *Aura*. At the name of *Aura*, Procris eagerly lifted up her head to see her expected rival: her motion made a rustling among the leaves of the bush that concealed her. Cephalus listened, and, thinking it to be a wild beast, let fly his unerring dart. Procris was struck to the heart, and instantly expired in the arms of her husband; confessing that ill-grounded jealousy was the cause of her death. *Ovid. Hygin.*—A Corinthian lawyer, who assisted Timoleon in regulating the republic of Syracuse.

CEPHĒNES, an ancient name of the Persians. *Herodot.*—A name of the Æthiopians, from Cepheus, one of their kings. *Ovid.*

CĒPHEUS, a king of Æthiopia, father of Andromeda, by Cassiope. He was one of the Argonauts, and was changed into a constellation after his death. *Ovid. Met.*

CEPHĪSIA, that part of Attica through which flows the Cephissus.

CEPHĪSIĀDES, a patronymic of Eteocles, son of Andreus and Evippe, from the supposition of his being the son of the Cephissus. *Paus.*

CEPHISIDŌRUS, an author, who wrote a History of the Phocian war;—a writer of tragedies, cotemporary with Æschylus.

CEPHISODŌTUS, one of the

disciples of Isocrates, who wrote a book of proverbs.

CEPHĪSUS and **CEPHISSUS**, a celebrated river of Greece, that rises at Lillæa in Phocis, and, after passing at the north of Delphi and mount Parnassus, enters Bœotia, where it flows into the lake Copais. The Graces were particularly fond of this river, whence they are called the goddesses of the Cephissus. —There was a river of the same name in Attica, and another in Argolis. *Strab.*

CEPHREN, a king of Egypt, who built one of the pyramids. *Diod.*

CEPIO, a man who, by a quarrel with Drusus, caused a civil war at Rome, &c.—Servilius, a Roman consul who put an end to the war in Spain. He took gold from a temple, and for that sacrilege it was said that the rest of his life was always unfortunate. He was conquered by the Cimbrians, his goods were publicly confiscated, and he died at last in prison.

CERAMBUS, a man changed into a beetle, or, according to others, into a bird, on mount Parnassus, by the nymphs, before the deluge. *Ovid.*

CERAMĪCUS, a public walk, and a place to bury those that were killed in defence of their country, at Athens.

CERĀMIUM, a part of Rome in which stood the house of Cicero.

CERĀSUS, (*untis*) a maritime city of Cappadocia, from which cherries were first brought to Rome by Lucullus. *Mela.*

CERATON, a celebrated altar in the temple of Apollo at Delos. It was totally erected with the horns of stags, without the assistance of cement; and as it was the work of the god who presided over the temple, it passed for one of the wonders of the world. It was said to exist till the time of Plutarch. *Ovid, Plut.*

CERAUNIA and **CERAUNII**. [*Við. Acroceraunium.*]

CERAUNII, mountains of Asia, opposite the Caspian sea. *Mela.*

CERAUNUS, a name given to Ptolemy II. for his intrepidity.

CERBERION, a town of the Cimmerian Bosphorus. *Plin.*

CERBERUS, a dog of Pluto, the fruit of Echidna's union with Typhon. He had 50 heads according to Hesiod, and three according to other mythologists. He was stationed at the entrance of hell, as a watchful keeper, to prevent the living from entering the infernal regions, and the dead from escaping from their confinement. It was usual for those heroes who, in their lifetime, visited Pluto's kingdom, to appease the barking mouths of Cerberus with a cake.

Orpheus lulled him to sleep with his lyre; and Hercules dragged him from hell when he went to redeem Alceste. *Virg. Homer, &c.*

CERCASORUM, a town of Egypt, where the Nile divides itself into the Pelusian and Canopic mouths. *Herodot.*

CERCOPES, a people of Ephesus, made prisoners by Hercules. *Apolod.*—The inhabitants of the island Pithecusa, changed into monkeys on account of their dishonesty and debaucheries. *Ovid.*

CERCYON and **CERCYONES**, a king of Eleusis, son of Neptune, or, according to others, of Vulcan. He obliged all strangers to wrestle with him, whom he easily conquered and put to death. After many cruelties he challenged Theseus in wrestling, who conquered and put him to death. Theseus placed his grandson Hippothoon upon the throne. *Ovid, &c.*

CERCYRA and **CORCYRA**, an island in the Ionian sea, which receives its name from Cereyra, daughter of the Asopus. *Diod.*

CEREALIA, festivals in honor of Ceres; first instituted at Rome by Memmius the edile, and celebrated on the 19th of April. They are the same as the Thesmophoria of the Greeks. [*Vid. Thesmophoria.*]

CERELLIA or **CERELLIA**, a Roman matron, unusually fond of philosophy and literature. Her intimacy with Cicero, as a literary character, has been imputed by Calenus to unchaste motives.

CERES, the goddess of corn and of harvest, was daughter of Saturn and Vesta. She had a daughter by Jupiter, whom she called Pherephata, *fruit-bearing*, and afterwards Proserpine. This daughter was carried away by Pluto, as she was gathering flowers in the plains near Enna. The rape of Proserpine was grievous to Ceres, her search after her toilsome and laborious, until the nymph Arethusa informed her that her daughter had been carried away by Pluto. As the grant of Proserpine's restoration was of no effect because she had eaten of a pomegranate in the kingdom of Pluto; the grief of Ceres for the loss of her daughter was so great, that Jupiter granted Proserpine to pass six months with her mother, and the rest of the year with Pluto. To repair the loss which mankind had suffered by her absence, during her enquiries after Proserpine, the goddess went to Attica, which was become the most desolate country in the world, and instructed Triptolemus, of Eleusis, in every thing which concerned agriculture. She taught him how to plough the ground, to sow and reap the corn, to make bread, and

to take particular care of fruit-trees. After these instructions she gave him her chariot, and commanded him to travel all over the world, and communicate his knowledge of agriculture to the rude inhabitants, who had hitherto lived upon acorns and the roots of the earth. [*Vid. Triptolemus.*] Her beneficence to mankind made Ceres respected, and Sicily was supposed to be the favorite retreat of the goddess, where the commemoration of the rape was celebrated at the waters of the fountain Cyane about the beginning of the harvest, and the search of Ceres at the time that corn is sown in the earth. Attica, which had been so eminently distinguished by the goddess, gratefully remembered her favors in the celebration of the Eleusinian mysteries. [*Vid. Eleusinia.*] Ceres also performed the duties of a legislator, and the Sicilians found the advantages of her salutary laws; hence her surname of Thesmophora. She is the same as the Isis of the Egyptians, and her worship, it is said, was first brought into Greece by Erechtheus. While the corn was yet in grass, they offered her a ram, after the victim had been led three times round the field. Ceres was represented with a garland of ears of corn on her head, holding in one hand a lighted torch, and in the other a poppy, which was sacred to her. She was supposed to be the same as Rhea, Tellus, Cybele, Bona Dea, Berecynthia, &c. The Romans paid her great adoration, and her festivals were yearly celebrated by the Roman matrons in the month of April, during eight days. Ceres is metaphorically called bread and corn, as the word Bacchus is sometimes used to signify wine. *Apollod. Paus. Hesiod, &c.*

CERIÄLIS ANICIUS, a Roman who desired that a temple should be erected to Nero. *Tacit.*

CERINTHUS, a town of Eubœa. —A beautiful youth, long the favorite of the Roman ladies, and especially of Sulpitia, &c. *Horat.*

CERIUS and **RAETIUS**, charioteers of Castor and Pollux.

CERMANUS, a place where Romulus was exposed by one of the servants of Amulius. *Plut.*

CERNE, an island on the African coast, beyond the Pillars of Hercules.

CERNES, a priest of Cybele.

CERON, a fountain of Histiaotis, whose waters made black all the sheep that drank of them. *Plin.*

CEROPASADES, one of the sons of Phraates, who was given as a hostage to Augustus Caesar.

CERPHERES, a king of Egypt, who is supposed to have built the smallest pyramid.

CERRHÆI, a people of Greece, who profaned the temple of Delphi.

CERSOLEPTES, a Thracian king, subdued by Philip of Macedon.

CERVARIUS, a Roman knight, who conspired with Piso against Nero. *Tacit.*

CESELLIUS BALSUS, a turbulent Carthaginian, who dreamt of money, and persuaded Nero that immense treasures had been deposited by Dido in a certain place which he described. Enquiry was made, and when no money was found, Cesellius destroyed himself. *Tacit.*

CESTRĪNUS, son of Helenus and Antromache, after his father's death, settled in Epirus, above the river Thyamis, and called the country Cestrina. *Paus.*

CETHĒGUS. The most remarkable of this name among the Romans are the three following: A tribune at Rome, of the most corrupted morals, who joined Catiline in his conspiracy against the state, and was commissioned to murder Cicero. He was apprehended, and, with Lentulus, put to death by the Roman senate. *Plut.*—P. Corn. a powerful Roman, who embraced the party of Marius against Sylla. His mistress had obtained such an ascendancy over him, that she distributed his favors, and Lucullus was not ashamed to court her smiles, when he wished to be appointed general against Mithridates.—Marcus, an eloquent orator, called, from his persuasive powers, *Suadæ medulla*. He was consul in the second Punic war. *Cic. in Brut.*

CETO, a daughter of Pontus and Terra, who married Phoreys, by whom she had the three Gorgons, &c. *Hesiod.*

CEUS and **CÆUS**, a son of Cœlus and Terra, who married Phœbe, by whom he had Latona and Asteria. *Hesiod.*

CĒYX, a king of Trachinia, son of Lucifer, and husband of Alcyone. He was drowned as he went to consult the oracle of Claros. His wife was apprised of his misfortune in a dream, and found his dead body washed on the sea shore. They were both changed into birds, called Alcyons. [*Vid. Alcyone.*] *Ovid.* According to Apollodorus, the husband of Alcyone and the king of Trachinia were two different persons.

CHABINUS, a mountain in Arabia Felix.

CHABRIAS, an Athenian general and philosopher, who chiefly signalized himself when he assisted the Bœotians against Agesilaus. He assisted also Nectanebus, king of Egypt, and conquered the whole island of Cyprus; but he at last fell a sacrifice to his ex-

cessive courage, and despised to fly from his ship, when he had it in his power, to save his life like his companions, B. C. 376. *C. Nep.*

CHÆANITÆ, a people inhabiting a country at the foot of Mount Caucasus.

CHÆREAS, an officer at Rome, who murdered Caligula, A. D. 41, to prevent the infamous death which was prepared against himself. In destroying the tyrant, Chæreas hoped to rouse his countrymen to assert their ancient liberties; but his efforts were vain, and the elevation of Claudius to the throne was followed by the death of the assassin and of his associates.

CHÆRESTRĀTA, mother of Epicurus.

CHÆRO, the founder of Chæroneæ.

CHÆRONIA, **CHÆRONEA**, and **CHERRONEA**, a city of Bœotia, on the Cephissus, so called from Chæron, the founder, celebrated for a defeat of the Athenians, by the Bœotians, B. C. 447, and for the victory which Philip of Macedonia obtained there with 32,000 men, over the confederate army of the Thebans and Athenians, consisting of 30,000 men, the 2d of August, B. C. 338. Plutarch was born there.

CHALCEA, a festival at Athens. [*Vid. Panathenæa.*]

CHALCĒDON and **CHALCĒDONIA**, an ancient city of Bithynia, opposite Byzantium, built by a colony from Megara.

CHALCIDENSES, the inhabitants of the isthmus between Teos and Erythræ.

CHALCIDĪCA, a country of Syria;—of Thrace.

CHALCICÆUS, a surname of Minerva, because she had a temple at Chalcis, in Eubœa. She was also called Chalciotis and Chalcidica.

CHALCIŌPE. The most celebrated of this name was a daughter of Æetes, king of Colchis, who married Phryxus, son of Athamas, who had fled to her father's court for protection. She had some children by Phryxus, and she preserved their life from the avarice and cruelty of her father, who had murdered her husband to obtain the golden fleece. [*Vid. Phryxus.*] *Ovid*, &c.

CHALCIS, the chief city of Eubœa, in that part which is nearest to Bœotia. It was founded by an Athenian colony. The island was said to be joined to the continent in the neighbourhood of Chalcis. There were three other towns of the same name in Thrace, Acarnania, and Sicily, all belonging to the Corinthians. *Plin.* &c.

CHALCODON, the father of

Elephenor, one of the Grecian chiefs in the Trojan war. He was killed by Amphitryon, in a war which he, at the head of the Eubœans, carried on against the Thebans.

CHALCON, a Messenian, who remanded Antilochus, son of Nestor, to beware of the Æthiopians, by whom he was to perish.

CHALCUS, a person whom Alexander made governor of Cyzicus.

CHALDÆA, a country of Asia, between the Euphrates and Tigris. Its capital is Babylon, whose inhabitants were famous for their knowledge of astrology. *Cic.*

CHALDÆI, the inhabitants of Chaldæa.

CHALÝBES and **CALÝBES**, a powerful people of Asia Minor, near Pontus, possessed of a great extent of country, abounding in iron mines. They were partly conquered by Cræsus, king of Lydia. Some authors imagine that the Calybes are a nation of Spain. *Virg.*

CHALYBON, now supposed to be *Aleppo*, a town of Syria, which gave the name of Chalybonitis to the neighbouring country.

CHALYBONÏTIS, a country of Syria, so famous for its wines that the kings of Persia drank no other.

CHALYBS, a river of Hispania, flowing through the country of the Calybes.

CHAÖNES, a people of Epirus.

CHAÖNIA, a mountainous part of Epirus, which receives its name from Chaon, a son of Priam, inadvertently killed by his brother Helenus. *Virg.*

CHAOS, a rude mass of matter, and confused assemblage of inactive elements, which, as the poets suppose, pre-existed the formation of the world, and from which the universe was formed by the hand and power of a superior being: this doctrine was first established by Hesiod, from whom the succeeding poets have copied it. Chaos was deemed, by some, as one of the oldest of the gods, and invoked as one of the infernal deities. *Virg. Ovid.*

CHARÆADAS, an Athenian general, sent with 20 ships to Sicily during the Peloponnesian war. He died 426 B. C. *Thucyd.*

CHARAX, a philosopher of Pergamus, who wrote a history of Greece in 40 books.

CHARAXES and **CHARAXUS**, a Mitylenean, brother to Sappho, who became passionately fond of the courtesan Rhodope, upon whom he squandered all his possessions, and reduced himself to poverty, and the necessity of piratical excursions. *Ovid. Herodot. &c.*

CHARAXUS, one of the Cen-

taurs, who was present at the marriage of Pirithous. He was attacked by Rhœtus, who struck his head with a burning brand, and set his hair on fire, so that he died in the most excruciating torments. *Ovid. Met.*

CHARES. The most remarkable of this name recorded by ancient writers, is a statuary, who was twelve years employed in making the famous Colossus at Rhodes. *Plin.*

CHARICLES, one of the thirty tyrants set over Athens by the Lacedæmonians.

CHARICLIDES, an officer of the younger Dionysius, whom Dion gained to dethrone his master.

CHARÍCLO, the mother of Tiresias, greatly favored by Minerva. *Apolod.*—A daughter of Apollo, who married the centaur Chiron. *Ovid.*

CHARIDÊMUS, an Athenian, banished by Alexander, and killed by Darius.

CHARĪLA, a festival observed once in nine years by the Delphians, so called from a poor girl put to death by the Delphian king in the time of famine.

CHARILÆUS and **CHARILLUS**, a son of Polydectes, king of Sparta, educated and protected by his uncle Lycurgus. He made war against Argos, and attacked Tegea. He was taken prisoner, and released on promising that he would cease from war, an engagement he soon broke. He died in the 64th year of his age. *Paus.*

CHARINI, a people of Germany.

CHARIS, a goddess among the Greeks, surrounded with pleasures, graces, and delight. She was the mistress of Vulcan. *Homer.*

CHARISIA, a festival in honor of the Graces, with dances which continued all night. He who continued awake the longest was rewarded with a cake.

CHARISTIA, festivals at Rome, celebrated with the intention of reconciling friends and relations. The head of the family then hospitably entertained all those who were connected to him; and by the benevolent distribution of mutual presents, it was hoped that all animosities would cease. *Val. Max. Ovid.*

CHARĪTES and **GRATIE**, the Graces, daughters of Venus, by Jupiter or Bacchus, are three in number, Aglaia, Thalia, and Euphrosyne. They were the constant attendants of Venus, and they were represented as three young, beautiful, and modest virgins, all holding one another by the hand. They presided over kindness, and all good offices, and their worship was the same

as that of the nine muses, with whom they had a temple in common. They were generally represented naked, because kindness ought to be done with sincerity and candor. The moderns explain the allegory of their holding their hands joined, by observing, that there ought to be a perpetual and never-ceasing intercourse of kindness and benevolence among friends.

CHARITON, author of the celebrated Greek romances entitled the Loves of Chæreas and Calirhoe.

CHARMĀDAS, a person remarkable for his great memory.

CHARME and **CARME**, the mother of Britomartis by Jupiter.

CHARMIDES, a philosopher of the third academy.

CHARMIS, a physician of Marseilles, in Nero's age, who used cold baths for his patients, and prescribed medicines contrary to those of his contemporaries. *Plin.*

CHARON, a god of hell, son of Erebus and Nox, who conducted the souls of the dead in a boat over the river Styx and Acheron to the infernal regions, for an obolus placed under the tongue of the deceased. Such as had not been honored with a funeral were not permitted to enter his boat without previously wandering on the shore for one hundred years. If any living person presented himself to cross the Stygian lake, he could not be admitted before he shewed Charon a golden bough as a passport, which he received from the Sybil. Charon is represented as a robust old man, with a hideous countenance, long white beard, and piercing eyes. His garment is ragged and filthy, and his forehead is covered with wrinkles. This fable of Charon and his boat is borrowed from the Egyptians. [*Vid.* Acherusia.] *Diod. Virg. &c.*—Also the name of two eminent historians, one of Lampsacus, the other of Naucratis.

CHARONIUM, a cave near Nysa, where the sick were supposed to be delivered from their disorders by certain superstitious solemnities.

CHAROPS and **CHARŌPES**, a Trojan, killed by Ulysses. *Homer.*—A powerful Epirot who assisted Flaminius when making war against Philip, the king of Macedonia. *Plut.*

CHARYBDIS, a dangerous whirlpool on the coast of Sicily, opposite another whirlpool called Scylla, on the coast of Italy. It proved fatal to part of the fleet of Ulysses. The words

Incidit in Scyllam qui vult vitare Charybdim,

became a proverb, to show that in our eagerness to avoid one evil, we fall into a greater. The name of Charybdis was

properly bestowed on mistresses who repay affection and tenderness with ingratitude. It is supposed that Charybdis was an avaricious woman, who stole the oxen of Hercules, for which theft she was struck with thunder by Jupiter, and changed into a whirlpool. A signal-tower, or Pharos, was erected near this dangerous place, which now bears the name of the Pharos of Messina. *Hom. Virg.*

CHAURAS and **CHORAS**, a cold wind blowing from the N. W.

CHELÆ, a Greek word (χελαι) signifying *claws*, which is applied to the Scorpion, one of the signs of the zodiac, and lies, according to the ancients, contiguous to Virgo. *Virg.*

CHELIDON, a mistress of Verres. *Cic. in Verr.*

CHELIDONIA, a festival of the boys at Rhodes, who were accustomed to go from door to door asking money and singing songs.

CHELIDONIÆ, a collection of small islands near the promontory of Taurus, which projected into the Pamphylian sea.

CHELIDŌNIS, wife of Cleonymus, and daughter of king Leotychides.

CHELŌNE, a nymph changed into a tortoise by Mercury, for not being present at the nuptials of Jupiter and Juno, and condemned to perpetual silence for having ridiculed these deities.

CHELŌNIS, daughter of Leonidas, king of Sparta.

CHELONOPHAGI, a people of Carmania, who fed upon turtle, and covered their habitations with the shells. *Plin.*

CHENION, a mountain in Asia Minor, from which the ten thousand Greeks first saw the sea. *Diod.*

CHEOPS and **CHEOPSSES**, a king of Egypt, after Rhampsinitus, who built famous pyramids, upon which 1060 talents were expended only in supplying the workmen with leeks, parsley, garlic, and other vegetables. *Herodot.*

CHEPHREN, a brother of Cheops, who also built a pyramid. The Egyptians so inveterately hated these two royal brothers, that they publicly reported that the pyramids which they had built had been erected by a shepherd. *Herodot.*

CHEREMOCRĀTES, an artist who built Diana's temple at Ephesus, &c.

CHERISŌPHUS, a commander of 800 Spartans, in the expedition which Cyrus undertook against his brother Artaxerxes. *Diod.*

CHERSONĒSUS, a Greek word, rendered by the Latin Peninsula. There

were many of these among the ancients, of which these five are the most celebrated: one called Peloponnesus, one called Thracian, in the south of Thrace, and west of the Hellespont, where Miltiades led a colony of Athenians. From its isthmus to its further shores it measured 420 stadia. The third, called Taurica, now *Crim Tartary*, was situated near the Palus Mæotis. The fourth, called Cimbrica, now *Jutland*, is in the northern parts of Germany; and the fifth, surnamed Aurea, lies in India, beyond the Ganges.

CHERUSCI, a people of Germany, who long maintained a war against Rome. They inhabited the country between the Weser and the Elbe. *Tacit. Ges. Bel.*

CHILO, a Spartan philosopher, who has been called one of the seven wise men of Greece. He died through excess of joy, in the arms of his son, who had obtained a victory at Olympia, B. C. 597. *Plin.* Three of his maxims, as conveying the purest morality, were inscribed in gold letters in the temple of Delphi, and fully deserved immortality: they were, *Know thyself;—Desire nothing too much;—and Misery is the sure companion of debt and strife.* He was short in his manner of speaking, from whence the epithet of *Chilonian* is applied to concise laconic expressions. *Laert. Aul. Gell. &c.*

CHIMERA, a celebrated monster sprung from Echidna and Typhon, which had three heads, that of a lion, a goat, and a dragon, and continually vomited flames. The fore parts of its body were those of a lion, the middle was that of a goat, and the hinder parts were those of a dragon. It generally lived in Lycia, about the reign of Jobates, by whose orders, Bellerophon, mounted on the horse Pegasus, overcame it. This fabulous tradition is explained by the recollection that there was a burning mountain in Lycia, whose top was the resort of lions, on account of its desolate wilderness; the middle, which was fruitful, was covered with goats; and at the bottom the marshy ground abounded with serpents. Bellerophon is said to have conquered the Chimæra, because he first made his habitation on that mountain. Plutarch says that it is the captain of some pirates, who adorned their ship with the images of a lion, a goat, and a dragon. *Hesiod, Ovid, &c.*

CHIONE. The most celebrated of this name was the daughter of Dædalion, of whom Apollo and Mercury became enamoured. To enjoy her company, Mercury lulled her to sleep with his Caduceus; and Apollo, in the night, under the form of an old woman, obtained the same favors as Mercury. Chione grew so proud of her commerce with the gods, that she even preferred

her beauty to that of Diana, for which impiety she was killed by the goddess, and changed into a hawk. *Ovid.*

CHIONIDES, an Athenian poet, supposed by some to be the inventor of comedy.

CHIONIS, a victor at the Olympian games.

CHIOS, an island in the Ægean sea between Lesbos and Samo, on the coast of Asia Minor. The wine of this island, so much celebrated by the ancients, is still in general esteem.

CHIRON, a centaur, half a man and half a horse, son of Philyra and Saturn, was famous for his knowledge of music, medicine, and shooting. He taught mankind the use of plants and medicinal herbs; and he instructed in all the polite arts the greatest heroes of his age, such as Achilles, Æsculapius, Hercules, &c. He was wounded in the knee by a poisoned arrow by Hercules, in his pursuit of the centaurs. Hercules flew to his assistance; but as the wound was incurable, and the cause of the most excruciating pains, Chiron begged Jupiter to deprive him of immortality. His prayers were heard, and he was placed by the god among the constellations, under the name of Sagittarius. *Hesiod, Homer, &c.*

CHLOE, a surname of Ceres, at Athens. Her yearly festivals, called Chloea, were celebrated with much mirth and rejoicing, and a ram was always sacrificed to her. The name of Chloë is supposed to bear the same signification as *Flava*, so often applied to the goddess of corn. The name, from its signification, (*χλόν, herba virens*) has generally been applied to women possessed of beauty and simplicity.

CHLOREUS, a priest of Cybele, slain by Turnus. *Virg. Æn.*

CHLORIS, the goddess of flowers, who married Zephyrus. She is the same as Flora.—A daughter of Amphion, who married Neleus, king of Pylos, by whom she had one daughter and twelve sons, who all, except Nestor, were killed by Hercules. *Homer.*

CHLORUS CONSTANTINUS, one of the Cæsars in Diocletian's age, who reigned two years after the emperor's abdication, and died July 25, A. D. 306.

CHOARĪNA, a country on the borders of India.

CHOASPES, a river of Media, flowing into the Tigris. Its waters are so sweet that the kings of Persia drank no other, and in their expeditions they always had some with them, which had been previously boiled. *Herodot.*

CHOBUS, a river of Colchis.

CHÆRADES and **PHAROS**, two islands opposite Alexandria.

CHÆRILUS, a tragic poet of Athens, who wrote 150 tragedies, of which 13 obtained the prize.—An historian of Samos.—Two other poets, one of whom was very intimate with Herodotus. He wrote a poem on the victory which the Athenians had obtained over Xerxes, and on account of the excellence of the composition, he received a piece of gold for each verse from the Athenians, and was publicly ranked with Homer as a poet.—The other was one of Alexander's flatterers: it is said the prince promised him as many pieces of gold as there should be good verses in his poetry, and as many slaps on his forehead as there were bad; and in consequence of this, scarce six of his verses in each poem were entitled to gold, while the rest were rewarded with castigation. *Plut. &c.*

CHONNIDAS, the preceptor of Theseus, to whom the Athenians instituted sacrifices, for having inculcated such excellent precepts into the mind of his pupil.

CHORÆBUS, a man of Elis, who obtained a prize the first olympiad. [*Vid. Coræbus.*]

CHOSROES, a king of Persia, in Justinian's reign.

CHREMES, a sordid old man, mentioned in Terence's *Andria*. *Horat.*

CHRESIPHON, an architect of Diana's temple in Ephesus. *Plin.*

CHRESPHONTES, a son of Aristomachus. [*Vid. Aristodemus.*]

CHROMIOS, a son of Neleus and Chloris, who, with ten brothers, was killed in a battle by Hercules.—A son of Priam, killed by Diomedes.

CHROMIUS, an Argive, who, alone with Alcenor, survived a battle between 300 of his countrymen and 300 Spartans. *Herodot.*

CHRONOS, the Greek name of Saturn, or time, in whose honor festivals called *Chronia* were yearly celebrated by the Rhodians and some of the Greeks.

CHRYSA and **CHRYSE**, a town of Cilicia, famous for a temple of Apollo Smintheus. *Homer.*

CHRYSAME, a Thessalian, priestess of Diana Trivia. She fed a bull with poison, which she sent to the enemies of her country, who ate the flesh and became delirious, and were an easy conquest. *Polyæn.*

CHRYSANTHIUS, a philosopher in the age of Julian, known for the great number of volumes which he wrote.

CHRYSAOR, a son of Medusa,

by Neptune. Some report that he sprang from the blood of Medusa, armed with a golden sword, whence his name *χρυσος αορ*. He married Callirhoe, one of the Oceanides, by whom he had Geryon, Echidna, and the Chimæra. *Hesiod.*

CHRYSAOREUS, a surname of Jupiter, from his temple at Stratonice.

CHRYNAS, a Sicilian river, worshipped as a god.

CHRYSEIS, the daughter of Chryses. [*Vid. Chryses.*]

CHRYSERMUS, a Corinthian, author of a history of the Peloponnesus and India.

CHRYSES, the priest of Apollo, father of *Chryseis*. When Lyrnessus was taken, and the spoils divided among the conquerors, Chryseis fell to the share of Agamemnon. Chryses, upon this, went to the Grecian camp to solicit his daughter's restoration; and when his prayers were fruitless, he implored the aid of Apollo, who visited the Greeks with a plague, and obliged them to restore Chryseis. *Homer.*

CHRYSSIPPE, a daughter of Danaus.

CHRYSIPPUS. The most remarkable of this name was a natural son of Pelops, highly favored by his father, for which Hippodamia, his step-mother, ordered her own sons, Atreus and Thyestes, to kill him, on account of which they were banished. Some say that Hippodamia's sons refused to murder Chrysippus, and that she did it herself. *Hygin. &c.*—A stoic philosopher of Tarsus, who wrote about 311 treatises. Among his curious opinions was his approbation of a parent's marriage with his child, and his wish that dead bodies should be eaten rather than buried. He died, it is said, through excess of wine, 207 B. C. in the 80th year of his age.

CHRYSOASPIDES, soldiers in the armies of Persia, whose arms were all covered with gold to display the opulence of the prince whom they served. *Justin.*

CHRYSOGONUS, a celebrated singer in Domitian's reign. *Juv.*

CHRYSOPŌLIS, a promontory of Asia, opposite Byzantium.

CHRYSORRHŌÆ, a people in whose country were sands of gold.

CHRYSOSTOM, a bishop of Constantinople, who died A. D. 407, in his 53d year. He was a great disciplinarian, and by severely lashing the vices of his age, he procured himself many enemies. He was banished for opposing the raising of a statue to the empress, after having displayed his abilities as an elegant preacher, a sound theologian, and a faithful interpreter of scripture.

CHRYSOthemis, a daughter of Agamemnon and Clytemnestra.

CHTHONIA, a daughter of Erechtheus, who married Butes. *Apollod. 3, c. 15.*—A surname of Ceres, from a temple built to her by Chthonia, at Hermione. She had a festival there called by the same name, and celebrated every summer. Pausanias fully describes the mode of its celebration, which was as follows: The priests of the goddess marched in procession, accompanied by the magistrates, and a crowd of women and boys in white apparel, with garlands of flowers on their heads. Behind was dragged an untamed heifer, just taken from the herd. When they came to the temple, the victim was let loose, and four old women, armed with scythes, sacrificed the heifer. A second, a third, and a fourth victim were in a like manner dispatched by the old women; and it was observable that they all fell on the same side. *Paus.*

CHTHONIUS, a centaur, killed by Nestor in a battle at the nuptials of Pirithous. *Ovid.*

CIBALÆ, a town of Pannonia, the birth-place of Gratian; and near wh. Constantine defeated Licinius.

CIBYRA, a Phrygian town, in which lived many dexterous hunters.

M. T. CICERO, born at Arpinum, was son of a Roman knight, and lineally descended from the ancient kings of the Sabines. His mother's name was Helvia. After having displayed promising abilities at school, he was taught philosophy by Philo, and law by Mutius Scævola. He perfected a taste for military knowledge in the Marsian war, and retired from Rome, to indulge his philosophic propensities. He was naturally of a weak and delicate constitution, and he visited Greece on account of his health. On his return, he soon distinguished himself above all the speakers of his age in the Roman forum. When he went to Sicily as quæstor he behaved with great justice and moderation; and the Sicilians remembered with gratitude the eloquence of Cicero, their common patron, who had delivered them from the tyranny and avarice of Verres. After he had passed through the subordinate offices of the state, he stood a candidate for the consulship, A. U. C. 691; and the patricians and plebeians were equally anxious to raise him to that dignity, against the efforts and bribery of Catiline, who, with many dissolute and desperate Romans, had conspired against their country, and combined to murder Cicero himself. His extreme vigilance, however, baffled all Catiline's projects; and this desperate conspirator marched out in triumph to meet the 20,000 men who were assembled to support his cause. Petreius, the lieutenant of C. Antony,

the other consul, defeated them in Gaul, and Cicero, at Rome, punished the rest of the conspirators with death. After this memorable deliverance, Cicero received the thanks of all the people, and was styled *The father of his country, and the second founder of Rome*. The vehemence with which he had attacked Clodius, proved injurious to him; and when his enemy was made tribune, Cicero was banished from Rome, though 20,000 young men were supporters of his innocence. He was not, however, deserted in his banishment. After sixteen months' absence, he entered Rome with universal satisfaction; and was sent, with the power of proconsul, to Cilicia. After much hesitation, he espoused the cause of Pompey against Cæsar; and, when victory had declared in favor of Cæsar, at the battle of Pharsalia, Cicero went to Brundisium, and was reconciled to the conqueror, who treated him with great humanity. From this time Cicero retired into the country, and seldom visited Rome. When Cæsar had been stabbed in the senate, Cicero recommended a general amnesty. But when he saw the interest of Cæsar's murderers decrease, and Antony come into power, he retired to Athens. He soon after returned, but lived in perpetual fear of assassination. The great enmity which Cicero bore to Antony was fatal to him; and Augustus, Antony, and Lepidus, the newly-formed triumvirate, in order to destroy all cause of quarrel, and each to dispatch his enemies, produced their list of proscription. About two hundred were doomed to death, and Cicero was among them upon the list of Antony. Augustus yielded a man to whom he partly owed his greatness, and Cicero was pursued by the emissaries of Antony. He had fled in a litter towards the sea of Caieta; and when the assassins came up to him, he put his head out of the litter, and it was severed from the body by Herennius. This memorable event happened in December, 43 B. C. after the enjoyment of life for 63 years, 11 months, and five days. The head and right hand were carried to Rome, and hung up in the Roman forum. Cicero has acquired more real fame by his literary compositions, than by his spirited exertions as a Roman senator. The learning and the abilities which he possessed, have been the admiration of every age and country, and his style has always been accounted as the true standard of pure latinity. He was of a timid disposition; and he who shone as the father of Roman eloquence, never ascended the pulpit to harangue, without feeling a secret emotion of dread. His conduct, during the civil wars, was far from that of a patriot. He married two wives, Terentia, and a young woman to whom he was guardian, but repudiated them both. The works of this celebrated man, of which, accord-

ing to some, the tenth part is scarcely extant, have been edited by the best scholars in every country.—Marcus, the son of Cicero, was taken by Augustus as his colleague in the consulship. He revenged his father's death, by throwing public dishonor on the memory of Antony, but disgraced his father's virtues.—Quintus, the brother of the orator, was Cæsar's lieutenant in Gaul, and proconsul of Asia for three years. He was proscribed with his son at the same time as his brother Tully. *Plut.*

CICONES, a people of Thrace, near the Hebrus. Ulysses, at his return from Troy, conquered them, and plundered their chief city Ismarus. They tore to pieces Orpheus, for his obscene indulgences. *Ovid.*

CILICIA, a country of Asia Minor, on the sea coast, at the north of Cyprus, the south of mount Taurus, and the west of the Euphrates. It receives its name from Cilix, the son of Agenor. *Apollod.*—Part of the country between Æolia and Troas is also called Cilicia. *Strab.* 13, calls it Trojan, to distinguish it from the other Cilicia.

CILIX, a son of Phœnix, or according to Herodotus, of Agenor, who gave his name to Cilicia. *Apollod.*

CILIA, a name common to three different towns in Europe, Asia, and Africa.

CILLUS, Pelops' charioteer, in honor of whom a city was built.

CILNIUS, the surname of Mæcenas.

CILIO, Jun. an oppressive governor of Bithynia and Pontus. The provinces carried their complaints against him to Rome; but such was the noise of the flatterers that attended the emperor Claudius that he was unable to hear them; and when he asked what they had said, he was told by one of Cilo's friends that they returned thanks for his good administration; upon which the emperor said, "Let Cilo be continued two years longer in his province." *Dio. Tacit.*

CIMBER, Tull. one of Cæsar's murderers. He laid hold of the dictator's robe, which was a signal for the rest to strike. *Plut. in Cæs.*

CIMBERIUS, a chief of the Suevi.

CIMBRI, a people of Germany, who invaded the Roman empire with a large army, and were conquered by Marius. *Flor.* 3, c. 3.

CIMBRICUM BELLUM, was begun by the Cimbri and Teutones, by an invasion of the Roman territories, B. C. 109. These barbarians in the first battle destroyed 80 000 Romans, under the consuls Manlius and Servilius Cæpio. But Marius, in a second engagement at Aquæ Sextiæ, left dead of the

Teutones on the field of battle 20,000, and took 90,000 prisoners, B. C. 102. The Cimbri, in the following year, penetrated into Italy, where, at the river Athesis, Marius and his colleague Catullus defeated them with the loss of 140,000 slain. This last battle put an end to this dreadful war, and the two consuls entered Rome in triumph. *Flor. Plut. in Mario.*

CIMINUS, a lake and mountain of Italy. *Virg.*

CIMMERII, a people near the Palus Mæotis.—Another nation on the western coast of Italy. Their country was supposed to be so gloomy, that, to mention a great obscurity, the expression of Cimmerian darkness has proverbially been used. Homer, according to Plutarch, drew his images of hell and Pluto from this gloomy and dismal country, where also Virgil and Ovid have placed the Styx, the Phlegethon, and all the dreadful abodes of the infernal regions. *Hom. Virg. &c.*

CIMOLUS, now *Argentiera*, an island in the Cretan sea, producing chalk and fullers' earth. *Plin. Ovid.*

CIMON, an Athenian, son of Miltiades and Hegisipyle. When his father died, he was imprisoned, because unable to pay the fine laid upon him by the Athenians; but he was released from confinement by his sister and wife Elpinice. [*Vid. Elpinice.*] He behaved with great courage at the battle of Salamis, and rendered himself popular by his munificence and valor. He defeated the Persian fleet, and took 200 ships, and totally routed their land army the very same day, near the river Eurymedon in Pamphylia. He was shortly after banished Athens, but again recalled, he adjusted the dispute existing between the Athenians and Lacedæmonians, and was afterwards appointed to carry on the war against Persia in Egypt, and Cyprus, with a fleet of 200 ships; and on the coast of Asia, he gave battle to the enemy, and totally ruined their fleet. He died as he was besieging the town of Citium, in Cyprus, B. C. 449, in the 51st year of his age. He may be called the last of the Greeks, whose spirit and boldness defeated the armies of the barbarians. He fortified and embellished the city with the money obtained by his victories. His munificence has been highly extolled by his biographers, and he has been praised for leaving his gardens open to the public. *Thucyd. Justin. &c.* There were others also of this name, but of inferior note.

CINARADAS, a descendant of Cinyras, who presided over the ceremonies of Venus at Paphos.

CINCIA LEX, by which it was rendered illegal for a judge to take fees.

L. Q. CINCINNATUS, a cele-

brated Roman, who was informed, as he ploughed his field, that the senate had chosen him dictator. Upon this he left his ploughed land with regret, and repaired to the field of battle, where his countrymen were closely besieged by the Volsci and Æqui. He conquered the enemy, and returned to Rome in triumph, and 16 days after his appointment, he laid down his office, and retired back to plough his fields. In his 80th year he was again summoned against Præneste as dictator; and after a successful campaign, he resigned the absolute power he had enjoyed only 21 days, disregarding the rewards that were offered him by the senate. He flourished about 460 years before Christ. *Lin.*

CINCIUS MARCUS, author of the *Cincia Lex*. See above.

CINEAS. The most celebrated of this name is a Thessalian minister and friend to Pyrrhus, king of Epirus, sent to Rome by his master to sue for a peace, which he however could not obtain. He, at his return, told Pyrrhus, that the Roman senate was a venerable assembly of kings; and observed, that to fight with them, was to fight against another Hydra. He was of so retentive a memory, that the day after his arrival at Rome, he could call every senator and knight by his name. *Plin.*

CINESIAS, a Theban dithyrambic poet.

CINETHON, a genealogical poet at Lacedæmon.

CINGA, now *Cinca*, a river of Spain, flowing from the Pyrenean mountains into the Iberus.

CINGETORIX, a prince of Gaul, in alliance with Rome. *Cæs.*—A prince of Britain, who attacked Cæsar's camp, by order of Cassivelaunus. *Id.*

L. CORN. CINNA. A name common to some illustrious Romans, the most celebrated of whom are the following:—A Roman who oppressed the republic with his cruelties, and was banished by Octavius, for attempting to make the fugitive slaves free. One of his officers assassinated him at Ancona, as he was preparing war against Sylla. *Plut.* &c.—C. Helvetius Cinna, a poet intimate with Cæsar. He went to attend the obsequies of Cæsar, and being mistaken by the populace for the other Cinna, he was torn to pieces. *Plut.*—A grandson of Pompey. He conspired against Augustus, who pardoned him, and made him one of his most intimate friends. He was consul, and made Augustus his heir. *Dio.*

CINNADON, a Lacedæmonian youth, who resolved to put the Ephori to death, and seize upon the sovereign power. His conspiracy was discovered, and he was put to death. *Aristot.*

CINXIA, a surname of Juno, who presided over marriages, and was supposed to untie the girdle of new brides.

CYNIPS and **CINYPHUS**, a river and country of Africa, near the Garamantes, whence Cinyphus. *Virg.*

CINYRAS. The most celebrated of this name is a king of Cyprus, son of Paphus, who married Cenchreis, by whom he had a daughter called Myrrha. Myrrha fell in love with her father, and in the absence of her mother, she introduced herself into his bed by means of her nurse. Cinyras had by her a son called Adonis; and when he knew the incest he had committed, he attempted to stab his daughter, who escaped his pursuit and fled to Arabia, where, after she had brought forth, she was changed into a tree, which still bears her name. Cinyras, according to some, stabbed himself. *Ovid. Hygin. &c.*

CIPUS, a man who permitted his wife to indulge her licentious inclinations by pretending to be asleep. When a slave, taking advantage of his supposed slumber, stole a goblet from his table, the angry master stopped him, exclaiming, "*Non omnibus dormio*," i. e. I do not sleep for all men. *Cic.*

CIPPUS, a noble Roman, who, as he returned home victorious, was told that if he entered the city he must reign there. Unwilling to enslave his country, he assembled the senate without the walls, and banished himself for ever from the city, and retired to live upon a single acre of ground. *Ovid.*

CIRCE, a daughter of Sol and Perseis, celebrated for her skill in magic and venomous herbs, married a Sarmatian prince of Colchis, whom she murdered to obtain the kingdom. She was expelled by her subjects, and carried by her father upon the coasts of Italy, in an island called Æa. Ulysses, at his return from the Trojan war, visited her coasts; and all his companions, who ran headlong into pleasure and voluptuousness, were changed by Circe's potions into swine. Ulysses, who was fortified against all enchantments by an herb called *moly*, which he had received from Mercury, went to Circe, and demanded the restoration of his companions to their former state. She complied, and loaded the hero with pleasures and honors. For one whole year, Ulysses forgot his glory in Circe's arms. At his departure, the nymph advised him to descend to hell, and consult the manes of Tiresias, concerning the fates that attended him. Circe shewed herself cruel to Scylla, her rival, and to Picus. [*Vid. Scylla and Picus.*] *Ovid. Virg. &c.*

CIRCENSES LUDI, games performed in the circus at Rome. They

were dedicated to the god Consus, and were first established by Romulus, at the rape of the Sabines. They were in imitation of the Olympian games, and, by way of eminence, were often called the great games. They were not appropriated to one particular exhibition, but were equally celebrated for leaping, wrestling, throwing the quoit and javelin, races on foot as well as in chariots, and boxing. The celebration continued five days, beginning on the 15th of September. All games in general that were exhibited in the circus, were soon after called Circensian games. Some sea-fights and skirmishes, called by the Romans *Naumachiae*, were afterwards exhibited in the circus. *Virg. Æn.*

CIRCIUS, a tempestuous wind, so called in Gallia Narbonensis, said to be unknown in any other part of the world.

CIRCUS, a large and elegant building at Rome, where plays and shows were exhibited. There were about eight at Rome; the first, called Maximus Circus, was the grandest, and raised and embellished by Tarquin Priscus. Its figure was oblong, and it could contain, as some report, about 300 000 spectators. It was about 2187 feet long, and 960 broad.

CIRIS, the name of Scylla, a daughter of Nisus, who was changed into a bird of the same name. *Ovid.*

CIRRHA and **CYRRHA**, a town of Phocis, at the foot of Parnassus, where Apollo was worshipped. *Lucan.*

CISALPINA GALLIA, a part of Gaul, called also Citerior and Togata. Its farthest boundary was near the Rubicon, and it touched the Alps on the Italian side.

CISSEIS, a patronymic given to Hecuba as daughter of

CISSEUS, a king of Thraee. *Virg.*

CISSIA, a country of Susiana.

CISSIDES, one of the generals of Dionysius who was sent to assist the Spartans.

CISSUS, a city of Thrace;—a mountain of Macedonia.

CITHÆRON, a king who gave his name to a mountain of Bœotia. This mountain was at the south of the river Asopus. It was sacred to Jupiter and the Muses. Actæon was torn to pieces by his own dogs on this mountain. Hercules killed there an immense lion. *Virg.*

CITIUM, a town of Cyprus, where Cimon died in his expedition against Egypt. *Plut.*

CIVILIS J. a native of Batavia, who raised a formidable sedition against the emperor Galba.

CIZYCUM, a city of Asia, in the Propontis, the same as Cyzicus.

CLARUS, a town of Ionia, famous for an oracle of Apollo, built by Manto, daughter of Tiresias, who fled from Thebes, after it had been destroyed by the Epigoni. She was so afflicted with her misfortunes, that a lake was formed with her tears, where she first founded the oracle. Apollo was from thence surnamed Clarius. *Strab. Ovid, &c.*—An island of the Ægean sea, between Tenedos and Scios.

CLAUDIA, a patrician family at Rome, descended from Clausus a king of the Sabines. It gave birth to many illustrious patriots in the republic, and it is particularly recorded, that there were not less than 28 of that family who were invested with the consulship, five with the office of dictator, and seven with that of censor, besides the honor of six triumphs and two ovations. The name is sometimes spelt *Clodia*.

CLAUDIA, a name common to several Roman ladies, the most celebrated of whom are the following:—A vestal virgin accused of incontinence. To show her innocence, she offered to remove a ship which had brought the image of Vesta to Rome, and had stuck in one of the shallow places of the river. This had already baffled the efforts of a number of men; and Claudia, after addressing her prayers to the goddess, untied her girdle, and with it easily dragged after her the ship to shore, and by this action was honorably acquitted. —A step-daughter of M. Antony, whom Augustus married, but dismissed undefiled, on account of a sudden quarrel with Fulvia. *Suet. in Aug.*—Pulcra, a cousin of Agrippina, accused of adultery and criminal designs against Tiberius. She was condemned. *Tacit.*—Antonia, a daughter of the emperor Claudius, married Cn. Pompey, whom Messalina caused to be put to death.—Also the name of a Roman road leading from the Milvian bridge to the Flaminian way.

CLAUDIÆ AQUÆ, two fountains at Rome.

CLAUDIA LEX, a law, enacted to prevent senators from having any vessel containing more than 300 amphoræ, lest they should engage in commercial transactions.

CLAUDIĀNUS, a celebrated poet in the age of Honorius and Arcadius, who seems to possess all the majesty of Virgil. Scaliger observes, that he has supplied the poverty of his matter by the purity of his language, the happiness of his expressions, and the melody of his numbers. As he was the favorite of Stilicho [*quem vide*], he retired when his patron was disgraced, and passed the rest of his life in retire-

ment, and learned ease. His poems on Rufius and Eutropius seem to be the best of his compositions.

CLAUDIUS. This name is common to many illustrious Romans, emperors, consuls, generals, censors, prætors, &c. &c. the most conspicuous of whom are the following:—Claudius 1st, (Tiber, Drusus Nero) son of Drusus, Livia's second son, succeeded as emperor of Rome, after the murder of Caligula. He made himself popular for a while, by taking particular care of the city, and by adorning and beautifying it with buildings. He passed over into Britain, and obtained a triumph for victories which his generals had obtained, and suffered himself to be governed by favorites, whose licentiousness and avarice plundered the state, and distracted the provinces. He married four wives, one of whom, called Messalina, he put to death, on account of her lust and debauchery. He was at last poisoned by another, called Agrippina, who wished to raise her son Nero to the throne. He died in the 63d year of his age, October 13, A. D. 54, after a reign of 13 years. He was succeeded by Nero. *Tacit.*—The second emperor of that name was a Dalmatian, who succeeded Gallienus. He conquered the Goths, Scythians, and Heruli, and killed no less than 300,000 in a battle; and, after a reign of about two years, died of the plague in Pannonia. The excellence of his character is well known by these words of the senate, addressed to him;—*Claudi Auguste, tu frater, tu pater, tu amicus, tu bonus senator, tu vere princeps.*—Nero, a consul, with Liv. Salinator, who defeated and killed Asdrubal, near the river Metaurum, as he was passing from Spain into Italy, to go to the assistance of his brother Annibal. *Liv.*—App. Cæcæus. [*Vid.* Appius.]—Tiberius Nero. [*Vid.* Tiberius.]

CLAVIGER, a surname of Janus, from his being represented with a key. Hercules also received that surname, from his being armed with a club. *Ovid.*

CLAUSUS, or CLAUDIUS, a king of the Sabines, who assisted Turnus against Æneas. He was the progenitor of that Ap. Claudius who migrated to Rome, and became the founder of the Claudian family. *Virg.*

CLAZOMENÆ and CLAZOMENÆNA, a city of Ionia, on the coast of the Ægean sea, between Smyrna and Chios. It was founded A. U. C. 98, by the Ionians, and gave birth to Anaxagoras, and other illustrious men. *Mela, Strab.*

CLEADAS, a native of Plataea, celebrated for having erected tombs over all the Greeks, who had been slain in the battle against Mardonius.

CLEANDER. The most conspicuous of this name is one of Alex-

ander's officers, who killed Parmenio by the king's command. He was punished with death for offering violence to a noble virgin, and giving her as a prostitute to his servants. *Curt.*—The first tyrant of Gela.

CLEANTHES, a stoic philosopher, successor of Zeno. He was so poor, that, to maintain himself, he used to draw out water for a gardener in the night, and study in the daytime. Cicero calls him the father of the stoics. It is said that he starved himself in his 90th year, B. C. 240. *Strab. Cic.*

CLEARCHUS, a tyrant of Heraclæa, in Pontus, who was killed by Chion and Leonidas, Plato's pupils, during the celebration of the festivals of Bacchus, after the enjoyment of the sovereign power during twelve years, 353 B. C. *Justin, &c.*—The second tyrant of Heraclæa, died B. C. 288.—A Lacedæmonian, sent to quiet the Byzantines, who being recalled refused to obey, and fled to Cyrus the younger, who made him captain of 13,000 Greek soldiers. He obtained a victory over Artaxerxes, who was so enraged at the defeat, that when Clearchus fell into his hands, after the battle of Cunaxa, in Assyria, by the treachery of Tissaphernes, he put him immediately to death. *Diod. Xenoph.*

CLEMENS ROMANUS, one of the fathers of the church, said to be contemporary with St. Paul. The only work of his extant is his epistle to the Corinthians, written to quiet the disturbances that had arisen there, which has been much admired.—Another of Alexandria, called from thence, *Alexandrinus*, who flourished 206 A. D. His works are various, elegant, and full of erudition.

CLEMENTIA, one of the virtues, which the Romans worshipped as a divinity. Her temple was raised to commemorate the heroic conduct of Cæsar in forgiving those who had taken up arms against him. *Plut.*

CLEO, one of Alexander's flatterers.

CLEOBIS and BITON, two youths, sons of Cydippe, the priestess of Juno, at Argos. When oxen could not be procured to draw their mother's chariot to the temple of Juno, they put themselves under the yoke, and drew it 45 stadia to the temple, amidst the acclamations of the multitude, who congratulated the mother on account of the piety of her sons. Cydippe entreated the goddess to reward the piety of her sons with the best gift that could be granted to a mortal. They went to rest, and awoke no more: and by this the goddess shewed, that death is the only true happy event that can happen to a good man. The Argives raised them statues at Delphi. *Cic. &c.*

CLEOBŪLA, the mother of Phenix.

CLEOBŪLĪNA, a daughter of Cleobulus, remarkable for her genius, learning, judgment, and courage. She composed enigmas, some of which have been preserved.

CLEOBŪLUS, one of the seven wise men of Greece, son of Evagoras of Lindos, famous for the beautiful shape of his body. He wrote some few verses, and died in the 70th year of his age, B. C. 564. *Diod.*

CLEOCHARES, a herald sent by Alexander to desire Porus to surrender.

CLEOCHARIA, the mother of Eurotas.

CLEODAMUS, a general under Gallienus.

CLEODORA, a nymph, mother of Parnassus.—One of the Danaides.

CLEODOXA, a daughter of Niobe and Amphion, changed into a stone, as a punishment for her mother's pride. *Apollod.*

CLEOLĀUS, a son of Hercules, who retired to Rhodes with his family on the ill success of the Heraclidæ.

CLEOMANTES, a soothsayer at Sparta.

CLEOMBRŌTUS, son of Pausanias, a king of Sparta after his brother, Agesipolis 1st. He made war against the Bœotians, and lest he should be suspected of treacherous communications with Epaminondas, gave that general battle at Leuctra, in a very disadvantageous place. He was killed in the engagement, and his army destroyed, B. C. 371. *Diod. Xenoph.*—A son-in-law of Leonidas king of Sparta, who, for a while, usurped the kingdom, after the expulsion of his father-in-law. When Leonidas was recalled, Cleombrotus was banished. *Paus.*

CLEOMĒDES, a famous athlete of Astypalæa, above Crete. In a combat at Olympia, he killed one of his antagonists by a blow with his fist. On account of this accidental murder, he was deprived of the victory, and he became delirious. Having afterwards pulled down the pillars of a school, whereby 60 boys were killed, he took refuge in a tomb, where he could not be found. The oracle was consulted, and gave this answer, *Ultimus heroum Cleomedes Astypalæus*. Upon this they offered sacrifices to him as a god. *Paus.*

CLEOMĒNES, a name common to three Spartan kings, the most famous of whom was the 3d, who succeeded his father Leonidas. He was of an enterprising spirit, and resolved to restore the ancient discipline of Lysurgus in its full force, by banishing luxury and intemperance. He killed the Ephori, and

removed by poison his royal colleague Eurydamides, and made his own brother, Euclidas, king, against the laws of the state, which forbade more than one of the same family to sit on the throne. He made war against the Achæans, and attempted to destroy their league. Aratus, the general of the Achæans, who supposed himself inferior to his enemy, called Antigonus to his assistance; and Cleomenes, when he had fought the unfortunate battle of Sellasia, B. C. 222, retired into Egypt, to the court of Ptolemy Evergetes, where his wife and children had gone before him. Ptolemy received him with great cordiality; but his successor, weak and suspicious, soon expressed his jealousy of this noble stranger, and imprisoned him. Cleomenes killed himself, and his body was flayed, and exposed on a cross, B. C. 219. *Polyb. &c.*—There were others also of this name, but of inferior note.

CLEON, a name common to many eminent Greeks, the most famous of whom is an Athenian, who, though originally a tanner, became general of the armies of the state, by his intrigues and eloquence. He took Thoron, in Thrace, and was killed at Amphipolis, in a battle with Brasidas, the Spartan general, 422 B. C. *Thucyd.*

CLEŌNÆ and **CLEONA**, a village of Peloponnesus, between Corinth and Argos. Hercules killed the lion of Nemæa in its neighbourhood. *Ovid.*

CLEONĪCA, a young virgin of Byzantium, whom Pausanias, king of Sparta, invited to his bed. She was introduced into his room when he was asleep, and unluckily overturned a burning lamp which was by the side of the bed. Pausanias was awakened at the sudden noise, and thinking it to be some assassin, he seized his sword, and killed Cleonica, before he knew who it was. Cleonica often appeared to him, and he was anxious to make a proper expiation to her manes. *Plut. Paus.*

CLEONICUS, Seneca's freedman.

CLEONNIS, a native of Messenia, who disputed the sovereign authority with Aristodemus. *Paus.*

CLEONŸMUS, a son of Cleomenes 2d, who called Pyrrhus to his assistance, because Areus, his brother's son, had been preferred to him in the succession; but the measure was unpopular, and even the women united to repel the foreign prince.

CLEŌPĀTER, one of Aratus' officers.

CLEŌPĀTRA, the name of many illustrious ladies of antiquity, the most celebrated of whom is a queen of Egypt, daughter of Ptolemy Auletes, and sister and wife to Ptolemy Dionysius, celebrated for her beauty and her cunning.

She admitted Julius Cæsar to her arms, to influence him to give her the kingdom, in preference to her brother, who had expelled her, and had a son by him, called Cæsarion. As she had supported Brutus, Antony, in his expedition to Parthia, summoned her to appear before him. She dressed herself in the most magnificent apparel, and appeared before her judge in the most captivating attire. Her artifice succeeded; Antony became enamoured of her, and publicly married her, forgetful of Octavia, the sister of Augustus. He gave her the greatest part of the eastern provinces of the Roman empire. This behaviour was the cause of a rupture between Augustus and Antony; and these two celebrated Romans met at Actium, where Cleopatra, by flying with sixty sail, ruined the interest of Antony, and he was defeated. Cleopatra had retired to Egypt, where soon after Antony followed her. Antony killed himself upon the false information that Cleopatra was dead; and Cleopatra, after she had received pressing invitations from Augustus, destroyed herself by the bite of an asp, not to fall into the conqueror's hands. Cleopatra was a voluptuous woman, and, in one of the feasts she gave to Antony at Alexandria, she melted pearls in her drink. She was fond of appearing dressed as the goddess Isis. Her beauty has been greatly commended, and it is said that she could give audience to the ambassadors of seven different nations, and speak their various languages as fluently as her own. She died 30 years before Christ, after a reign of 24 years. Egypt became a Roman province at her death. *Flor. Appian. &c.*

CLEOPATRIS and ARSINOË, a fortified town of Egypt, on the Arabian gulf.

CLEOPHANTUS, a son of Themistocles, skilled in horsemanship.

CLEOPHES, a queen of India, who submitted to Alexander, by whom, as some suppose, she had a son. *Curt.*

CLEOPHÖLUS, a native of Samos, author of a history of Hercules.

CLEOPHON, an Athenian tragic poet.

CLEOPHÏLUS, a man whose posterity, it is said, saved the poems of Homer. *Plut.*

CLEOPOMPUS, a man who married the nymph Cleodora, by whom he had Parnassus. As Cleodora was beloved by Neptune, some have supposed that she had two husbands. *Paus.*

CLEOPTOLÉMUS, a native of Chalcis, the father-in-law of Antiochus.

CLEOSTRATUS, an ancient philosopher and astronomer of Tenedos, about 536 years before Christ. He first found the constellations of the zodiac, and reformed the Greek calendar.

CLESIDES, a Greek painter, about 276 years before Christ, who revenged the injuries he had received from queen Stratonice, by representing her in the arms of a fisherman. However indecent the painter might represent the queen, she was drawn with such personal beauty, that she preserved the piece, and liberally rewarded the artist.

CLETA and PHAENNA, two of the graces, according to some. *Paus.*

CLINIAS, the name of some eminent Greeks, among whom was the father of Alcibiades, killed at the battle of Coronea.

CLINUS of Cos, was general of 7000 Greeks, in the pay of king Nectanebus. He was killed, with some of his troops, by Nicostratus and the Argives, as he passed the Nile. *Diod.*

CLIO, the first of the Muses, daughter of Jupiter and Mnemosyne. She presided over history. She is represented crowned with laurels, holding in one hand a trumpet, and a book in the other. Sometimes she holds a *plectrum* or quill with a lute. Her name signifies honor and reputation, (*κλέος, gloria*), and it was her office faithfully to record the actions of brave and illustrious heroes. She had Hyacintha, by Pierus, son of Magnes. *Hesiod. Theol.*—One of Cyrene's nymphs. *Virg.*

CLISITHERA, a daughter of Idomeneus, promised in marriage to Leucus, by whom she was murdered.

CLISTHENES, an Athenian of the family of Alemæon. It is said, that he first established ostracism, and that he was the first who was banished by that institution. He banished Isagoras, and was himself soon after restored. *Plut.*—A person censured as effeminate.

CLITARCHUS, a man who made himself absolute at Eretria, by means of Philip of Macedonia. He was ejected by Phocion.—An historian who accompanied Alexander the Great, of whose life he wrote the history. *Curt.*

CLITE, the wife of Cyzicus, who hung herself on the death of her husband.

CLITOMÄCHUS, a Carthaginian philosopher of the third academy, who was pupil and successor to Carneades at Athens, B. C. 128. *Diog.*

CLITOPHON, a man of Rhodes, who wrote a history of India, &c.

CLITOR, a city of Arcadia, in which Ceres, Æsculapius, and other deities had temples.

CLITORIA, the wife of Cimon the Athenian.

CLITUMNUS, a river of Campania, whose waters, when drunk, made oxen white. *Propert. Virg.*

CLITUS. The most conspicuous of this name is the familiar friend and foster brother of Alexander. He had saved the king's life in a bloody battle. Alexander killed him with a javelin, in a fit of anger, when he was intoxicated, because, at a feast, he preferred the actions of Philip to those of his son. Alexander was inconsolable for the loss of a friend, whom he had sacrificed in the hour of drunkenness and dissipation. *Justin. Plut. Curt. &c.*—There were others, but of less note, of this name.

CLOACĪNA, a goddess at Rome, who presided over the Cloacæ, or receptacles for the filth and dung of the whole city, begun by Tarquin the elder, and finished by Tarquin the proud. There were public officers chosen to take care of the Cloacæ, called *Curatores Cloacarum urbis*. The Cloacæ were built all under the city; so that Rome, according to an expression of Pliny, seemed to be suspended between heaven and earth. The building was so strong, and so firmly cemented, and the stones so large, that, though they were continually washed by impetuous torrents, they remained uninjured during above 700 years. *Liv. Plin.*

CLOANTHUS, one of the companions of Æneas, from whom the family of the Cluentii at Rome were descended. *Virg.*

CLODIA, the wife of Lucullus;—the mother of D. Brutus;—the daughter of a Roman, who, when a tribune attempted to stop her father's procession in a triumph, successfully repressed him.

PB. CLŌDIUS, a Roman, descended of an illustrious family. He made himself famous for his licentiousness, avarice, and ambition. He committed incest with his three sisters, and introduced himself, in women's clothes, into the house of J. Cæsar, whilst Pompeia, Cæsar's wife, of whom he was enamoured, was celebrating the mysteries of Ceres, or Bona Dea, where no man was permitted to appear. He was accused for this violation of human and divine laws; but he corrupted his judges, and by that means screened himself from justice. He descended from a patrician into a plebeian family to become a tribune. He was an inveterate enemy to Cato and to Cicero; and, by his influence, he banished the latter from Rome, partly on pretence that he had punished with death, and without trial, the adherents of Catiline. He wreaked his vengeance upon Cicero's house, which he burnt, and set all his goods to sale; which, however, to his great mortification, no one offered to buy. In spite of Clodius, Cicero was recalled, and all his goods restored to him. Clodius was some time after mur-

dered by Milo, whose defence Cicero took upon himself. *Plut. &c.*

CLÆLIA, a Roman virgin, given with other maidens, as hostages to Porsenna, king of Etruria. She escaped from her confinement, and swam across the Tiber to Rome. Her unprecedented virtue was rewarded by her countrymen with an equestrian statue in the Via Sacra. *Liv. Virg. &c.*

CLÆLIUS GRACCHUS, a general of the Volsci and Sabines against Rome, conquered by Q. Cincinnatus, the dictator.

CLOTHO, the youngest of the Paræ, daughter of Jupiter and Themis, or, according to Hesiod, of Night, was supposed to preside over the moment that we are born. She held the distaff in her hand, and spun the thread of life; whence her name *κλωθειν, to spin.* She was represented wearing a crown with seven stars, and covered with a variegated robe. [*Vid. Paræ.*] *Hesiod. Theog.*

CLUACINA, a name of Venus, whose statue was erected in that place where peace was made between the Romans and Sabines, after the rape of the virgins.

CLUENTIUS, a Roman citizen, accused by his mother of having murdered his father, 54 years before Christ. He was ably defended by Cicero, in an oration still extant.

CLŪPEA, CLŶPEA, an African town, deriving its name from its resemblance to a shield.

CLUSIA, a daughter of an Etrurian king, of whom V. Torquatus, the Roman general, became enamoured. He asked her of her father, who slighted his addresses: upon which he besieged and destroyed his town. Clusia threw herself down from a high tower, and came to the ground unhurt. *Plut.*

CLUSIUM, a town of Etruria, taken by the Gauls under Brennus.

CLUSIUS, a name given to Janus, when his temple was shut.

CLUVIUS RUFUS, a person appointed by Cæsar to divide the lands of Gaul.

CLYMĒNE. Ancient writers make mention of many of this name, the most remarkable of whom are the following:—A daughter of Oceanus and Tethys, who married Japetus, by whom she had Atlas, Prometheus, Menætius, and Epimætheus. *Hesiod.*—The mother of Phaeton, by Apollo. *Ovid.*

CLYMENEÏDES, a patronymic given to Phaeton's sisters, who were daughters of Clymene.

CLYMĒNUS. The most remarkable of this name is a son of Presbon. He received a wound from a stone thrown by a Theban, of which he died.

His son Erginus, who succeeded him, made war against the Thebans, to revenge his death.

CLYTEMNESTRA, a daughter of Tyndarus, king of Sparta, by Leda, was born, together with Castor, from one of the eggs which her mother brought forth after her amour with Jupiter, under the form of a swan. Clytemnestra married Agamemnon, king of Argos. When Agamemnon went to the Trojan war, he left his cousin Ægysthus to take care of his wife, and domestic affairs. In the absence of Agamemnon, Ægysthus made his court to Clytemnestra, and publicly lived with her. Agamemnon heard of her infidelity, and he resolved to take full revenge upon the adulterers at his return. He was prevented from putting his schemes into execution; Clytemnestra, with her adulterer, murdered him at his arrival. Cassandra, whom Agamemnon had brought from Troy, shared his fate; and Orestes would also have been deprived of life, like his father, had not his sister Electra removed him from the reach of Clytemnestra. After this murder, Clytemnestra publicly married Ægysthus, who ascended the throne of Argos. Orestes, after an absence of seven years, returned to Mycenæ, resolved to avenge his father's murder. He concealed himself in the house of his sister Electra. His death was publicly announced; and when Ægysthus and Clytemnestra repaired to the temple of Apollo, to return thanks to the god, for the death of the surviving son of Agamemnon, Orestes, with his faithful friend Pylades, hid himself in the temple, rushed upon the adulterers, and killed them with his own hand. [*Vid.* Ægysthus, Agamemnon, Orestes, Electra.] *Diod. Homer, &c.*

CLYTIA or **CLYTIE**, a daughter of Oceanus and Tethys, beloved by Apollo. She was deserted by her lover, who paid his addresses to Leucothoe; and this so irritated her, that she discovered the whole intrigue to her rival's father. Apollo despised her the more for this, and she pined away, and was changed into a flower, commonly called a sun-flower, which still turns its head towards the sun in his course, as in pledge of her love. *Ovid.*

CLYTIUS. The most remarkable of this name is the father of Pireus, who faithfully attended Telemachus. *Homer.*

CLYTUS, a Greek, slain by Hector.

CNACALIS, a mountain of Arcadia, where festivals were celebrated in honor of Diana.

CNEUS or **CNEUS**, a prænomine common to many Romans.

CNIDUS and **GNIDUS**, a town

and promontory of Doris in Caria. Venus was the chief deity of the place, and had there a famous statue made by Praxiteles, who had infused into it all the soft graces and attractions of the accomplished Phryne, or his favorite Cratina. It represented the goddess in her naked graces, erect in posture, and with her right hand covering her waist. It became so deservedly celebrated, that travellers visited the spot with eagerness and admiration. *Horat. Plin. &c.*

CNOSSUS, a town of Crete, about 25 stadia from the sea. It was built by Minos, and had a famous labyrinth.

Co, Coos, and Cos, one of the Cyclades, situate near the coasts of Asia, about 15 miles from Halicarnassus. It gave birth to Hippocrates and Apelles, and was famous for its fertility, and the wine and silk-worms which it produced. *Ovid.*—The women of Cos were changed into cows by Venus or Juno; whom they reproached for suffering Hercules to lead Geryon's flocks through their territories. *Tibull. &c.*

COBARES, a famous Median magician, in the time of Alexander.

COCALUS, a king of Sicily, who hospitably received Dædalus, when he fled before Minos. When Minos arrived in Sicily, the daughters of Cocalus destroyed him. *Ovid.*

COCCEIUS NERVA, a friend of Horace and Mæcenas, and grandfather to the emperor Nerva. He was one of those who settled the dispute between Augustus and Antony. *Horat.*—An architect of Rome, one of whose buildings is still in being, the present cathedral of Naples. *Tacit.*

COCYGIUS, a mountain in the Peloponnesus.

COCLES, **PUB. HORAT.** a celebrated Roman, who, alone, opposed the whole army of Porsenna at the head of a bridge, while his companions behind him were cutting off the communication with the other shore. When the bridge was destroyed, Cocles, though wounded by the darts of the enemy, leapt into the Tiber, and swam across it with his arms. *Liv. &c.*

COCTIÆ and **COTTIÆ**, certain parts of the Alps, called after Coctius, the conqueror of the Gauls, who was in alliance with Augustus. *Tacit. Hist.*

COCYTUS, a river of Epirus, derived from *κονυειν*, to weep and to lament. Its etymology, the unwholesomeness of its water, and above all, its vicinity to the Acheron, have made the poets call it one of the rivers of hell. *Virg.*

CODANUS SINUS, now called the Baltic Sea.

CODOMĀNUS, a surname of Darius the third, king of Persia.

CODRUS. The most celebrated of this name is the 17th and last king of Athens, son of Melanthus. When the Heraclidæ made war against Athens, the oracle said, that the victory would be granted to that nation whose king was killed in battle. The Heraclidæ upon this gave strict orders to spare the life of Codrus; but the patriotic king disguised himself, and attacked one of the enemy, by whom he was killed. The Athenians obtained the victory, and Codrus was deservedly called the father of his country. He reigned 21 years, and was killed 1070 years before the Christian æra. To pay more honor to his memory, the Athenians made a resolution, that no man after Codrus should reign in Athens under the name of king, and therefore the government was put into the hands of perpetual archons. *Paterc. Justin. &c.*

CÆLESYRIA and **CÆLOSRYIA**, a country of Syria, between mount Libanus and Antilibanus, where the Orontes takes its rise.

CÆLIA, the name of a family at Rome, descended from Cælus of Etruria, who settled at Rome in the time of Romulus.

CÆLIUS. A name common to many of the Romans, of whom, however, there is nothing very remarkable recorded.—Horace makes mention of a man, who, after spending his all in dissipation and luxury, became a public robber, with his friend Birrus.

CÆLUS or **URANUS**, an ancient deity, supposed to be the father of Saturn, Oceanus, Hyperion, &c. He was son of Terra, whom he afterwards married. The number of his children, according to some, amounted to forty-five. They were called Titans, and were so closely confined by their father, that they conspired against him, and were supported by their mother, who provided them with a scythe. Saturn armed himself with this scythe, and deprived his father of the organs of generation, as he was going to unite himself to Terra. From the blood which issued from the wound sprang the giants, furies, and nymphs. The mutilated parts were thrown into the sea, and from them, and the foam which they occasioned, arose Venus, the goddess of beauty. *Hesiod. &c.*

COES, a man of Mitylene, made sovereign master of his country by Darius. His countrymen stoned him to death. *Herodot. &c.*

CÆUS, a son of Cælus and Terra. He was father of Latona, Asteria, &c. by Phœbe. *Virg.*

COGIDUNES, a British king, faithful to Rome. *Tacit. in vit. Agric.*

COHORS, a division in the Roman armies, consisting of about 600 men. It was the sixth part of a legion, and consequently its number was under the same fluctuation as that of the legions, being sometimes more and sometimes less.

COLÆNUS, a king of Attica, previous to the time of Cærops.

COLAXIS, son of Jupiter and Orta.

COLCHIS and **COLCHO'S**, a country of Asia, at the south of Asiatic Sarmatia, east of the Euxine sea, north of Armenia, and west of Iberia, now called *Mingrelia*. It is famous for the expedition of the Argonauts, and was the birth-place of Medea. It was fruitful in poisonous herbs, and produced excellent flax. *Strab. &c.*

COLLATIA, a town on the Anio, built by the people of Alba. It was there that Sextus Tarquin offered violence to Lucretia. *Liv. &c.*

L. TARQUINIUS COLLATĪNUS, a nephew of Tarquin the Proud, who married Lucretia, to whom Sextus Tarquin offered violence. He, with Brutus, drove the Tarquins from Rome, and were made first consuls. He afterwards laid down his office, and retired to Alba in voluntary banishment. *Liv.*—One of the seven hills of Rome.

COLLINA, a goddess at Rome, who presided over hills.—One of the gates of Rome on mount Quirinalis.

COLOPHON, a town of Ionia, at a small distance from the sea, first built by Mopsus, son of Manto, and colonized by the sons of Codrus. It was the native country of Mimnermus, Nicander, and Xenophane, and one of the cities which disputed for the honor of having given birth to Homer. Apollo had a temple there. *Strab. &c.*

COLOSSE and **COLOSSIS**, a large town of Phrygia, near Laodicea: one of the first christian churches was established there, and one of St. Paul's epistles was addressed to the inhabitants.

COLOSSUS, a celebrated brazen image at Rhodes, one of the seven wonders of the world. Its feet were upon the two moles which formed the entrance of the harbour, and ships passed in full sail between its legs. It was 70 cubits, or 105 feet high. It was the work of Chares, the disciple of Lysippus, and the artist was 12 years in making it. It was partly demolished by an earthquake, 224 B. C. A winding staircase ran to the top, from which could easily be discerned the shores of Syria, and ships on the coast of Egypt, by the help of glasses. It remained in ruins for the space of 894 years; and in the year 672 of the Christian æra, it was sold by the

Saracens, who were masters of the island, to a Jewish merchant, who loaded 900 camels with the brass, whose value has been estimated at 36,000 pounds English money.

COLOTES, a sculptor;—a painter;—an Epicurean;—a Stoic, disciple of Epictetus.

COLUMBA, a dove, the symbol of Venus among the poets. This bird was sacred to Venus, and received divine honors in Syria. Doves were supposed to give oracles in the oaks of the forest of Dodona. *Tubul.*

COLUMELLA, (L. Jun. Moderatus), a native of Gades, who wrote 12 books on agriculture, of which, the tenth, on gardening, is in verse. The style is elegant, and the work displays the genius of a naturalist, and the labors of an accurate observer.

COLUMNÆ HERCŪLIS. [*Vid.* Calpe and Abyla.]

COLŪTHUS, author of a poem on the rape of Helen; unknown to modern scholars, till it was discovered at Lycopolis by Cardinal Bessarion, in the 15th century.

COMĀNA, (*orum*), a city of Cappadocia, famous for a temple of Bellona, where there were above 6000 ministers of both sexes. The chief priest among them was very powerful, and knew no superior but the king of the country. This high office was generally conferred upon one of the royal family. *Flacc. Strab.*

COMAREA, now Cape Comorin.

COMBE, a daughter of the Ophius, who first invented a brazen suit of armour. She was changed into a bird, and escaped from her children, who had conspired to murder her. It is said that she had an hundred children; whence the proverb of as many children as *Combe*, to denote a prolific mother. *Ovid. Met.*

COMĒTES. There are many of this name mentioned in ancient writers, the most remarkable of whom is one of the Centaurs, killed at the nuptials of Pirithous. *Ovid.*

COMETHO, a daughter of Pterilaus, who deprived her father of a golden hair on his head, upon which depended his fate. She was put to death by Amphitryon for her perfidy. *Apollod.*

COMITIA, (*orum*), an assembly of the Roman people, whose object was the election of magistrates, and all the public officers of state. The word is derived from *Comitum*, the place where they were convened, *quasi a cum eundo*. The Comitia were called, some *consularia*, for the election of the consuls; others *prætoria*, for the election of prætors, &c. These assemblies were more

generally known by the name of *Comitia Curiata*, *Centuriata*, and *Tributa*. For a more particular description of the Comitia, we refer the young student to Kennet's Roman Antiquities.

COMIUS, a man appointed king over the Attrebrates, by J. Cæsar, for his services. *Cæs.*

COMMŌDUS, (L. Aurelius Antoninus), son of M. Antoninus, succeeded his father in the Roman empire. He was naturally cruel, and fond of indulging his licentious propensities; and, regardless of the instructions of philosophers, and of the decencies of nature, he corrupted his own sisters, and kept 300 women, and as many boys, for his illicit pleasures. He showed himself naked in public, and fought with the gladiators, and boasted of his dexterity in killing the wild beasts in the amphitheatre. He required divine honors from the senate, and they were granted. Marcia, one of his concubines, whose death he had prepared, poisoned him: but as the poison did not quickly operate, he was strangled by a wrestler. He died in the 31st year of his age, and the 13th of his reign, A. D. 192. He never trusted himself to a barber, but always burnt his beard, in imitation of the tyrant Dionysius. *Herodian.*

COMON, a general of Messenia. *Pausan.*

COMIŢĀLIA, festivals first instituted by Tarquin the Proud, and celebrated by the Romans the 12th of January and the 6th of March, in the cross ways, in honor of the household gods called Lares. The slaves were generally the ministers, and, during the celebration, they enjoyed their freedom. *Varro, Ovid.*

COMUM, now *Como*, a town in the modern duchy of Milan. It was the birth-place of the younger Pliny.

COMUS, the god of revelry, feasting, and nocturnal entertainments. During his festivals, men and women exchanged each other's dress. He was represented as a young and drunken man, with a garland of flowers on his head, and a torch in his hand, which seemed falling.

CONCANI, a people of Spain, who lived chiefly on milk mixed with horses' blood. *Horat.*

CONCORDIA, the goddess of peace and concord at Rome, to whom Camillus first raised a temple in the capitol, where the magistrates often assembled for the transaction of public business. She had, besides this, other temples and statues, and was addressed to promote the peace and union of families and citizens. The goddess of concord was generally represented as young, crowned with garlands, holding a cup in one hand, and in the other a *cornucopia*,

or a sceptre, from which appeared to issue all sorts of fruits. The most ordinary symbol, however, of concord, is two hands joined together, holding a *caduceus*, or pomegranate. *Plut. Pîn. &c.*

CONETODŪNUS, a Gaul, who excited his countrymen against the Romans.

CONFUCIUS, a Chinese philosopher, as much honored among his countrymen as a monarch. He died about 479 years B. C.

CONIMBRICA, a town in Portugal now called Coimbra.

CONISALTUS, a god worshipped at Athens, with the same ceremonies as Priapus at Lampsacus. *Strab.*

CONISCI, a people of Spain.

CONNIDAS, whose preceptor of Theseus, in whose honor the Athenians instituted a festival called *Connideia*. It was then usual to sacrifice to him a ram. *Plut.*

CONON, a famous general of Athens, son of Timotheus, was made governor of all the islands of the Athenians, and was defeated in a naval battle by Lysander, near the Ægospotamos. He retired in voluntary banishment to Evagoras king of Cyprus, and afterwards to Artaxerxes king of Persia, by whose assistance he freed his country from slavery. He defeated the Spartans near Cnidos, in an engagement where Pisander, the enemy's admiral, was killed. By his means the Athenians fortified their city with a strong wall, and attempted to recover Ionia and Æolia. He was perfidiously betrayed by a Persian, and died in prison, B. C. 393. *C. Nep. &c.*—A Greek astronomer of Samos, who was intimate with Archimedes, and flourished 247 years B. C. *Catull. Virg.*—A Grecian mythologist, in the age of Julius Cæsar, who wrote a book which contained 40 fables, still extant.

CONSENTES, the name which the Romans gave to the *Dii majorum gentium*. The word signifies *consentientes*, that is, consenting to the deliberations of Jupiter's council. They were twelve in number, whose names Ennius has briefly expressed in these lines:

Juno, Vesta, Minerva, Ceres, Diana, Venus, Mars, Mercurius, Jovi, Neptunus, Vulcanus, Apollo.

CONSTANS, a son of Constantine. [*Vid. Constantinus.*]

CONSTANTIA, a grand-daughter of the great Constantine, who married the emperor Gratian.

CONSTANTINA, a princess, wife of the emperor Gallus.

CONSTANTINOPŌLIS, formerly

Byzantium, the capital of Thrace, a noble and magnificent city, built by Constantine the Great, and solemnly dedicated A. D. 330. It was the capital of the eastern Roman empire. Constantinople fell into the hands of Mahomet the second, the 28th of May, 1453.

CONSTANTINUS, a name very common to the emperors of the East, the most celebrated of whom was surnamed *the Great*, from the greatness of his exploits, and son of Constantius. He conquered Licinius, his brother-in-law and colleague on the throne, and obliged him to lay aside the imperial power. It is said, that as he was going to fight against Maxentius, one of his rivals, he saw a cross in the sky, with this inscription, *ΕΥ ΤΟΥΤΩ ΝΙΚΑ*, *in hoc vince*. From this circumstance he became a convert to christianity, and obtained an easy victory, ever after adopting a cross or *labarum* as his standard. Constantine became sole emperor, and began to reform the state. He founded a city where Byzantium formerly stood, and called it from his own name, Constantinopolis. Thither he transported part of the Roman senate; and by keeping his court there, made it the rival of Rome, in population and magnificence. From that time the two imperial cities began to look upon each other with an eye of envy; and soon after the age of Constantine, a separation was made of the two empires, and Rome was called the capital of the western, and Constantinopolis was called the capital of the eastern dominions of Rome. The emperor has been distinguished for personal courage, and praised for the protection he extended to the Christians; but the murder of his son Crispus has been deservedly censured. Constantine was learned, and preached, as well as composed, many sermons, one of which remains. He died A. D. 337, after a reign of 31 years of the greatest glory and success. He left three sons, Constantinus, Constans, and Constantius, among whom he divided his empire.—A private soldier in Britain, raised, on account of his name, to the imperial dignity.

CONSTANTIUS CHLORUS, son of Eutropius, and father of the great Constantine, merited the title of Cæsar, which he obtained by his victories in Britain and Germany. He became the colleague of Galerius, on the abdication of Diocletian; and after bearing the character of a humane and benevolent prince, he died at York, and made his son his successor, A. D. 306.—The second son of Constantine the Great.—A Roman general of Nyssa, who married Placidia, the sister of Honorius, and was proclaimed emperor, an honor he enjoyed only seven months. He died, universally regretted, 421. A. D. and was

succeeded by his son Valentinian in the west.

CONSUĀLES LUDI, or CONSUALIA, festivals first instituted at Rome in honor of Consus, the god of counsel, whose altar Romulus discovered under ground. It was during these festivals that Romulus carried away the Sabine women who had assembled to be spectators of the games.

CONSUL, a magistrate at Rome, with regal authority for the space of one year.—There were two consuls, a *consulendo*, annually chosen in the Campus Martius. The two first consuls were L. Jun. Brutus, and L. Tarquinius Collatinus, chosen A. U. C. 244, after the expulsion of the Tarquins. In the first ages of the republic, the two consuls were always chosen from patrician families, or noblemen; but the people obtained the privilege, A. U. C. 88, of electing one of the consuls from their own body; and sometimes both were plebeians. The first consul among the plebeians was L. Sextius. It was required that every candidate for the consulship should be 43 years of age, called *legitimum tempus*, and should have discharged the functions of questor, edile, and prætor. Sometimes these qualifications were, however, dispensed with. The power of the consuls was unbounded, and they knew no superior but the gods and the laws. The badge of their office was the *prætecta*, afterwards exchanged for the *toga picta* or *palmata*. They were preceded by 12 lictors, carrying the *fascēs* or bundle of sticks, in the middle of which appeared an axe. Their authority was equal; yet the Valerian law gave the right of priority to the older, and the Julian law to him who had the most children, and he was generally called *consul major* or *prior*. As their power was absolute, they presided over the senate, and could convene and dismiss it at pleasure. The senators were their counsellors; and among the Romans, the manner of reckoning their years was by the name of the consuls; and by M. Tull. Cicerone & L. Antonio Consulibus, for instance, the year of Rome 691 was always understood. This custom lasted from the year of Rome 244 till the year 1294, or 541st year of the Christian æra, when the consular office was totally suppressed by Justinian. When appointed to their respective provinces by lot, or by the will of the senate, they were not permitted to return to Rome without the special command of the senate, and they always remained in their provinces till the arrival of their successor. The office of consul, so dignified during the times of the commonwealth, became a mere title under the emperors, and retained nothing of its authority but the useless ensigns of original dignity. The duration of the consulship was abridged by

Tiberius and Claudius, and the emperor Commodus made no less than 25 consuls in one year. Constantine the Great renewed the original institution, and permitted them to be a whole year in office.

CONSUS, a deity worshipped at Rome, who presided over counsels. His temple was covered in the Maximus Circus, to show that counsels ought to be secret and inviolable. Romulus instituted festivals to his honor, called *Consualia*, during the celebration of which the Romans carried away the Sabine women.

CONSYGNA, the wife of Nicomedes, king of Bithynia who was torn to pieces by dogs.

COON, son of Antenor, slain by Agamemnon.

COOS, Cos, an island in the Ægean sea.

COPAIS LACUS, a Bœotian lake, celebrated for its eels. Into this lake the Cephissus and other rivers flow.

COPHONTIS, a burning mountain in Bactriana.

COPIA, the goddess of plenty among the Romans, represented as bearing in one hand a horn, filled with grapes, fruits, raisins, flowers, pearls, pieces of gold and silver, and in the other she held a bundle of different ears of corn. Her figure was that of a young blooming virgin, of a tall stature, and her head was crowned with flowers. She was not worshipped in temples or altars, but her representation is to be found on ancient monuments.

COPTOS and COPTUS, now *Kypt*, a town of Egypt, about one hundred leagues from Alexandria, on a canal which communicates with the Nile. *Strab.*

CORA, a town of Latium, built by the Dardanians.

CORAX, a Sicilian rhetorician, who first demanded remuneration from his pupils.

CORBIS and ORSUA, two brothers who fought for the dominion of a city, in the presence of Scipio, in Spain. *Liv.*

CORBŪLO, a governor of Syria, who destroyed Artaxata, and made Tigranes king of Armenia. He slew himself on being ordered to be murdered by Nero.

CORCŪRA or PHEACIA, an island in the Ionian sea, on the coast of Epirus, famous for the shipwreck of Ulysses, and the gardens of Alcinous. It now bears the name of *Corfu*. The war which was carried on by Themistocles against the Corcyreans, and was called *Corcyrean*, became but a preparation for the Peloponnesian war.

CORDUBA, a famous city of Hispania Batica, the native place of both the Senecas, and of Lucan.

CORDYLA, a seaport in Pontus, remarkable for fishes called *Cordylæ*.

CORE, a daughter of Ceres, the same as Proserpine. Festivals, called *Coreia*, were instituted to her honor in Greece.

CORESUS, a priest of Bacchus, at Calydon, in Bœotia, was deeply enamoured of the nymph Callirhoe, who treated him with disdain. He complained to Bacchus, who visited the country with a pestilence. The Calydonians were directed by the oracle, to appease the god by sacrificing Callirhoe on his altar. The nymph was led to the altar, and Coreus, who was to sacrifice her, forgot his resentment, and stabbed himself. Callirhoe, conscious of her ingratitude to the love of Coreus, killed herself on the brink of a fountain, which afterwards bore her name. *Paus.*

CORIA, a surname of Minerva among the Arcadians. *Cic.*

CORINNA. The most celebrated of this name is a woman of Thebes, disciple to Myrtis. Her father's name was Archelodorus. It is said that she obtained five times a poetical prize, in which Pindar was her competitor. Some few of her verses remain. *Propert.*—Ovid's mistress was also called Corinna. *Amor.*

CORINNUS, an ancient poet in the time of the Trojan war, on which he wrote a poem. Homer, as some suppose, took his subject from the poem of Corinnus.

CORINTHIACUS SINUS, is now called the gulf of *Lepanto*.

CORINTHUS, an ancient city of Greece, now called *Corito*, situated on the middle of the isthmus of Corinth, at the distance of about sixty stadia on either side from the sea. It was first founded by Sisyphus, son of Æolus, A. M. 2616, and received its name from Corinthus, the son of Pelops. Its original name was Ephyre; and it is called Bimaris, because situate between the Saronicus Sinus, and Criseus Sinus. Corinth was totally destroyed by L. Mummius, the Roman consul, and burned to the ground, 146 B. C. The riches which the Romans found there were immense. During the conflagration all the metals which were in the city melted and mixed together, and formed that valuable composition of metals which has since been known by the name of *Corinthium Æs*. The government of Corinth was monarchical till 779 years B. C. when officers called *Prytanes* were instituted.

CORIOLANUS, the surname of

C. Martius, from his victory over Corioli, where, from a private soldier, he gained the amplest honors. After many services rendered his country, he was refused the consulship by the people, when his scars had for a while influenced them in his favor. This raised his resentment; and when the Romans had received corn from Gelo, king of Sicily, Coriolanus insisted that it should be sold for money, and not be given gratis. Upon this the tribunes raised the people against him, and even wished him to be put to death. This sentence was stopped by the senators, and Coriolanus submitted to a trial. He was banished by a majority of three tribes, and immediately retired among the Volsci, to Attius Tullus, from whom he met a most tender reception. He advised him to make war against Rome, and he marched at the head of the Volsci as general. The Romans sent him several embassies to reconcile him to his country, but he was deaf to all proposals, and bade them prepare for war. He pitched his camp only five miles from Rome; and his enmity against his country would have been fatal, had not his mother Veturia, and his wife Volumnia, been prevailed upon by the Roman matrons to go and appease his resentment. The meeting of Coriolanus with his family was tender and affecting. He remained long inexorable; but at last the tears and entreaties of a mother and a wife prevailed over the stern and obstinate resolutions of an enemy, and Coriolanus marched the Volsci from the neighbourhood of Rome. To show their sense of Volumnia's merit and patriotism, the Romans dedicated a temple to *Female Fortune*. The behaviour of Coriolanus displeased the Volsci. He was summoned to appear before the people of Antium, and was murdered on the place appointed for his trial, B. C. 483. His body was honored with a magnificent funeral by the Volsci, and the Roman matrons put on mourning for his loss. Some historians say that he died in exile, in an advanced old age. *Plut. Flor.*

CORNĒLIA, a daughter of Cinna, who was the first wife of J. Cæsar. She became mother of Julia, Pompey's wife, and was so affectionately loved by her husband, that, at her death, he pronounced a funeral oration over her body. *Plut.*—A daughter of Metellus Scipio, who married Pompey after the death of her husband P. Crassus. She has been praised for her great virtues. When her husband left her in the bay of Alexandria to go on shore in a small boat, she saw him stabbed by Achilles, and heard his dying groans, without the possibility of aiding him. She attributed all his misfortunes to his connexion with her. *Plut.*—A daughter of Scipio Africanus, who was the mother of Tiberius and Caius Gracchus. She was courted by a king; but she preferred being the wife

of a Roman citizen to that of a monarch. Her virtues have been deservedly commended, as well as the wholesome principles she inculcated in her two sons. When a Campanian lady once made a show of her jewels at Cornelia's house, and entreated her to favor her with a sight of her own, Cornelia produced her two sons, saying, "These are the only jewels of which I can boast." In her lifetime a statue was raised to her, with this inscription, *Cornelia mater Gracchorum*. Some of her epistles are preserved. *Plut.*

CORNĒLI, a family at Rome, to which many illustrious persons belonged; amongst whom were Dolabella; —Cethegus; —Balbus; —Cossus; —Scipio; —Gallus; —Merula; —Marcellus; —Nepos; —Severus; —Lentulus Cethegus; Aur. Celsus, &c.

CORNIFICIUS, a poet and general in the age of Augustus, employed to accuse Brutus, &c. His sister, Cornificia, was also blessed with a poetical genius. *Plut.*

CORNĪGER, a surname of Bacchus.

CORNUTUS, a stoic philosopher of Africa, preceptor to Persius, the satirist. He wrote some treatises on philosophy and rhetoric. *Pers.*—A Roman, saved from the proscription of Marius by his servants, who hung up a dead man in his room, and said it was their master. *Plut.*

CORNU-COPIA, was the horn of the goat Amalthæa, and it was presented to the nymphs who had nursed Jupiter, when the favorite animal was placed among the constellations of heaven by the gratitude of the god. The statues of some of the gods, as Bacchus, Hercules, Apollo, Ceres, &c. and some of the greatest heroes of antiquity, are often represented with this celebrated horn, in allusion to the services they may have rendered mankind.

CORÆBUS, a Phrygian, son of Mygdon and Anaximena. He assisted Priam in the Trojan war, with the hopes of being rewarded with the hand of Cassandra for his services. Cassandra advised him in vain to retire from the war. He was killed by Peneleus. *Paus.* &c.—A hero of Argolis, who killed the serpent sent by Apollo to avenge Argos. His country was afflicted with a plague, and he consulted the oracle of Delphi, which commanded him to build a temple, where a tripod which was given him should fall from his hand. *Paus.*

CORONÆA, a town of Bœotia, where, in the first year of the Corinthian war, Agesilaus defeated the allied forces of Athens, Thebes, Corinth, and Argos, B. C. 394. *C. Nep.*—There were also five other towns of this name.

CORONĪDES, a surname of the

god Æsculapius, as son of Coronis. *Ovid.*

CORŌNIS, a daughter of Phlegias, loved by Apollo. She became pregnant by her lover, who killed her on account of her criminal partiality to Ischys, the Thessalian. The child was preserved, and called Æsculapius; and the mother, after death, received divine honors. *Paus.*—The daughter of Coronæus, king of Phocis, changed into a crow by Minerva, when flying before Neptune. *Ovid.*—One of the daughters of Atlas and Pleione.

CORŌNUS, a son of Phoroneus king of the Lapithæ. *Diod.*

CORSI, a people of Sardinia, descended from the Corsicans.

CORSIA, a town in Bœotia. *Pausan.*

CORSĪCA, a mountainous island in the Mediterranean, on the coast of Italy. Its inhabitants were savage, according to Seneca, who was exiled among them. They lived to a great age, and fed on honey. Corsica was in the possession of the Carthaginians, and was conquered by the Romans, B. C. 231. The Greeks called it Cynos. *Strab.* &c. In the time of Pliny it had 33 towns; and was much more populous than it now is.

CORTONA, an ancient town of Etruria, called *Corytum*, by *Virgil*. It was at the mouth of the Thrasymene lake.

CORVĪNUS, a name given to M. Valerius, from a crow, who assisted him when he was fighting against a Gaul. —Messala, an eloquent orator, in the Augustan age, distinguished for integrity and patriotism. *Juv.*

T. CORUNCĀNIUS, the first plebeian who was made high priest at Rome. The family of the *Coruncani* was famous for the number of great men which it supplied for the service and honor of the Roman republic. *Cic.*

CORUS, an Arabian river, discharging itself into the Red Sea.

CORYBANTES, the priests of Cybele, called also Galli. In the celebration of their festivals, they beat their cymbals, and behaved as if delirious. They first inhabited Mount Ida, thence passed into Crete, and secretly brought up Jupiter. Some suppose they receive their name from Corybas, son of Jasus and Cybele, who first introduced the rites of his mother into Phrygia. *Paus. Diod. &c.*

CORYBAS, a son of Jasus and Cybele. [*Vid. Corybantes.*]

CORŪCIDES, the nymphs who inhabited the foot of Parnassus. This name is often applied to the Muses. *Ovid.*

CORYCIUS, an old man of Ta-

tentum, whose time was happily employed in taking care of his bees. He is represented by *Virgil* as a contented old man, whose assiduity and diligence are exemplary. Some suppose that the word *Corycius* implies not a person of that name, but a native of Corycus, who had settled in Italy.

CORÝCUS, now *Curco*, a lofty mountain of Cilicia, with a town of the same name, and also a cave with a grove which produced excellent saffron, superior to that of Sicily, Lycia, or Cyrene. This plant was in high estimation among the ancients, who not only perfumed their theatres, but likewise their persons, with a juice extracted from it. *Horat. Lucan, &c.*—Another of Ionia, long the famous retreat of robbers. *Strab.*—Another at the foot of Parnassus, sacred to the Muses. *Stat. Strab.*

CORÝDON, a fictitious name of a shepherd, often occurring in the pastorals of Theocritus and *Virgil*.

CORYMBÍFER, a surname of Bacchus, from his wearing a crown of *corymbi*, certain berries that grow on the ivy. *Ovid.*

CORYNETTA, the son of Vulcan, and a great robber, who was slain by Theseus.

CORYNTHUS, a king of Corinth.

CORYTUS, a king of Etruria, father to Jasius, whom Dardanus is said to have put to death to obtain the kingdom.—Also a town and mountain of Etruria, near which Dardanus was born. *Virg.*

Cos, an island in the Ægean sea.

COSSUS, a surname given to the family of the Cornelii.—A Roman, who killed Volumnius, king of Veii, and obtained the *Spolia Opima*, A. U. C. 317. *Virg.*

COSSUTHI, a family at Rome, of which Cossutia, Cæsar's wife, was descended. *Suet.*

COTHON an island near the citadel, at Carthage; near which was the dock-yard.

COTHONEA, the mother of Triptolemus. *Hygin.*

CÖTISO, a king of the Daci, whose army invaded Pannonia, and was defeated by Corn. Lentulus, the lieutenant of Augustus. It is said that Augustus solicited his daughter in marriage. *Suet. Horat.*

COTTA, M. AURELIUS. The most celebrated of this name was a Roman, who opposed Marius. He was consul with Lucullus; and when in Asia he was defeated by sea and land, by Mithridates. He was surnamed *Ponticus*, because he took Heraclea, of Pontus, by treachery. *Plut.*—Also an orator, greatly commended by *Cicero*.

COTTIÆ ALPES, a certain part of the Alps, by which Italy is separated from Gaul.

COTTUS, a giant, son of Cælus and Terra, who had 100 hands and 50 heads. *Hes.*

COTYLÆUS, a surname of Æsculapius, worshipped on the borders of the Eurotas. His temple was raised by Hercules. *Paus.*

COTYORA, a city of Asia Minor.

COTYS. Ancient writers mention many of this name, in whose lives there is nothing very remarkable.

COTYTTO, the goddess of all debauchery, whose festivals called *Cotyttia*, were celebrated by the Athenians, Corinthians, Thracians, &c. during the night. Her priests were called *Baptæ*, and nothing but debauchery and wantonness prevailed at the celebration. A festival of the same name was observed in Sicily. It was a capital punishment to reveal whatever was seen or done at these sacred festivals. The goddess *Cotyttto* is supposed to be the same as *Proserpine*. *Horat. Juv.*

CRAGUS, a mountain of Cilicia, part of Mount Taurus. *Ovid.*

CRANAI, a surname of the Athenians, from their king Cranaus. *Herodot.*

CRANAUS, the second king of Athens, who succeeded Cecrops, and reigned nine years, B. C. 1497.—A city of Caria. *Plin.*

CRANON and **CRANNON**, a town of Thessaly, on the borders of Macedonia, where Antipater and Craterus defeated the Athenians after Alexander's death. *Liv.*

CRANTOR, a philosopher of Soli, among the pupils of Plato, B. C. 310. He wrote a treatise on grief, called *Consolatio*, so valuable, that *Cicero* recommends every word of it to be learned by heart. *Horat.*

CRARATESICLĒA, mother of Cleomenes.

CRASSIPES, surname of the Furii family at Rome.

CRASSUS. A name common to some eminent Romans, the most conspicuous of whom is M. Licinius, surnamed *Rich*, on account of his wealth acquired by educating slaves, and selling them at a high price. The cruelties of Cinna obliged him to retire to Spain, where he remained concealed for eight months. After Cinna's death he served Sylla, and ingratiated himself in his favor. When the gladiators, with Spartacus at their head, had defeated some of the Roman generals, Crassus was sent against them, who slaughtered 12,000 of the slaves, and, by this decisive blow, soon put an end to the war. He was

honored with an *ovatio* at his return. He was soon after made consul with Pompey, then censor, and formed the first triumvirate with Pompey and Cæsar. As his love of riches was more predominant than that of glory, he was satisfied with the province of Syria, which seemed to promise an inexhaustible source of wealth. He set off from Rome for Asia, and, on his arrival, crossed the Euphrates, and hastened to make himself master of Parthia. He was betrayed in his march by the delay of Artavasdes, king of Armenia, and the perfidy of Ariamnes. He was met, in a large plain, by Surena, the general of the forces of Orodes, king of Parthia; and a battle was fought, in which 20,000 Romans were killed, and 10,000 taken prisoners. Crassus, forced by the mutiny and turbulence of his soldiers, and the treachery of his guides, trusted himself to the general of the enemy, on pretence of proposing terms of accommodation, and was put to death, B. C. 53. His head was cut off, and sent to Orodes, who poured melted lead down his throat, and insulted his misfortunes. Though he has been called avaricious, yet he showed himself always ready to lend money to his friends without interest. He was fond of philosophy, and his knowledge of history was great and extensive. *Plutarch* has written his life. —Publius, the son of the rich Crassus, went into Parthia with his father. When he saw himself surrounded by the enemy, and without any hope of escape, he ordered one of his men to run him through. His head was cut off, and shown with insolence to his father, by the Parthians. *Plut.*—L. Licinius, a celebrated Roman orator, commended by Cicero.

CRATĪNUS, killed at the battle of Pharsalia.

CRATAIS, the same as Hecuba.

CRATER, a bay of Campania.

CRATĒRUS. The most celebrated of this name is one of Alexander's generals. He rendered himself conspicuous by his literary fame, as well as by his valor, and wrote the history of Alexander's life. He was greatly respected by the Macedonian soldiers, and Alexander always trusted him with confidence. After Alexander's death, he subdued Greece with Antipater, and passed with his colleague into Asia, where he was killed in a battle against Eumenes, B. C. 321. He had received for his share of Alexander's kingdoms, Greece and Epirus. *Nep. &c.*

CRATES, a philosopher of Bœotia, son of Ascondus, and disciple of Diogenes the Cynic, B. C. 324, was remarkable for the austerity of his life, and the singularity of his manners. He sold his estates, and gave the money to his fellow-citizens. He was naturally

deformed, and he rendered himself more hideous by sewing sheep skins to his mantle. He clothed himself as warm as possible in the summer: but in the winter his garments were uncommonly thin, and incapable of resisting the coldness of the season.—A native of Pergamus, who wrote an account of the most striking events of every age.—A philosopher of Athens.

CRATESIPOLIS, queen of Sicyon, who punished her subjects for revolting at the decease of her husband, Alexander.

CRATHIS, a river in Magna Græcia, whose waters were remarkable for giving a yellow colour to the hair and beard of those that drank them. *Ovid. Paus.*

CRATĪNUS, a native of Athens, celebrated for his comic writings, and his fondness for drinking. He died at the age of 97, B. C. 431 years. Quintilian greatly commends his comedies.

CRATIPPUS, a philosopher of Mitylene, who taught Cicero's son at Athens, among others. After the battle of Pharsalia, Pompey visited the house of Cratippus, where their discourse chiefly turned upon Providence, which the warrior blamed, and the philosopher defended. *Plut. Cic.*

CRATŸLUS, a philosopher, preceptor to Plato after Socrates.

CRĒMĒRA, a small river of Tuscany, falling into the Tiber, famous for the death of the 300 Fabii, who were killed there in a battle against the Veientes, A. U. C. 277.

CREMŌNA, a town of Cisalpine Gaul, on the Po, near Mantua. It was a Roman colony, and suffered much when Annibal first passed into Italy. The inhabitants were robbed of their lands and possessions during the second triumvirate, and with the spoil Augustus rewarded those veterans who had assisted him in enslaving his country, and in making himself absolute. Virgil has alluded to these events, and lamented the violence and robbery which extended from Cremona to Mantua and the neighbouring towns. *Virg. Liv. &c.*

CREMONIS JUGUM, a part of the Alps, over which, as some suppose, Annibal passed to enter Italy. *Liv.*

CREMUTIUS CORDUS, an historian who wrote an account of Augustus, and of the civil wars; he starved himself for fear of the resentment of Tiberius, whom he had offended, by calling Cassius the last of the Romans.

CREON, king of Corinth, was son of Sisyphus. He promised his daughter Glauce to Jason, who repudiated Medea. Medea, in revenge, sent her for a present, a gown covered with poison. Glauce put it on, and was seized with sudden pains. Her body took fire,

and she expired in the greatest torments. Creon and his family shared Glauce's fate. *Apollod.*—A son of Menætiſ, father to Jocasta, the wife and mother of Œdipus. At the death of Laius, who had married Jocasta, Creon ascended the vacant throne of Thebes, but resigned it in favor of Œdipus, who had explained the enigmas proposed by the Sphinx. He resumed it again, as guardian of Leodamas, the son of Eteocles, who had been slain in single combat by his brother Polynices, until he should be of age to assume the crown. Creon was afterwards killed by Theseus, who had made war with him. [*Vid.* Sphinx, Eteocles, Polynices, Adrastus, Œdipus.] *Apollod. Sophocl. &c.*—The first annual archon at Athens, 634 B. C.

CREONTIÄDES, a son of Hercules, by Megara, daughter of Creon, killed by his father, because he had slain Lycus.

CREOPHĪLUS, a Samian, who hospitably entertained Homer, from whom he received a poem in return. Some say that he was the poet's master, &c. *Strab.*

CREPERIUS POLLIO, a Roman of such extravagant propensities, that he soon spent all that he had.

CRESPHONTES, a son of Aristomachus, who, with his brothers Temenus and Aristodemus, attempted to recover the Peloponnesus. *Paus.*

CRESTON, a Thracian town, in which wives sacrificed themselves on the graves of their husbands.

CRESUS and **EPHESUS**, two men who built the temple of Diana at Ephesus. *Paus.*

CRETA, one of the largest islands of the Mediterranean sea, at the south of all the Cyclades, was once famous for its hundred cities. Jupiter, as some authors report, was educated in that island by the Corybantes, and the Cretans boasted that they could shew his tomb. The island was made a Roman province B. C. 66, after a war of three years. It extends, from east to west, 270 miles, and is about 50 miles in breadth.

CRETE, the wife of Minos, daughter of Deucalion.

CRETEUS, a Trojan, distinguished as a poet and musician. He followed Æneas, and was killed by Turnus. *Virg.*

CRETHEIS, the wife of Acæstus, king of Iolchos, who fell in love with Peleus, son of Ææcus, and accused him of attempts upon her virtue, because he refused to comply with her wishes, &c. *Pindar.*

CRETHEUS, a son of Æolus and Enaretta, daughter of Deimachus. He was the founder and sovereign of Iolchos, and he married Tyro, his brother's daughter,

after her amour with Neptune, and was father of three sons, Amythaon, Phæres, and Æson. *Propert. Apollod.*

CRETHON, son of Diocles, slain by Æneas. *Homer.*

CREŪSA. The most celebrated of this name are the following:—A daughter of Creon, king of Corinth. As she was going to marry Jason, who had divorced Medea, she put on a poisoned garment, which immediately set her body on fire, and she expired in the most excruciating torments. She had received this gown as a gift from Medea, who wished to take that revenge upon the infidelity of Jason. Some call her Glauce. *Ovid.*—A daughter of Priam, king of Troy, by Hecuba. She married Æneas, by whom she had some children, among whom was Ascanius. When Troy was taken, she fled in the night with her husband; but they were separated in the midst of the tumult, and Æneas could not recover her, nor hear where she was. Cybele saved her, and carried her to her temple, of which she became priestess; according to the relation of Virgil, who makes Creusa appear to her husband in a vision, while he was seeking her in the tumult of war. She predicted to Æneas the calamities that attended him, the fame he should acquire when he came to Italy, and his consequent marriage with a princess of the country. *Paus. Virg.*

CRINĪSUS and **CRIMISUS**, a river on the western parts of Sicily, near Segesta, where Timoleon defeated the Carthaginian forces.

CRINĪSUS, a Trojan prince, who exposed his daughter on the sea, rather than suffer her to be devoured by the sea monster which Neptune sent to punish the infidelity of Laomedon. [*Vid.* Laomedon.] The daughter came safe to the shores of Sicily. Criniscus went in quest of her, and was so disconsolate for her loss, that the gods changed him into a river in Sicily, and granted him the power of metamorphosing himself into whatever shape he pleased.

CRISPĪNUS, though originally a slave in Egypt, was raised to the honors of knighthood by the emperor Domitian. *Juv.*—A stoic philosopher, as remarkable for his loquacity as for the foolish and tedious poem he wrote, to explain the tenets of his own sect, to which *Horace* alludes in the last verses of 1 *Sat.* 1.

CRISPUS SALLUSTIUS. [*Vid.* Sallustius.]—Virio, a famous orator. *Quintil.*—The second husband of Agrippina.—Flav. Jul. a son of the great Constantine, was distinguished for valor and extensive knowledge. Fausta, his step-mother, wished to seduce him, and when he refused, she accused him before Constantine, who believed the crime, and caused his son to be poisoned, A. D. 236.

CRISSÆUS SINUS, a bay on the

coasts of Peloponnesus, near Corinth, called also Corinthiacus Sinus, now *Salona*. It received its name from Crissa, a town of Phocis, situate on the bay, and near Delphi.

CRITĀLA, a Cappadocian town.

CRITHEIS, a daughter of Melanippus, and mother of the poet Homer, according to *Herodot.*

CRITIAS, one of the 30 tyrants set over Athens by the Spartans. He cruelly persecuted his enemies, and put them to death. He was killed in a battle against those citizens whom his oppression had banished.

CRITO, one of the disciples of Socrates, who attended his learned preceptor in his last moments, and composed some dialogues now lost. *Diog.*—This name is common also to two historians and a physician.

CRITOBŪLUS, a Phocian general, at the battle fought between the Romans and Antiochus at Thermopylæ.

CRITŌGNATUS, a celebrated warrior of Alesia, when Cæsar was in Gaul. *Cæs. Bell. Gall.*

CRITOLĀUS, a citizen of Tegea in Arcadia, who, with two brothers fought against the three sons of Demotratrus of Pheneus, to put an end to a long war between their respective nations. The brothers of Critolaus were both killed, and he alone remained to withstand his three bold antagonists. He conquered them; and when, at his return, his sister deplored the death of one of his antagonists, to whom she was betrothed, he killed her in a fit of resentment. The offence deserved capital punishment, but he was pardoned on account of the services he had rendered his country. He was afterwards general of the Achæans, and it is said that he poisoned himself, because he had been conquered at Thermopylæ by the Romans. *Cic.*

CRIS, a river of Achaia, called after a giant of the same name. *Paus.*—A son of Cælus and Terra, who married Eurybia, daughter of Tellus, by whom he had three sons, Astræus, the husband of Aurora, Pallas, the husband of Styx, and Perses, the father of Hecate by Asteria. *Hesiod. Theol. Apollod.*

CROCALE, one of the attendants on Diana.

CROCEÆ, a town of Laconia.

CROCIDILOPŌLIS, a town of Egypt, near the Nile, above Memphis. The crocodiles were held there in the greatest veneration; and they were so tame, that they came to take food from the hands of their feeders. It was afterwards called Arsinoë. *Herodot. &c.*

CROCUS, a beautiful youth, enamoured of the nymph Smilax. He

was changed into a flower of the same name, on account of the impatience of his love, and Smilax was metamorphosed into a yew-tree. *Ovid.*

CRÆSUS, the fifth and last of the Mermnadæ, who reigned in Lydia, was son of Alyattes, and passed for the richest of mankind. His court was the asylum of learning; and Æsop, the famous fable writer, among others, lived under his patronage. In a conversation with Solon, he wished to be thought the happiest of mankind; but the philosopher apprised him of his mistake, and gave the preference to poverty and domestic virtue. Cræsus undertook a war against Cyrus, the king of Persia, and marched to meet him with an army of 420,000 men, and 60,000 horse. After a reign of 14 years, he was defeated, B. C. 548, and he fell into the conqueror's hands, who ordered him to be burnt alive. The pile was already on fire, when Cyrus heard the conquered monarch three times exclaim, *Solon!* with uncommon energy. He asked him the reason of his exclamation, and Cræsus, repeated the conversation he had once with Solon on human happiness. Cyrus was moved at the recital, and at the recollection of the inconstancy of human affairs, he ordered Cræsus to be taken from the burning pile, and became one of his most intimate friends. The kingdom of Lydia was extinguished in him, and the power was transferred to Persia. Cræsus survived Cyrus. The manner of his death is unknown. He is celebrated for the immensely rich presents which he made to the temple of Delphi, from which he received an obscure and ambiguous oracle, which he interpreted in his favor, and which was fulfilled in the destruction of his empire by Cyrus the Great. *Herodot. Plut.*

CROMI, **CROMĪTIS**, a people and country of Arcadia.

CROMMYON, in Attica, where Perseus killed the wild sow, which had done so much damage throughout the surrounding country.

CRONIA, a festival at Athens, in honor of Saturn. The Rhodians observed the same festival, and generally sacrificed to the god a condemned malefactor.

CROPHI, a mountain of Egypt, near which were the sources of the Nile, according to some traditions, in the city of Sais. *Herodot.*

CROSSÆA, a country, part of which was situated in Macedon, and a part in Thrace. *Herod.*

CROTĀLUS, a river in Italy.

CROTŌN, killed by Hercules, whom after his death Hercules highly honoured. *Diod. Sic.*

CRŌTŌNA, a town of Italy, in the bay of Tarentum, founded 759 years

before the Augustan age, by a colony from Achaia. The inhabitants were excellent warriors, and great wrestlers, Democedes, Alcmaeon, Milo, &c. were natives of this place. It was surrounded with a wall 12 miles in circumference, before the arrival of Pyrrhus in Italy. This town received ample glory in being the place where the celebrated philosopher Pythagoras opened his school. *Herodot. Strab.*

CROTOPUS, a king of Argos, son of Agenor, and father to Psamathe, the mother of Linus by Apollo. *Ovid.*

CROTUS, a son of Eumene, the nurse of the Muses. His infancy was protected by these goddesses; and after a life spent in the labors of the chase, and in paying due honors to his patronesses, he was placed by Jupiter among the stars, under the name of Sagittarius. *Paus.*

CRUSTŪMĪNUM, a town of Etruria, near Veii, famous for pears; whence the adjective *Crustumia*. *Virg.*

CTEĀTUS, a Grecian chief at the siege of Troy.

CTENOS, a haven of Chersonesus Taurica.

CTESIAS, a Greek historian and physician of Cnidos, taken prisoner by Artaxerxes Mnemon at the battle of Cunaxa. He cured the king's wounds, and was his physician 17 years. He wrote an history of the Assyrians and Persians, which Justin and Diodorus have preferred to that of Herodotus.

CTESIBIUS. The most celebrated of this name is a mathematician of Alexandria, who flourished 135 years B. C. He was the inventor of the pump, and other hydraulic instruments. He also invented a *clepsydra*, or water clock. The modern manner of measuring time with an hour glass is an imitation of the *clepsydra* of Ctesibius. *Vitruv.*

CTSIDĒMUS, the master of Antiphilus, the celebrated painter.

CTESILŌCHUS, a noble painter, who represented Jupiter as bringing forth Bacchus. *Plin.*

CTESIPHON. The most remarkable of this name is an Athenian, who advised his fellow-citizens publicly to present Demosthenes with a golden crown for his probity and virtue. This was opposed by the orator Æschines, the rival of Demosthenes, who accused Ctesiphon of seditious views. Demosthenes undertook the defence of his friend, in a celebrated oration still extant, and Æschines was banished.—A Greek architect, who made the plan of Diana's temple of Ephesus.—A large village of Assyria, on the banks of the Tigris, where the kings of Parthia generally resided in winter, on account of the mildness of the climate. *Strab.*

CTESIPPUS, son of Chabrias,

whom Phocion took into his house, and attempted to reclaim; but without effect.

CUMA and CUMÆ, a town of Æolia, in Asia Minor.—A city of Campania, near Puteoli, founded by a colony from Chalcis and Cumæ, of Æolia, before the Trojan war. The inhabitants were called *Cumæi*. There was one of the Sibyls that fixed her residence in a cave in the neighbourhood, and was called the *Cumæan Sibyl*. [*Vid. Sibyllæ.*] It was here, also, that Dædalus, after he had escaped from the prisons of Crete, and the resentment of Minos, erected a magnificent temple to Apollo, Cumæ, on account of its delightful situation, became the favorite resort of many of the Romans. *Mela. Liv. Plin. &c.*

CUNAXA, a place of Assyria, 500 stadia from Babylon, famous for a battle fought there between Artaxerxes and his brother Cyrus the younger, B. C. 401, in which the latter was defeated. Cyrus entered the field of battle with 113,000 men, and the forces of Artaxerxes amounted to 900,000 men. The valor and the retreat of the 10,000 Greeks, who were among the troops of Cyrus, are well known, and have been celebrated by the pen of Xenophon, who was present at the battle, and who had the principal care of the retreat.

CUNINA or CUNARIA, a divinity, who, according to the Romans, presided over children when in the cradle; whence her name. *Varro.*

CUPĪDO, a celebrated deity among the ancients, god of love, and love itself. There are different traditions concerning his parents. Cicero mentions three Cupids; one, son of Mercury and Diana; another, son of Mercury and Venus; and the third, of Mars and Venus. Plato mentions two. Hesiod, the most ancient theogonist, speaks only of one, who, as he says, was produced at the same time as Chaos and the Earth. There are, according to the more received opinions, two Cupids, one of whom is a lively ingenious youth, son of Jupiter and Venus; whilst the other, son of Nox and Erebus, is distinguished by his debauchery and riotous disposition. Cupid is generally represented as a winged infant, naked, armed with a bow and a quiver full of arrows. He is however variously represented on gems and all other pieces of antiquity. Among the ancients he was worshipped with the same solemnity as his mother Venus, and as his influence was extended over the heavens, the sea, the earth, and even the empire of the dead, Cupid, like the other gods, assumed different shapes; and we find him in the Æneid putting on, at the request of his mother, the form of Ascanius, and going to Dido's court, where he inspired the queen with love. *Virg. Hesiod. Ovid. &c.*

CURES, a town of the Sabines, of which Tatius was king. The inhabitants, called Quirites, were carried to Rome, of which they became citizens. *Virg. Liv.*

CURĒTĒS, a people of Crete, called also Corybantes, who, according to Ovid, were produced from rain. Their knowledge of all the arts was extensive, and they communicated it to many parts of ancient Greece. They were entrusted with the education of Jupiter, and to prevent his being discovered by his father, they invented a kind of dance, and drowned his cries in the harsh sounds of their shields and cymbals. *Virg. &c.*

CURĒTIS, a name given to Crete, as being the residence of the Curetes. *Ovid.*

CURIA, a division of the Roman tribes. Romulus originally divided the people into three tribes, and each tribe into 10 Curiae. The word Curia was also applied to public edifices among the Romans. These were generally of two sorts, divine and civil. In the former were held the assemblies of the priests for the regulation of religious ceremonies. The other was appointed for the senate, where they assembled for the dispatch of public business.

CURIA LEX, a law, which forbade the convening of a meeting for the election of magistrates, without an order from the senate.

CURIATII, a family of Alba, which was carried to Rome by Tullus Hostilius, and entered among the Patricians. The three Curiatii, who engaged the Horatii, and lost the victory, were of this family.

Q. CURIO, an excellent orator, who called Cæsar in full senate, *Omniū mulierum virum, et omniū virorum mulierum. Tacit.*—His son, C. Scribonius, was tribune of the people, and saved Cæsar's life as he returned from the senate-house, after the debates concerning the punishments which ought to be inflicted on the adherents of Catiline. He killed himself in Africa.

CURIOSOLITÆ, a Celtic people occupying the country, since called Lower Britany.

CURIUM, a town of Cyprus.

CURIUS DENTATUS, **MARCUS ANNIUS**, a Roman, celebrated for his fortitude and frugality. He was three times consul, and was twice honored with a triumph. He obtained decisive victories over the Samnites, the Sabines, and the Lucanians, and defeated Pyrrhus near Tarentum. The ambassadors of the Samnites visited his cottage, while he was boiling some vegetables in an earthen pot, and attempted to bribe him by the offer of large

presents. He refused them with contempt, and said, I prefer my earthen pots to all your vessels of gold and silver, and it is my wish to command those who are in possession of money, while I am deprived of it, and live in poverty. *Plut. &c.*

CURTIA, a patrician family, which came with Tatius to Rome.

CURTILLUS, a famous epicure, mentioned by Horace.

M. CURTIUS. The most celebrated of this name is a Roman youth who devoted himself to the gods Manes for the safety of his country, about 360 years B. C. A wide gap had suddenly opened in the forum, and the oracle had said that it never would close before Rome threw into it whatever it had most precious. Curtius immediately perceived that no less than a human sacrifice was required. He armed himself, mounted his horse, and solemnly threw himself into the gulf, which instantly closed over his head. *Liv. Val. Max.*

CURŪLIS MAGISTRATUS, a state officer in Rome, who had the privilege of sitting in an ivory chair in public assemblies. The dictator, the consuls, the censors, the prætors, and ediles, claimed that privilege, and therefore were called *curules magistratus*. The descendants of curule magistrates were called *nobiles*, and those that had never been in offices were called *ignobiles*.

CUSSÆI, an Asiatic people, whom Alexander destroyed with a view of appeasing the manes of Hephæstion.

CUTILIUM, a town of the Sabines, near a lake which contained a floating island, and of which the water was of an unusually cold quality. *Plin.*

CYĀNE, a nymph of Syracuse, to whom her father offered violence in a fit of drunkenness. [*Vid. Cyanippus.*] She dragged her ravisher to the altar, where she sacrificed him. *Plut.*—A nymph of Sicily, who endeavoured to assist Proserpine when she was carried away by Pluto. The god changed her into a fountain. *Ovid.*—A town of Lycia.

CYĀNEÆ, two rugged islands at the entrance of the Euxine sea. One of them is on the side of Asia, and the other on the European coast. They were sometimes called Symplegades and Planetæ. Their true situation and form was first explored and ascertained by the Argonauts. The ancients supposed that these islands floated, and even sometimes united to crush vessels into pieces when they passed through the straits. *Strab. Mela.*

CYANIPPUS, a Syracusan, who derided the orgies of Bacchus, for which

impiety the god so inebriated him, that he offered violence to his daughter, who sacrificed him on the altar. *Plut.*

CYARAXES, or CYAXARES, son of Phraortes, was king of Media and Persia. He bravely defended his kingdom, which the Scythians had invaded, and made war against Alyattes, king of Lydia, and subjected to his power all Asia beyond the river Halys. He died after a reign of 40 years, B. C. 585. *Diod.*—Another prince, supposed by some to be the same as Darius the Mede. He was son of Astyages, king of Media. He added seven provinces to his father's dominions, and made war against the Assyrians, whom Cyprus favored. *Xen.*

CYBĒBE, a name of Cybele from *κυβηβειν*, because in the celebration of her festivals men were driven to madness.

CYBĒLE, a goddess, daughter of Coelus and Terra, and wife of Saturn, is supposed to be the same as Ceres, Rhea, Ops, Vesta, Bona Mater, Magna Mater, Berecynthia, Dindymene, &c. According to Diodorus, she was the daughter of a Lydian prince; and as soon as born she was exposed on a mountain, called Cybele, where she was preserved and suckled by some beasts. When she returned to her father, she had a memorable intrigue with Atys. The partiality of the goddess for Atys seems to arise from his having first introduced her worship in Phrygia, where festivals in honor of her were observed with the greatest solemnity. Her priests, called Corybantes, Galli, &c. were not admitted in the service of the goddess without a previous mutilation. In the celebration of the festivals, they imitated madmen, and filled the air with dreadful howlings, mixed with the confused noise of drums, tabrets, bucklers, and spears. Cybele was generally represented as a robust woman, far advanced in her pregnancy, to imitate the fecundity of the earth. She sometimes appears riding in a chariot drawn by two tame lions; Atys follows by her side, carrying a ball in his hand, and supporting himself upon a fir-tree, which is sacred to the goddess. She is also seen with many breasts, to show that the earth gives aliments to all living creatures. From Phrygia the worship of Cybele passed into Greece, and was solemnly established at Eleusis, under the name of the Eleusinian mysteries of Ceres. It is supposed that the mysteries of Cybele were first known about 1580 years B. C. The Romans were particularly superstitious in washing every year, on the 6th of the calends of April, the shrine of this goddess, in the waters of the river Almon. *Diod. Virg. &c.*

CYBĒLUS, a mountain of Phrygia, where Cybele was worshipped.

CYCESIUM, a town in the Peloponnesus.

CYCHREUS, honoured as a god in Attica. Telamon having freed the country from an immense serpent, Cychreus left him his successor.

CYCLĀDES, a name given to certain islands of the Ægean sea, those particularly that surround Delos as with a circle; whence the name *κυκλος*, *circulus*. They were about 53 in number, the principal of which were Ceos, Naxos, Andros, Paros, Melos, Seriphos, Gyarus, Tenedos, &c. The Cyclades were reduced under the power of Athens by Miltiades; but during the invasion of Greece by the Persians, they revolted from their ancient and natural allies. *C. Nep. Plin. &c.*

CYCLŌPES, a certain race of men of gigantic stature, supposed to be the sons of Coelus and Terra. They had but one eye in the middle of the forehead; whence their name *κυκλος*, *circulus*, *ωψ*, *oculus*. Mythologists differ as to their number; Hesiod mentions three, Arges, Brontes, and Steropes. Virgil adds a fourth, Pyraemon. In the age of Ulysses, Polyphemus was their king. [*Vid. Polyphemus.*] They inhabited the western parts of Sicily; and, because they were uncivilized in their manners, the poets speak of them as men-eaters. The tradition of their having only one eye, originated from their wearing small bucklers which had a small aperture in the middle, which corresponded exactly to the eye. From their vicinity to mount Ætna, they have been supposed to be the workmen of Vulcan, and to have fabricated the thunderbolts of Jupiter. The shield of Pluto, and the trident of Neptune, were the produce of their labor. The Cyclops were reckoned among the gods, and sacrifices were solemnly offered to them at Corinth. Apollo destroyed them all, because they had made the thunderbolts of Jupiter, with which his son Æsculapius had been killed. *Apollod. Homer. &c. &c.*

CYCNUM. Ovid in his *Metamorphoses* mentions three of this name, all of whom were changed into swans.—Also a son of Mars, killed by Hercules. The manner of his death provoked Mars to such a degree that he resolved to punish his murderer severely, but he was prevented by the thunderbolts of Jupiter. *Hygin.*—One of the sons of Neptune. He was invulnerable. Achilles finding his darts were of no effect smothered him; when having stripped him of his armour, he saw him change into a swan.

CYDIAS, a painter who made a

painting of the Argonauts. This celebrated piece was bought by the orator Hortensius, for 164 talents. *Plin.*

CYDIPPE, the mother of Cleobis and Biton. [*Vid.* Cleobis.]—One of Cyrene's attendants. *Virg.*

CYDNUS, a river of Cilicia, near Tarsus, where Alexander bathed when violently heated. He almost died of the consequences. *Curt.*

CYDON and **CYDONIA**, a town of Crete, built by a colony from Samos. It was supposed that Minos generally resided there. Hence Cydoneus. *Ovid.* &c.

CYDONIA, a small island opposite to Lesbos.

CYDROLAUS, a leader of a colony to Samos.

CYGNUS. [*Vid.* Cynus.]

CYLICES, a people among the Illyrians. There was in their country a monument in honor of Cadmus. *Athen.*

CYLLABARIS, a gymnasium at Athens, ornamented with a statue of Minerva.

CYLLIANI, mountains of Phrygia, in which the river Cayster rises.

CYLINDUS, a son of Phryxus and Calliope.

CYLLARUS. The most beautiful of all the Centaurs, passionately fond of Hylonomé. He was killed at the marriage of Pirithous; and Hylonomé, inconsolable for his loss, stabbed herself with the darts which had caused his death. *Ovid. Met.*

CYLLARUS, a celebrated horse of Castor. *Virg.*

CYLLÈNE, the mother of Lycæon, by Pelasgus. *Apollod.*—A mountain of Arcadia, which received its name from Cyllen. Mercury was born there; hence his surname of Cylleneus. *Virg. Ovid.*

CYLLÈNĒIUS, a surname of Mercury, from his being born on the mountain Cyllene.

CYMA, a beautiful town of Æolia.

CYMODŌCE, one of the Nereides.

CYMŌLUS, an island in the Cretan sea.

CYNÆGIRUS, an Athenian, celebrated for his extraordinary courage. He was brother to the poet Æschylus. After the battle of Marathon, he pursued the flying Persians to their ships, and seized one of their vessels with his right hand, which was immediately severed by the enemy. Upon this he seized the vessel with his left hand, and when he had lost that also, he still

kept his hold with his teeth. *Herodot. Justin.*

CYNĀNE, a daughter of Philip, king of Macedonia, who married Amyntas, son of Perdiccas, by whom she had Eurydice. *Polyæn.*

CŶNĪCI, a sect of philosophers founded by Antisthenes the Athenian. They received this name *a canina mordacitate*, from their canine propensity to criticise the lives and actions of men, or because, like dogs, they were not ashamed to gratify their criminal desires publicly. They were famous for their contempt of riches, for the negligence of their dress, and the length of their beards. Diogenes was one of their sect. They generally slept on the ground.

CYNISCA, a daughter of Archidamus, king of Sparta, who obtained the first prize in the chariot races at the Olympic games. *Paus.*

CYNO, a woman who preserved the life of Cyrus. *Herodot.*

CYNOCEPHĀLE, a town of Thessaly, where the proconsul Quintius conquered Philip of Macedon, and put an end to the first Macedonian war, B. C. 197. *Liv.*—A nation in India, the inhabitants of which have the head of a dog, according to some traditions. *Plin.*

CYNOPHONTIS, a festival at Argos, observed during the dog days. It received its name *απο του κυνας φονειν*, *killing dogs*, because they used to kill all the dogs they met.

CYNOSŪRA, a nymph of Ida, in Crete. She nursed Jupiter, who changed her into a star which bears the same name. It is the same as the *Ursa Minor*. *Ovid.*

CYNTHIA, a beautiful woman, who was mistress to *Propertius*.—A surname of Diana, from mount Cynthus, where she was born.

CYNTHIUS, a surname of Apollo.

CYNTHUS, a mountain of Delos, so high that it is said to overshadow the whole island. Apollo was surnamed Cynthus, and Diana Cynthia, as the mountain was sacred to them. *Virg.*

CYPĀRISSUS, a youth, son of Telephus, of Cea, beloved by Apollo. He killed a favorite stag of Apollo, for which he was so sorry, that he pined away, and was changed by the god into a cypress tree. *Ovid.*

CYPRIĀNUS, a native of Carthage, who became a convert to christianity, and the bishop of his country. To be more devoted to purity and study, he abandoned his wife; and as a proof of his charity he distributed his goods to the poor. He rendered his composi-

tions valuable by the information he conveyed of the discipline of the ancient church, and by the soundness and purity of his theology. He died a martyr, A. D. 258.

CYPRUS, a daughter of Antony and Cleopatra, who married Agrippa.—A large island in the Mediterranean sea, at the south of Cilicia, and the west of Syria. It has been celebrated for giving birth to Venus, who was the chief deity of the place, and to whose service many places and temples were consecrated. Its length, according to Strabo, is 1400 stadia. There were three celebrated temples there, two sacred to Venus, and the other to Jupiter. The inhabitants were given much to pleasure and dissipation. The island is about 150 miles long and 50 broad, and according to Pliny, was said to have been formerly joined to the continent near Syria. *Strab. Ptol. &c.*

CYPSĒLĪDES, descendants of Cypselus, king of Corinth.

CYPSĒLUS, a king of Arcadia.

—Also a man of Corinth, son of Eetion, and father of Periander, who destroyed the Bacchidæ, and seized upon the sovereign power, about 659 years before Christ. He reigned 30 years, and was succeeded by his son Periander. *Paus.*
—The father of Miltiades.

CYRĒNAÏCA, a country of Africa, of which Cyrene is the capital.

CYRĒNAÏCI, a sect of philosophers who followed the doctrine of Aristippus. They placed their *summum bonum* in pleasure, and said that virtue ought to be commended because it gave pleasure.

CYRĒNE, the daughter of the river Peneus, of whom Apollo became enamoured. He carried her to that part of Africa which is called Cyrenaica, where she brought forth Aristæus. *Virg. &c.*—A celebrated city of Libya, built by a Grecian colony, and situate in a beautiful and fertile plain, about eleven miles from the Mediterranean sea; Aristæus, who was the chief of the colonists, gave it his mother's name. It became the capital of the country. It gave birth to many great men, among whom were Callimachus, Eratosthenes, Carneades, Aristippus, &c. The kingdom was bequeathed to the Romans, B. C. 97, by king Ptolemy Apion. *Herodot. Strab. &c.*

CYRIADES, one of the thirty tyrants in the reign of Gallienus.

CYRILLUS, a bishop of Jerusalem, who died A. D. 386.—A bishop of Alexandria, who died A. D. 444.

CYRNUM, an island on the coast of Liguria. It is the same as Corsica: it is called after Cyrrnus, the son of Hercules. *Virg.*

CYRRÆI, a people of Æthiopia.

CYRRHADÆ, a people of India.

CYRRHESTICA, in Syria, having Cyrrhum for its capital.

CYRSILUS, an Athenian, stoned to death for having advised the submission of the state to the power of Persia.

CYRUS, a king of Persia, son of Cambyzes and Mandane, daughter of Astyages, king of Media. His father was of an ignoble family. [*Id.* Astyages.] Cyrus was exposed as soon as born, but was preserved by a shepherdess, who educated him as her own son. As he was playing with his equals in years, he was elected king in a certain diversion, and he exercised his power with so independent a spirit, that he ordered one of his companions to be severely whipped for disobedience. The father of the youth, who was a nobleman, complained to the king of the ill-treatment which his son had received from a shepherd's son. Astyages ordered Cyrus before him, and discovered that he was Mandane's son. He treated him with great coldness; and Cyrus, unable to bear his tyranny, escaped from his confinement, and began to levy troops to dethrone his grandfather. He marched against Astyages, who was defeated and taken prisoner, B. C. 559. From this victory the empire of Media became tributary to the Persians. Cyrus subdued the eastern parts of Asia, and made war against Cræsus, king of Lydia, whom he conquered, B. C. 548. He invaded the kingdom of Assyria, and took the city of Babylon, by drying the channels of the Euphrates. He afterwards marched against Tomyris, the queen of the Massagetæ, a Scythian nation, and was defeated in a bloody battle, B. C. 530. The victorious queen, incensed at the loss of her son slain in a previous battle, cut off his head, and threw it into a vessel filled with human blood, exclaiming, *Satia te sanguine quem sitisti*. Xenophon has written the life of Cyrus; but his history is not perfectly authentic. The *Cyropædia*, therefore, is not to be looked upon as an authentic history of Cyrus the Great, but as showing what every virtuous prince ought to be. *Diod. Herodot. Justin.*—The younger Cyrus was the younger son of Darius Nothus, and the brother of Artaxerxes. When Artaxerxes succeeded to the throne, Cyrus, who was of an aspiring soul, attempted to assassinate him, and was to have been punished with death, had not his mother, Parysatis, saved him by her tears and entreaties. This circumstance did not check the ambition of Cyrus. Being appointed over Lydia and the sea-coasts, he secretly fomented rebellion, and levied troops under various pretences. At

last he took the field with an army of 100,000 barbarians, and 13,000 Greeks under the command of Clearchus. Artaxerxes met him with 900,000 men near Cunaxa in Assyria. The battle was long and bloody. It is said that the two royal brothers met in prison, and engaged with the most inveterate fury, and their engagement ended in the death of Cyrus, 401 years B. C. Artaxerxes was so anxious of its being universally reported that his brother had fallen by his hand, that he put to death two of his subjects, for boasting that they had killed Cyrus. The Greeks engaged in the expedition remained victorious in the field without a commander, and nothing is more truly celebrated in ancient history than the bold retreat of the ten thousand under Xenophon. [*Vid. Xenophon.*] *Plut. Diod. Justin.*—A rival of Horace, in the affections of one of his mistresses.

CYRUS and CYROPÖLIS, a city of Syria, built by the Jews in honor of Cyrus the Great, whose humanity in relieving them from their captivity they wished thus to commemorate.—A town of Media, on the southern borders of the Caspian sea.

CYTA, a town of Colchis, famous for the poisonous herbs which it produces. *Flacc.*

CYTÆIS, a surname of Medea, from her being an inhabitant of Cyta. *Propert*

CYTHĒRA, an island on the coast of Laconia, in Peloponnesus, subject to the Argives. It was particularly sacred to the goddess Venus, who was from thence surnamed *Cytheræa*, and who arose, as some suppose, from the sea, near its coasts. *Virg. &c.*

CYTHĒRÆA, a surname of Venus.

CYTHĒRIS, a certain courtesan, in great favor with Antony. According

to *Servius*, she is the same as Lyeoris, the person beloved by Gallus and celebrated by Virgil; but this supposition is apparently false. As freedwoman of Volumnius Entrapalus, Cytheris was called Volumnia. *Virg. Eccl. Cic. ad Att.*

CYTHNOS, an island in Attica, famous for its cheese.

CYTINEUM, one of the four cities called Tetrapolis in Doris. *Strab.*

CYTÖRUS, a mountain and town of Galatia, built by Cytorus, son of Phryxus. *Strab. Virg.*

CYZĪCUM, an island of the Propontis, about 530 stadia in circumference, with a town called Cyzicus. Alexander joined it to the continent by two bridges, and from that time it was called a peninsula. It had two harbours, called Panormus and Chytus, the one natural, the other artificial. It became one of the most considerable cities of Asia.

CYZĪCUS, a son of Æneus and Stilba, who reigned in Cyzicus. He received the Argonauts hospitably, in their expedition against Colchis. But being driven back on the coast, by a storm, soon after their departure, the inhabitants furiously attacked them, supposing them to be the Pelasgi their enemies. In this nocturnal engagement, many were killed on both sides, and Cyzicus perished by the hand of Jason himself, who raised a stately monument over his grave. *Apollod. &c.*

CYZĪCUS, the chief town of the island of Cyzicum [*Vid. Cyzicum*], built where the island is joined by bridges to the continent. It derives its name from Cyzicus, who was killed there by Jason. The Athenians defeated, near this place, their enemies of Lacedæmon, assisted by Pharnabazus, B. C. 410. *Flor. Strab. &c.*

DAC

DAÆ, DAHÆ, or DAI, a people of Scythia, who dwell on the borders of the Caspian sea. *Virg.*

DĂCI and DACÆ, a warlike nation of Germany, beyond the Danube, whose country, called *Dacia*, now Moldavia, was conquered by the Romans under Trajan, after a war of 15 years, A. D. 103. The emperor joined the country to Mœsia, by erecting a magnificent bridge across the Danube. *Dacia*, extending between the rivers Tibiscus and Hierasus, and bounded on the north by the Carpathian mountains,

DÆD

now forms the modern countries of *Walachia, Transylvania, Moldavia.* *Lucan. Dio.*

DACĪCUS, a name assumed by Domitian when he pretended to have gained a victory over the Dacians.

DACTŸLI, a name given to the priests of Cybele, which some derive from *δακτυλος* a finger, because they were ten in number.

DADICÆ, a people of Scythia.

DÆDĀLA, a name given to

Circe, from her being *cunning*, (δαίδαλος) and, like Dædalus, addicted to deceit and artifice. *Virg.*

DÆDĀLION, a son of Lucifer, brother to Ceyx, and father of Philonis. He was so afflicted at the death of Philonis, whom Diana had put to death, that he threw himself down from the top of Mount Parnassus, and was changed into a falcon by Apollo. *Ovid.*

DÆDĀLUS, an Athenian, son of Eupalamus, descended from Eretheus, king of Athens, was the most ingenious artist of his age, and to him we are indebted for the invention of the wedge, and many other mathematical instruments, and the sails of ships. From envy he threw his nephew Dalus down from a window, and killed him, on account of his ingenuity in the arts. After the murder, Dædalus, with his son Icarus, fled from Athens to Crete, where Minos gave him a cordial reception. Dædalus made a famous labyrinth for Minos, and assisted Pasiphaë, the queen, to gratify her unnatural passion for a bull. For this action, Dædalus incurred the displeasure of Minos, who ordered him to be confined in the labyrinth which he had constructed. Here he made himself wings with feathers and wax, and carefully fitted them to his body, and that of his son, who was the companion of his confinement. They took their flight from Crete; but the heat of the sun melted the wax on the wings of Icarus, who flew too high, and he fell into that part of the ocean, which, from him, has been called the Icarian sea. The father alighted at Cumæ, in Italy, where he built a temple to Apollo, and thence directed his course to Sicily, where he was kindly received by Cocalus, who reigned over part of the country. Many monuments of his ingenuity in Sicily still existed in the age of Diodorus Siculus. He was dispatched by Cocalus, who was afraid of Minos, who had declared war against him, because he had given an asylum to Dædalus. The flight of Dædalus from Crete, with wings, is explained by observing that he was the inventor of sails, which, in his age, might pass, at a distance, for wings. *Paus. Diod. Ovid, &c.*—There were two statues of the same name, one of Sicyon, son of Patroclus, the other a native of Bithynia.

DÆMON, or Genius, a kind of spirit, which, as the ancients supposed, presided over the actions of mankind, gave them their private counsels, and carefully watched over their most secret intentions. Some of the ancient philosophers maintained that every man had two of these Dæmons; the one bad and the other good. The Dæmon or Genius of Socrates is very remarkable. It informed him of many particulars, and stopped him from the commission of all

crimes and impiety. These Dæmons received divine honor in length of time, and we find altars and statues erected to a *Genio loci, Genio Augusti, &c.* *Cic.*

DAI, a nation of shepherds belonging to the king of Persia.

DAIDS, a solemnity observed by the Greeks. It lasted three days. The first was in commemoration of Latona's labor: the second in memory of Apollo's birth: and the third in honor of the marriage of Podalirius and the mother of Alexander. Torches were always carried at the celebration; whence the name.

DAIMĒNES, an officer whom Dionysius exposed on a cross.

DAIRA, one of the Oceanides, mother of Eleusis by Mercury. *Paus.*

DALMĀTIA, a part of Illyricum, near Liburnia, on the west, whose inhabitants, called Dalmatæ, were conquered by Metellus, B. C. 118. They chiefly lived upon plunder, and from their warlike and rebellious spirit were troublesome to the Roman empire. Their chief town was called Salona, famous as the residence of the emperor Diocletian, after his resignation of the purple. *Horat. Strab. &c.*

DALMATIUS, a Cæsar, in the time of Constantine.

DAMAGETUS, a man of Rhodes, who inquired of the oracle what wife he ought to marry? and received for answer, the daughter of the bravest of the Greeks. He applied to Aristomenes, and obtained his daughter in marriage, B. C. 670. *Paus.*

DAMASCĒNA, a part of Syria.

DAMASCIUS, a citizen of Damascus, author of the Life of Isidorus, a Philosophical History, and four books on extraordinary events.

DAMASCUS, a rich and ancient city of Syria, where Demetrius Nicanor was defeated by Alexander Zebina. It is the modern Damas or Sham, inhabited by about 80,000 souls, and celebrated as the rendezvous of thousands of pilgrims, who collect from all the parts of Asia, to visit the temple of the prophet of Mecca.

DAMASIA, a town in Germany, now Ausburg.

DAMASIPPUS, a senator who accompanied Juba when he entered Utica in triumph. *Cæs.*—A merchant of old seals and vessels, who, after losing his all in unfortunate schemes in commerce, assumed the name and habit of a stoic philosopher. *Horat.*

DAMASITHYNUS, son of Canaules, and one of the generals in the army of Xerxes against Greece.

DAMIA, a surname of Cybele.

DAMNŌRIX, a celebrated Gaul, in the interest of Julius Cæsar, &c.

DAMO, a daughter of Pythagoras, who, by order of her father, devoted her life to perpetual celibacy, and induced others to follow her example. Pythagoras at his death entrusted her with all the secrets of his philosophy, and gave her the unlimited care of his compositions.

DAMŌCLES, one of the flatterers of Dionysius the elder, of Sicily. He admired the tyrant's wealth, and pronounced him the happiest man on earth. Dionysius prevailed on him for a while to undertake the charge of royalty, and be convinced of the happiness which a sovereign enjoyed. Damocles ascended the throne, and, while he gazed upon the wealth and splendor that surrounded him, he perceived a sword hanging over his head by a horse-hair. This so terrified him, that all his imaginary felicity vanished at once, and he begged Dionysius to remove him from a situation which exposed his life to such fears and dangers. *Cic.*

DAMON. The most celebrated of this name is a Pythagorean philosopher, very intimate with Pythias. When he had been condemned to death by Dionysius, he obtained from the tyrant leave to go and settle his domestic affairs, on promise of returning at a stated hour to the place of execution. Pythias pledged himself to undergo the punishment which was to be inflicted on Damon, should he not return in time, and he consequently delivered himself into the hands of the tyrant. Damon returned at the appointed moment, and Dionysius was so struck with the fidelity of these two friends, that he remitted the punishment, and entreated them to permit him to share their friendship, and enjoy their confidence. *Val. Mar.*

DAMOPHILA, a poetess of Lesbos, wife of Pamphilus. She was intimate with Sappho, and not only wrote hymns in honor of Diana and of the gods, but opened a school, where the younger persons of her sex were taught the various powers of music and of poetry.

DAMOSTRATUS, author of a treatise on fishes, mentioned by Ælian.

DAMOXENES, a Syracusan boxer, who was banished for killing one of his opponents.

DANA, a town in Cappadocia.

DANĀCE, a name given to the money, which was paid to Charon by every one, who was ferried over the Styx.

DĀNÆ, the daughter of Acrisius, king of Argos, by Eurydice. She was confined in a brazen tower by her father, who had been told by an oracle that his daughter's son would put him

to death. His endeavours to prevent Danae from becoming a mother proved fruitless; as Jupiter, who was enamoured of her, introduced himself to her bed, by changing himself into a golden shower. From his embraces Danae had a son, with whom she was exposed on the sea by her father. The wind drove the bark which carried her to the coasts of the island of Seriphus, where she was saved by some fishermen, and carried to Polydectes, king of the place, whose brother, called Dictys, educated the child, called Perseus, and tenderly treated the mother. Polydectes fell in love with her; but, as he was afraid of her son, he sent him to conquer the Gorgons. When Perseus had victoriously finished his expedition, he returned to Argos with Danae, to the house of Acrisius, whom he inadvertently killed. Some suppose that it was Prætus, the brother of Acrisius, who introduced himself to Danae in the brazen tower; and, instead of a golden shower, it was maintained that the keepers of Danae were bribed by the gold of her seducer.—A daughter of Danaus, to whom Neptune offered violence.

DANAI, a name given to the people of Argos, and promiscuously to all the Greeks, from Danaus their king.

DĀNAIDES, the fifty daughters of Danaus, king of Argos. When their uncle, Ægyptus, came from Egypt with his fifty sons, they were promised in marriage to their cousins; and, before the celebration of their nuptials, Danaus, who had been informed by an oracle that he was to be killed by one of his sons-in-law, made his daughters solemnly promise that they would destroy their husbands. They were provided with daggers by their father, and all, except Hypermnestra, the wife of Lynceus, murdered their cousins the first night of their nuptials, and presented him with the heads of their husbands. Hypermnestra was summoned to appear before her father, but the unanimous voice of the people declared her innocent. The sisters, according to the more received opinion, were condemned in hell to fill with water a vessel full of holes, so that the water ran out as soon as poured into it, and therefore their labour was infinite, and their punishment eternal. *Apollodorus* has given a catalogue of the names of the Danaides, and their respective husbands.

DANAPUS, a river in Scythia, now the Borysthenes.

DANAUS, a son of Belus and Anchinoe, reigned conjointly with his brother Ægyptus, on the throne of Egypt. A difference having arisen between the brothers, Danaus set sail with his fifty daughters in quest of a settlement. He visited Rhodes, and at length arrived safe on the coast of Peloponne-

sus, where he was hospitably received by Gelanor, king of Argos, the first years of whose reign were marked with dissensions with his subjects. Danaus took advantage of Gelanor's unpopularity, and obliged him to leave the crown. In Gelanor the race of the Inachidæ was extinguished, and the Belides began to reign at Argos, in Danaus. The success of Danaus invited the fifty sons of Ægyptus to embark for Greece. They were kindly received by their uncle, who, either apprehensive of their number, or terrified by an oracle, caused his daughters, to whom they were promised in marriage, to murder them the first night of their nuptials. His orders were executed. Hypermnestra alone spared the life of Lynceus, who, after some persecution, succeeded his father-in-law, after he had reigned 50 years. [*Vid.* Danaïdes.] He died about 1425 years before the Christian æra. The ship in which Danaus came to Greece was called Armais, and was the first that had ever appeared there. *Apollod. Herodot. &c.*

DANDĀRI, DANDARĪDÆ, a people near mount Caucasus.

DANDON, a man of Illyricum, who, as *Pliny* reports, lived 500 years.

DĀNŪBIUS, a celebrated river, the greatest in Europe, which rises, according to *Herodotus*, near the town of Pyronæ, in the country of the Celtæ, and, after flowing through the greatest part of Europe, falls into the Euxine sea, through seven mouths, or, according to some, six. The Greeks called it Ister; but the Romans distinguished it by the appellation of the Danube, from its source till the middle of its course, and from thence to its mouths they called it Ister, like the Greeks. *Herodotus* mentions its having five mouths, and modern travellers discover only two. The Danube was generally supposed to be the northern boundary of the Roman empire in Europe, and, therefore, several castles were erected on its banks, to check the incursions of the Barbarians. It was worshipped as a deity by the Scythians.

DAPHÆUS, a Syracusan general, hostile to Carthage. *Polyæn.*

DAPHNE, a town of Egypt, on one of the mouths of the Nile, 16 miles from Pelusium. *Herodot.*

DAPHNE, a daughter of the river Peneus, or of the Ladon, by the goddess Terra, of whom Apollo became enamoured. This passion had been raised by Cupid, with whom Apollo, proud of his late conquest over the serpent Python, had disputed the power of his darts. Daphne heard with horror the addresses of the god, and endeavoured to remove herself from his importunities by flight. Apollo pursued her; and Daphne, fearful of being

caught, intreated the assistance of the gods, who changed her into a laurel. Apollo crowned his head with the leaves of the laurel, and for ever ordered that that tree should be sacred to his divinity. *Ovid.*—A daughter of Tiresias, priestess in the temple of Delphi, consecrated to the service of Apollo by the Epigoni, or by the goddess Tellus. She was called Sybil, on account of the wildness of her looks and expressions, when she delivered oracles, which were generally in verse; and Homer, according to some accounts, has introduced much of her poetry in his compositions. *Diod.*

DAPHNĒPHŌRIA, from Δαφν-
Φορῆς, laurel-bearer, a festival in honor of Apollo, celebrated every ninth year by the Boeotians. The manner of celebrating this festival is fully described in *Paus. Boeotic.*

DAPHNIS, a shepherd of Sicily, son of Mercury, by a Sicilian nymph. He was educated by the nymphs. Pan taught him to sing and play upon the pipe, and the Muses inspired him with a love of poetry. It is supposed he was the first who wrote pastoral poetry, in which his successor Theocritus so happily excelled. *Ælian. Diod.*—There was another shepherd on mount Ida of the same name, changed into a rock, according to *Ovid.*

DAPHNUS, a Greek physician, who chose to sup rather than dine, because he thought the moon favoured digestion.

DARANTASIA, a town in Belgic Gaul, now Motier.

DARDĀNI, natives of Dardania.

DARDĀNIA, a town or country of Troas, from which the Trojans were called *Dardani* and *Dardanidæ*.

DARDĀNĪDES, a name given to Æneas, as descended from Dardanus. The word, in the plural number, is applied to the Trojan women. *Virg.*

DARDANIUM, a promontory of Troas, so called from the small town of *Dardanus*, about seven miles from Abydos. The castles built on each side of the strait, by the emperor Mahomet IV. A. D. 1659, gave the modern name of *Dardanelles* to the place. *Strab.*

DARDANUS, a son of Jupiter and Electra, who killed his brother Jasius to obtain the kingdom of Etruria, after the death of his reputed father Corytus, and fled to Samothrace, and thence to Asia Minor, where he married Batia, the daughter of Teucer, king of Teuceria. After the death of his father-in-law he ascended the throne, and reigned 62 years. He built the city of Dardania, and was reckoned the founder of the kingdom of Troy. He was succeeded by Erichthonius. *Virg. &c.*

DARDARIU, a people near the Palus Mæotis.

DARES, a Phrygian, who lived during the Trojan war, in which he was engaged, and of which he wrote the history in Greek. This history was extant in the age of Ælian.—One of the companions of Æneas, celebrated as a pugilist, and descended from Amycus. He was killed by Turnus in Italy. *Virg.*

DARIUS, a noble satrap of Persia, son of Hystaspes, who conspired with six other noblemen to destroy Smerdis, who usurped the crown of Persia, after the death of Cambyzes. On the murder of the usurper, the conspirators agreed, that he whose horse neighed first should be appointed king. The groom of Darius previously led his master's horse to a mare, at a place near which the seven noblemen were to pass. On the morrow, before sun-rise, when they proceeded all together, the horse, recollecting the mare, suddenly neighed. The noblemen dismounted from their horses, and saluted Darius king. Darius was 29 years old when he ascended the throne, and he soon distinguished himself by his military accomplishments. He besieged Babylon, which he took, after a siege of 20 months. From thence he marched against the Scythians, and in his way conquered Thrace, but after several disasters, in the wilds of Scythia, retired with shame, and turned his arms against the Indians, whom he subdued. The burning of Sardis, a Grecian colony, incensed the Athenians, and a war was kindled between Greece and Persia; and Mardonius, the king's son-in-law, was intrusted with the care of the war, but his army was destroyed by the Thracians; and Darius, more animated by his loss, sent a more considerable force, under the command of Datis and Artaphernes. They were conquered at the celebrated battle of Marathon, by 10,000 Athenians; and the Persians lost in that expedition no less than 206,000 men. Darius then resolved to carry on the war in person, and immediately ordered a still larger army to be levied: he died in the midst of his preparations, B. C. 485, after a reign of 36 years, in the 65th year of his age. *Herodot. Justin. &c.* The second king of Persia of that name was called *Ochus*, or *Nothus*, because he was the illegitimate son of Artaxerxes by a concubine. He carried on many wars with success, under the conduct of his generals, and of his son Cyrus. He died B. C. 404, after a reign of 19 years, and was succeeded by his son Artaxerxes. *Justin. &c.*—The third of that name was the last king of Persia, surnamed *Codomanus*. He was son of Arsanes and Sysigambis, and descended from Darius Nothus. The eunuch Bagoas raised him to the throne, but afterwards prepared to poison him. Darius discovered

his perfidy, and made him drink the poison which he had prepared against his life. The peace of Darius was early disturbed by Alexander, who invaded Persia to avenge the injuries which the Greeks had suffered from the predecessors of Darius. The king of Persia met his adversary in person, at the head of 600,000 men. This army was remarkable, more for its opulence and luxury, than for military courage. With these forces Darius met Alexander. A battle was fought near the Granicus, in which the Persians were easily defeated. Another was soon after fought near Issus; and Alexander left 110,000 of the enemy dead in the field of battle, and took among the prisoners of war, the mother, wife, and children of Darius. The darkness of the night favored the retreat of Darius, who saved himself by flying in disguise. These losses weakened, but discouraged not Darius; he assembled another and more powerful army, and the last decisive battle was fought at Arbela. The victory was long doubtful; but the intrepidity of Alexander, and the superior valour of the Macedonians, prevailed over the effeminate Persians; and Darius, sensible of his ruin, fled towards Media. His misfortunes were now increased. Bessus, the governor of Bactriana, took away his life, in hopes of succeeding him on the throne; and Darius was found by the Macedonians in his chariot, covered with wounds, and almost expiring, B. C. 331. In him the empire of Persia was extinguished, 228 years after it had been first founded by Cyrus the Great. *Diod. Plut. Curtius.*

DASCYLUS, father of Gyges. *Herodot.*

DASIUS of Salapia, a friend to Hannibal.

DASSARËTÆ, a people of Macedonia.

DATĀMES, a son of Camissares, governor of Caria, and general of the armies of Artaxerxes. He took up arms in his own defence, and the king made war against him. He was treacherously killed by Mithridates, who had invited him to a parley, under pretence of entering into the most inviolable connexion and friendship, 362 B. C. *C. Nep.*

DATAPHERNES, a traitor to Bessus, and afterwards to Alexander; from whom he revolted and was delivered up by the Dææ, a people of Scythia on the borders of the Caspian sea.

DATIS, a general of Darius 1st, sent with an army of 200,000 foot, and 10,000 horse, against the Greeks, in conjunction with Artaphernes. He was defeated at the celebrated battle of Marathon, by Miltiades, and some time after put to death by the Spartans. *C. Nep.*

DATŌS, or **DATON**, a town of Thrace, on a small eminence, near the Strymon. That city was so rich, that the ancients generally made use of the word *Datos*, to express abundance.

DAULIS, a nymph, daughter of Cephissus, from whom the city of Daulis, in Phocis, anciently called Anaëris, received its name. It was at Daulis that Philomela and Procne made Tereus eat the flesh of his son, and hence the nightingale, into which Philomela was changed, is often called *Daulia avis*. *Ovid. Strab. &c.*

DAUNIA, a country of Apulia, on the coast of the Adriatic. It receives its name from Daunus, who settled there. *Ving.*

DAUNUS, a son of Pilumnus and Danaë. He came from Illyricum into Apulia, where he reigned over part of the country, which from him was called Daunia. *Mela, &c.*

DAVUS, a comic character, in the *Andria* of Terence.

DECEBĀLUS, a warlike king of the Daci, who made a successful war against Domitian. He was conquered by Trajan, Domitian's successor, and he obtained peace. His active spirit again kindled rebellion, and the Roman emperor marched against him, and defeated him. He destroyed himself, and his head was brought to Rome, and Dacia became a Roman province, A. D. 103. *Diod.*

DECEMVĪRI, ten magistrates of absolute authority among the Romans, created A. U. C. 303. The undefined privileges of the patricians raised dissatisfaction among the plebeians; who, though freed from the power of the Tarquins, wished to be governed by written laws. Three ambassadors were therefore sent to Athens, and all the other Grecian states, to collect the laws of Solon, and of all the other celebrated legislators of Greece. Upon their return it was universally agreed, that ten be elected from the senate, to put the project into execution. The laws digested by the Decemvirs were called the laws of the twelve tables, or *leges decemvirates*. The decemviral power, which was beheld by all ranks of people with the greatest satisfaction, was continued; but in the third year after their creation the decemvirs became odious, on account of their tyranny: and the attempt of Ap. Claudius to ravish Virginia, totally abolished the office. The people were so exasperated against them, that they demanded them from the senate, to burn them alive. Consuls were again appointed, and tranquillity re-established in the state. There were also other officers in Rome, called decemvirs, originally appointed in the absence of the prætor, to administer justice. The

officers whom Tarquin appointed to guard the Sibylline books were also called *decemviri*: they were originally two in number, called *duumviri*, till the year of Rome 338, when their number was increased to ten, five of which were chosen from the plebeians, and five from the patricians. Sylla increased their number to 15, called *quindecimviri*.

DECIA LEX, a law enacted by M. Decius to empower the appointing two persons to superintend the fleets.

DECINEUS, a famous soothsayer.

DECIUS MUS, a celebrated Roman consul, who, after many glorious exploits, devoted himself to the gods manes for the safety of his country, in a battle against the Latins, 338 years B. C. His son Decius imitated his example, and devoted himself in like manner in his fourth consulship, when fighting against the Gauls and Samnites, B. C. 296. His grandson also did the same in the war against Pyrrhus and the Tarentines, B. C. 280. *Liv. Polyb. &c.*—(Cn. Metius, Q. Trajanus) a native of Pannonia, sent by the emperor Philip, to appease a sedition in Mœsia. Instead of obeying his master's command, he assumed the imperial purple, and soon after marched against him, and at his death became the only emperor. He waged war against the Goths, and perished with all his army, A. D. 251, after a reign of two years.

DECUMATES AGRI, certain lands in Germany which paid to the Roman people a tenth of their value. *Tacitus de Germ.*

DECURIO, the title of a subaltern officer in the Roman armies. He commanded a *decuria*, which consisted of ten men, and was the third part of a *turma*, or the 30th part of a *legio* of horse, which was composed of 300 men. There were certain magistrates in the provinces, called *decuriones municipales*, who formed a body to represent the Roman senate in free and corporate towns. Their duty extended to watch over the interests of their fellow-citizens, and to increase the revenues of the commonwealth.

DEJĀNĪRA, a daughter of Ceneus, king of Ætolia. Her father promised to give her in marriage to him only, who proved to be the strongest of all his competitors. Hercules obtained the prize, and married Dejanira, by whom he had three children. As Dejanira was once travelling with her husband, they were stopped by the Evenus, and the centaur Nessus offered Hercules to convey her safe to the opposite bank. The hero consented; but no sooner had Nessus gained the bank, than he attempted to offer violence to Dejanira, and carry her away in the sight of her

husband, who, upon this, aimed from the other shore, a poisoned arrow at the seducer, and mortally wounded him. Nessus, as he expired, wished to avenge his death upon his murderer, and he gave Dejanira his tunic, covered with blood, and infected by the arrow, observing, that it had the power of reclaiming a husband from unlawful loves. Dejanira accepted the present; and when Hercules proved faithful to her bed, she sent him the centaur's tunic, which instantly caused his death. [*Vid. Hercules.*] Dejanira was so disconsolate at the death of her husband, which she had ignorantly occasioned, that she destroyed herself. *Ovid. &c.*

DEICOON, a Trojan prince, son of Pergasus, intimate with Æneas. He was killed by Agamemnon. *Homer.*—A son of Hercules and Megara. *Apollo.*

DEIDĀMĪA. The most celebrated of this name is a daughter of Lycomedes, king of Scyros. She bore a son called Pyrrhus, or Neoptolemus, to Achilles, who had been disguised at her father's court in women's clothes, under the name of Pyrrha. *Propert.*

DEILĒON, one of the companions of Hercules against the Amazons. *Val. Flac.*

DEJŌCES, a son of Phraortes, by whose means the Medes delivered themselves from the yoke of the Assyrians. His popularity and love of equity raised him to the throne, B. C. 700. He was succeeded by his son Phraortes, after a reign of 53 years. *Herodot.*

DEIŌCHUS, a Greek, killed by Paris at the siege of Troy.

DEIŌNEUS, a king of Phocis, who gave his daughter Dia to Ixion in marriage.—Ixion promised a present to the king in return; and when called upon to fulfil his engagement threw his father-in-law into a pit filled with burning coals.

DEIŌPĒIA, a nymph, the fairest of all the fourteen nymphs that attended upon Juno. The goddess promised her in marriage to Æolus, the god of the winds, if he would destroy the fleet of Æneas, which was sailing for Italy. *Virg.*—One of the attendant nymphs of Cyrene.

DEIOTĀRUS, a governor of Galatia, was made king of that province by the Roman people. In the civil wars between Pompey and Cæsar, he followed the interest of the former. After the battle of Pharsalia, Cæsar severely reprimanded Deiotarus for his attachment to Pompey, deprived him of part of his kingdom, and left him only the bare title of royalty. He joined Brutus with a large army, and faithfully supported the republican cause. Deiotarus died in an advanced old age. *Strab.*

DEĪPHŌBE, a sybil of Cumæ, daughter of Glaucus. [*Vid. Sibyllæ.*]

DEĪPHŌBUS. The most celebrated of this name is a son of Priam and Hecuba, who, after the death of his brother Paris, married Helen. His wife unworthily betrayed him, and introduced into his chamber her old husband Menelaus, to whom she wished to reconcile herself. He was shamefully mutilated and killed by Menelaus. *Virg. Homer.*

DEĪPHON, a brother of Triptolemus, son of Celeus and Metanira. Ceres, in order to reward the hospitality of Celeus, began to make his son immortal; but in her mysterious operations, Deiphon perished by fire.

DEIPŶLE, a daughter of Adrastus, who married Tydeus, by whom she had Diomedes. *Apollo.*

DELIA, the name of two festivals in the island of Delos, one celebrated every fifth year in honor of Apollo; the other annually. They were both instituted by Theseus. During the latter festival, it was unlawful to put to death any malefactor, and on that account the life of Socrates was prolonged for thirty days after his condemnation. *Xenoph. Memor.*

DELIA, a surname of Diana, because she was born in Delos. *Virg.*

DELIUM, a temple of Apollo.—A town of Bœotia, opposite Chalcis, famous for a battle fought there B. C. 424.

DELIUS, a surname of Apollo, because he was born in Delos.—Quint. an officer of Antony, who, when he was sent to cite Cleopatra before his master, advised her to make her appearance in the most captivating attire: the plan succeeded. He afterwards abandoned his friend, and fled to Augustus, who received him with great kindness. *Plut.*

DELMATIUS, Fl. Jul. a nephew of Constantine the Great, honored with the title of Cæsar, and put in possession of Thrace, Macedonia, and Achaia. His great virtues were unable to save him from a violent death; he was assassinated by his own soldiers, &c.

DELMINIUM, a town in Dalmatia.

DELOS or **ORTYGIA**, one of the Cyclades at the north of Naxos, now *Saïles*. It was called Delos from *Δηλος*, because it suddenly made its appearance, on the surface of the sea, by the power of Neptune. [*Vid. Apollo.*] The island is celebrated for the nativity of Apollo, and Diana. One of the altars of Apollo, in the island, was reckoned among the seven wonders of the world. It had been erected, according to mythologists, by Apollo, when only four years old, and made with the horns of goats, killed by Diana on mount Cynthus. It was un-

lawful for a man to die, or for a child to be born there; and an edict was issued, which commanded all persons laboring under any mortal or dangerous disease to be instantly removed to an adjacent island called Rhane. Some mythologists suppose that Asteria, who changed herself into a quail, to avoid the importuning addresses of Jupiter, was metamorphosed into this island, originally called *Ortygia ab ορτυξ, a quail. Strab. Ovid.*

DELPHI, a town of Phocis, also called Pytho, situate in a valley at the south-west side of mount Parnassus. It received the name of Delphi, from Delphus, the son of Apollo, and was famous for a temple of Apollo, and an oracle celebrated in every age and country. The origin of the oracle, though fabulous, is described as something wonderful. The steam of a certain perforation on mount Parnassus is said to have inspired some goats and a goatherd. This circumstance was soon known about the country, and many experienced the same enthusiastic inspiration. The place was revered, and a temple was soon after erected in honor of Apollo, and a city built. The oracles were generally given in verse by a priestess called Pythia, [*Vid. Pythia*] but when it had been sarcastically observed that the god and patron of poetry was the most imperfect poet in the world, the priestess delivered her answers in prose. The temple was built and destroyed several times, and this sacred repository of opulence was often the object of plunder. It was universally believed, and supported, by the ancients, that Delphi was in the middle of the earth; and on that account it was called *terre umbilicus*. This, according to mythology, was first found out by two doves, which Jupiter had let loose at the two extremities of the earth, and which met at the place where the temple of Delphi was built. *Cic. Strab. Ptol.*

DELPHICUS, a surname of Apollo, from the worship paid to his divinity at Delphi. [*Vid. Delphi.*]

DELPHINIA, festivals at Ægina, in honor of Apollo of Delphi.

DELPHIS, a name given to the priestess at Delphi.

DELPHUS, a son of Apollo and Celæno, who built Delphi, and consecrated it to his father. *Hygin.*

DELPHÏNE, a serpent supposed to have watched over Jupiter.

DELTA, a part of Egypt, which received that name from its resemblance to the form of the fourth letter of the Greek alphabet. It lies between the Canopian and Pelusian mouths of the Nile, and begins to be formed where the river divides itself into seven streams. It has been formed totally by the mud and sand which are washed down from the

upper parts of Egypt by the Nile, according to ancient tradition. *Strab. &c.*

DEMĀDES, an Athenian, who, from a sailor, became an eloquent orator. He was taken prisoner at the battle of Cheronæ, by Philip, by whom he was afterwards greatly esteemed. He was put to death, with his son, on suspicion of treason, B. C. 322. One of his orations is extant. *Diod.*

DEMĀGŌRAS, one of Alexander's flatterers.

DEMARĀTUS, the son and successor of Ariston on the throne of Sparta, B. C. 526, was banished by the intrigues of Cleomenes, his royal colleague, as being illegitimate. He retired into Asia, and was kindly received by Darius, king of Persia. When the Persian monarch made preparations to invade Greece, Demeratus, though persecuted by the Lacedæmonians, informed them, by tablets of wax, of the hostilities which hung over their head. *Herodot.*—A rich citizen of Corinth, who, when Cypselus had usurped the sovereign power of Corinth, with all his family, migrated to Italy, and settled at Tarquini, 658 years before Christ. His son, Lucumon, was afterwards king of Rome, under the name of Tarquinius Priscus. *Dionys. Hal.*

DEMARCHUS, a person of Syracuse put to death by Dionysius.

DEMARETA, wife to Gelon.

DEMARISTE, mother of Timoleon.

DĒMĀTRIA, a woman of Lacedæmon, who killed her son, for returning without glory from a battle.

DEMETRIA, a festival in honor of Ceres, called by the Greeks *Demeter*. It was then customary for the votaries of the goddess to lash themselves with whips made of the bark of trees.

DĒMĒTRIUS. There are many of this name recorded in ancient history, the most celebrated of whom are the following: A son of Antigonus Stratonice, surnamed *Poliorcetes*, i. e. *destroyer of towns*. He commenced his military career at the age of 22, and signalized himself by freeing the Athenians from the power of Cassander and Ptolemy. After this he besieged and took Mynæchia, and defeated Cassander at Thermopylæ. This uncommon success raised the jealousy of the successors of Alexander: and Seleucus, Cassander, and Lysimachus, united to destroy Antigonus and his son. Their hostile armies met at Ipsus, B. C. 301. Antigonus was killed in the battle, and Demetrius, after a severe loss, retired to Ephesus, after having given his daughter Stratonice in marriage to Seleucus, in order to effect a reconciliation with him, and also having established himself on the throne of Ma-

cedonia, where he sat for seven years. Forced by the superior power of his adversaries, he passed into Asia, and attacked some of the provinces of Lysimachus with various success; but famine and pestilence destroyed the greatest part of his army, and he retired to the court of Seleucus for assistance. He met with a kind reception, but hostilities were soon begun; and, after he had gained some advantages over his son-in-law, Demetrius was totally forsaken by his troops in the field of battle, and taken prisoner. Demetrius died in the 54th year of his age, after a confinement of three years, 286 B. C. His posterity remained in possession of the Macedonian throne till the age of Perseus, who was conquered by the Romans. *Plut. in vita, &c.*—A prince, surnamed *Soter*, was son of Seleucus Philopater, the son of Antiochus the Great, king of Syria.—The 2d, surnamed *Nicanor*, or *Conqueror*, was son of Soter, to whom he succeeded by the assistance of Ptolemy Philometer, after he had driven out the usurper Alexander Bala, B. C. 146. He married Cleopatra, the daughter of Ptolemy; who was, before, the wife of the expelled monarch. Demetrius gave himself up to luxury and voluptuousness, and suffered his kingdom to be governed by his favorites. At length having rendered himself odious to his subjects, he fled to Tyre, where he was put to death by order of the governor. He was succeeded by Alexander Zebina, whom Ptolemy had raised to the throne, B. C. 127. *Justin.*—The 3d, surnamed *Eucerus*, was son of Antiochus Gryphus. He was taken in a battle against the Parthians, and died in captivity.—Phaleurus, a disciple of Theophrastus, who gained such influence over the Athenians, by his eloquence and the purity of his manners, that he was elected decennial archon, B. C. 317. He rendered himself so popular by his munificence, that the Athenians raised 360 brazen statues to his honor. Yet his enemies raised a sedition against him, and he was condemned to death, and all his statues thrown down, after obtaining the sovereign power for 10 years. He fled without concern to the court of Ptolemy Lagus, where he met with kindness and cordiality. The Egyptian monarch consulted him concerning the succession of his children: and Demetrius advised him to raise to the throne the children of Eurydice, in preference to the offspring of Berenice. This counsel so irritated Philadelphus, the son of Berenice, that, after his father's death, he sent the philosopher into Upper Egypt and there detained him in strict confinement. Demetrius, tired with his situation, put an end to his life by the bite of an asp, 284 B. C. According to some, Demetrius enjoyed the confidence of Philadelphus, and enriched his library at Alexandria with 200,000 volumes.

Diog. in vita, &c.—A Cynic philosopher, in the age of Caligula. The emperor wished to gain the philosopher to his interest by a large present; but Demetrius refused it with indignation, and said, "If Caligula wishes to bribe me, let him send me his crown." Vespasian was displeased with his insolence, and banished him to an island. The Cynic derided the punishment, and bitterly inveighed against the emperor. He died in a great old age; and Seneca observes, that "nature had brought him forth to show mankind that an exalted genius can live securely without being corrupted by the vices of the surrounding world."

DEMO, the name of a sybil at Cumæ.

DEMOANASSA, the mother of *Egialeus*.

DEMOCÊDES, a celebrated physician. He was carried as a prisoner from Samos to Darius king of Persia, where he acquired much reputation by curing the king's foot, and the breast of Atossa. He was sent to Greece as a spy by the king, and fled away to Crotona, where he married the daughter of the wrestler Milo.

DEMŌCHĀRES. The most remarkable of this name is an Athenian, sent with some of his countrymen, with an embassy to Philip, king of Macedonia. The monarch gave them audience; and when he asked them what he could do to please the people of Athens, Demochares replied, "Hang yourself." This impudence raised the indignation of all the hearers; but Philip mildly dismissed them, and bade them ask their countrymen which deserved most the appellation of wise and moderate, either they who gave such ill language, or he who received it without any signs of resentment. *Senec. de Ira.*

DEMŌCLES, a beautiful youth, passionately loved by Demetrius Poliorcetes. He threw himself into a cauldron of boiling water, rather than submit to the unnatural lusts of the tyrant. *Plut.*

DEMŌCOON, a natural son of Priam, who came from his residence at Abydos, to protect his country against the Greeks. He was, after a glorious defence, killed by Ulysses. *Homer.*

DEMŌCRĀTES, a famous wrestler.—An architect of Alexandria.

DEMŌCRĪTUS, a celebrated philosopher of Abdera, disciple of Leucippus. He travelled over the greatest part of Europe, Asia, and Africa, in quest of knowledge, and returned home in the greatest poverty. Being presented with 500 talents for his *Dicæsomus* by his countrymen, he retired to a garden near the city, where he dedicated his time to study; and put out his eyes, to apply himself more closely to philosophical in-

quiries. He was for that act accused of insanity, and Hippocrates being ordered to inquire into the nature of his disorder, declared that not Democritus, but his enemies were insane. He continually laughed at the follies and vanity of mankind, who distract themselves with care, and are at once a prey to hope and to anxiety. He taught his disciples that the soul died with the body. He died in the 109th year of his age, B. C. 361. All the works of Democritus are lost. *Diog. Val. Max.*

DĒMŌDŌCHUS, The most remarkable of this name is a musician at the court of Alcinous, who sang, in the presence of Ulysses, the secret amours of Mars and Venus, &c. *Homer.*

DĒMŌLEON, a centaur, killed by Theseus at the nuptials of Pirithous. *Ovid.*—A son of Antenor, killed by Achilles. *Homer.*

DĒMŌLEUS, a Grecian, killed by Æneas.

DĒMON, an Athenian, nephew to Demosthenes. He was at the head of the government during the absence of his uncle, and obtained a decree that Demosthenes should be recalled, and that a ship should be sent to bring him back.

DĒMONASSA, daughter of Amphiareus, and wife of Thersander.

DĒMŌNAX, a celebrated philosopher of Crete, in the reign of Adrian. He showed no concern about the necessities of life; but, when hungry, he entered the first house he met, and there satisfied his appetite. He died in his 100th year.

DĒMŌNĪCA, a woman of Ephesus, who betrayed that city to Brennus. *Plut.*

DEMOPHĪLE, the sibyl, who sold the sibylline books to Tarquinius Superbus.

DĒMŌPHĪLUS, an Athenian archon.

DĒMŌPHOON, son of Theseus and Phædra, was king of Athens, B. C. 1182, and reigned 33 years. At his return from the Trojan war, he visited Thrace, where he was tenderly received and treated by Phyllis. He retired to Athens, and forgot the kindness and love of Phyllis, who hanged herself in despair. *Ovid.*

DĒMŌPŌLIS, a son of Themistocles.

DĒMOS, a place of Ithaca.

DĒMŌSTHĒNES, a celebrated Athenian, son of a rich blacksmith, called Demosthenes, and of Cleobule. He was but seven years old when his father died, and his guardians having embezzled the greatest part of his possessions, his education was totally neglected; and for whatever advances he

made in learning he was indebted to his own industry and application. He became the pupil of Isæus and Plato, and applied himself to study the orations of Isocrates. At the age of seventeen, he gave an early proof of his eloquence and abilities against his guardians, from whom he obtained the retribution of the greatest part of his estate. His rising talents were, however, impeded by weak lungs, and a difficulty of pronunciation, especially of the letter *ρ*, but these obstacles were soon conquered by unwearied application. To correct the stammering of his voice, he spoke with pebbles in his mouth; and removed the distortion of his features, which accompanied his utterance, by watching the motions of his countenance in a looking-glass. That his pronunciation might be loud, and full of emphasis, he frequently ran up the steepest and most uneven walks, where his voice acquired force and energy; and on the sea-shore, when the waves were uncommonly agitated, he declaimed aloud, to accustom himself to the noise and tumults of a public assembly. He also confined himself in a subterraneous cave, to devote himself more closely to studious pursuits; and to eradicate all curiosity of appearing in public, he shaved one half of his head. His abilities, as an orator, raised him to consequence at Athens, and he was soon placed at the head of the government. In this public capacity he roused his countrymen from their indolence, and animated them against the encroachments of Philip of Macedonia. In the battle of Cheronea, however, Demosthenes betrayed his pusillanimity, and saved himself by flight. After the death of Philip, he declared himself warmly against his son and successor, Alexander. Though he had boasted that all the gold of Macedonia could not tempt him, yet he suffered himself to be bribed by a small golden cup from Harpalus. This forced him to retire to Ægina, whence, when Antipater made war against Greece, he was recalled, and received with much splendor at Athens. His triumph and popularity were but of short duration. Antipater and Craterus were near Athens, and demanded all the orators to be given up. Demosthenes, with all his adherents, fled to the temple of Neptune, in Calauria; and when he saw that all hopes of safety were vanished, he took a dose of poison, which he always carried in a quill, and expired, in the 60th year of his age, B. C. 322. Demosthenes has been deservedly called the prince of orators; and Cicero, his successful rival among the Romans, calls him a perfect model, and such as he wished to be. In order not only to imitate, but to acquire the force and energy of the great historian Thucydides, he transcribed his history ten times. *Plut. &c.*—An Athenian general, sent to succeed Alcibiades in Sicily. He at-

tacked Syracuse with Nicias, but his efforts were ineffectual. After many calamities he fell into the enemy's hands, and stabbed himself. Some say that he was put to death by the Syracusans, B. C. 413. *Plut.*

DĒMŶLUS, a tyrant, who tortured the philosopher Zeno. *Plut.*

DENSELETÆ, a people of Thrace.

DEODATUS, a person of Athens, who opposed Cleon, when he moved some cruel resolutions against the captive Mitylenians.

DĒŌIS, a name given to Proserpine from her mother Ceres, who was called Deo. This name Ceres received, because, when she sought her daughter all over the world, all wished her success in her pursuits, with the word *ἐνός*, *invenies*; a *δῶν*, *invenio*. *Ovid.*

DERCĒTO and **DERCĒTIS**, a goddess of Syria, called Atregetis, whom some suppose to be the same as Astarte. She was represented as a beautiful woman above the waist, and the lower part terminated in a fish's tail. According to *Diodorus*, Venus, whom she had offended, made her passionately fond of a young priest, remarkable for his beauty. She had a daughter by him, and became so ashamed of her incontinence, that she removed her lover, exposed the fruit of her amour, and threw herself into a lake. Her body was transformed into a fish, and her child was preserved and called Semiramis. As she was chiefly worshipped in Syria, and represented like a fish, the Syrians anciently abstained from eating fish. *Ovid. Diod.*

DERCYLLĪDAS, a general of Sparta, celebrated for his military exploits. He took nine different cities in eight days, and freed Chersonesus from the inroads of the Thracians, by building a wall across the country. He lived B. C. 399. *Xenoph.*

DEUCĀLION, a son of Prometheus, who married Pyrrha, the daughter of Epimetheus. He reigned over part of Thessaly, and in his age, the whole earth was covered with a deluge. The impiety of mankind had irritated Jupiter, who resolved to destroy them, and immediately the earth exhibited a boundless scene of waters. Prometheus advised his son to make himself a ship, and by this means he saved himself and his wife Pyrrha. The vessel was tossed about during nine successive days, and at last stopped on the top of mount Parnassus, where Deucalion remained till the waters had subsided. *Pindar* and *Ovid* make no mention of a vessel built by the advice of Prometheus; but, according to their relation, Deucalion saved his life by taking refuge on the top of mount Parnassus, or, according

to *Hyginus*, of Ætna in Sicily. As soon as the waters had retired from the surface of the earth, Deucalion and his wife went to consult the oracle of Themis, and were directed to repair the loss of mankind, by throwing behind them the bones of their grandmother. This was no other than the stones of the earth; and, after some hesitation about the meaning of the oracle, they obeyed. The stones thrown by Deucalion became men, and those of Pyrrha women. According to *Xenophon*, there were no less than five deluges. The deluge of Deucalion, so much celebrated in ancient history, is supposed to have happened 1503 B. C. *Ovid. Hygin. &c. &c.*

DEUDORIX, a Cherusean, who was in the procession at the triumph of Germanicus.

DEXAMĒNE, one of the Ne-reides.

DEXIPPUS, a Lacedæmonian, who went to the assistance of the Agri-gentines.

DĪA, a daughter of Deion, mother of Pirithous by Ixion.—An island in the Ægean sea, 17 miles from Delos. It is the same as Naxos. *Ovid.*—A name common to many cities in Asia and Europe.

DĪEUS, of Megalopolis, who when his affairs fell into a desperate condition slew himself.

DĪĀGŌRAS, an Athenian philosopher. His father's name was Teleclytus. From the greatest superstition he became a most unconquerable atheist; because he saw a man, who laid a false claim to one of his poems, and who perjured himself, go unpunished. His great impiety and blasphemies provoked his countrymen; and the Areopagites promised one talent to him who brought his head before their tribunal, and two if they brought him alive. He lived about 416 years before Christ. *Cic. &c.*—An athlete of Rhodes, 460 years before the Christian æra. *Pindar* celebrated his merit in a beautiful ode still extant, which was written in golden letters in a temple of Minerva. He saw his three sons crowned on the same day at Olympia, and died through excess of joy. *Cic. Plut.*

DĪALIS, a priest of Jupiter at Rome, first instituted by Numa. He was never permitted to swear, even upon public trials. *Varro. Liv.*

DĪALLUS, an Athenian, who wrote the history of his own times.

DIAMASTIGŌSIS, a festival at Sparta, in honor of Diana Orthia, which received that name *απο μαστιγῶν*, from whipping, because boys were whipped before the altar of the goddess. These flagellations were so severe, that the blood gushed in profuse torrents,

and many expired under the lash of the whip, without uttering a groan, or betraying any marks of fear. Such a death was reckoned very honorable, and the corpse was buried with much solemnity, with a garland of flowers on its head. The origin of this festival is unknown. Some ascribe it to Lyeurgus; others maintain that it was a mitigation of an oracle, which ordered that human blood should be shed on Diana's altar.

DIANA, the goddess of hunting.

According to Cicero, there were three of this name: a daughter of Jupiter and Proserpine, who became mother of Cupid; a daughter of Jupiter and Latona; and a daughter of Upis and Glaucus. The second is the most celebrated, and to her all the ancients allude. She was born at the same birth as Apollo, in the island of Delos; and the pains which she saw her mother suffer during her labor gave her such an aversion to marriage, that she obtained permission of her father to live in perpetual celibacy, and to preside over the travails of women. To shun the society of men, she devoted herself to hunting, and was always accompanied by a number of chosen virgins, who, like herself, abjured the use of marriage. She is represented with a quiver, and attended with dogs, and sometimes drawn in a chariot by two white stags. She was called Lucina, Ilythia, or Juno Pronuba, when invoked by women in childbed, and Trivia when worshipped in the cross-ways, where her statues were generally erected. She was supposed to be the same as the moon, or Phœbe, and Proserpine, or Hecate, and from that circumstance she was called Triformis; and some of her statues represented her with three heads, that of a horse, a dog, and a boar. She was also called Agrotera, Orthia, Taurica, Delia, Cynthia, Aricia, &c. She was supposed to be the same as the Isis of the Egyptians, whose worship was introduced into Greece, with that of Osiris, under the name of Apollo. The most famous of her temples was that of Ephesus, which was one of the seven wonders of the world. [*Vid.* Ephesus.] Though she was the patroness of chastity, yet she forgot her dignity to enjoy the company of Endymion, and the very familiar favors which she granted to Pan and Orion are well known. [*Vid.* Endymion, Pan, Orion.] The Athenians generally offered her goats, and others a white kid, and sometimes a boar pig, or an ox. Among plants, the poppy and the ditamy were sacred to her. *Ovid. Cic. Homer. &c.*

DIANASA, the mother of Lyeurgus.

DIANIUM, a town and promontory of Spain, opposite to Ophiusa, in the Mediterranean, now Cape Martin, where Diana was worshipped.

DIASIA, festivals in honor of

Jupiter at Athens. They received their name *απο του Διός και της ατης*, from Jupiter and misfortune, because, by making applications to Jupiter, men obtained relief from their misfortunes, and were delivered from dangers. During the festivals, things of all kinds were exposed for sale.

DICEUS, a native of Athens, who is said to have been supernaturally apprised of the defeat of the Persians.

DICE, one of the Horæ, daughters of Jupiter.

DICEARCUS, a Messenian famous for his knowledge of philosophy, history, and mathematics. He was one of Aristotle's disciples. Nothing remains of his numerous compositions. He had composed an history of the Spartan republic, which was publicly read every year, by order of the magistrates, for the improvement and instruction of youth.

DICENEUS, an Egyptian philosopher in the age of Augustus, who travelled into Scythia, where he ingratiated himself with the king of the country, and by his instructions softened the wildness and rusticity of his manners. He also gained such an influence over the multitude, that they destroyed all the vines which grew in their country, to prevent the riot and dissipation which the wine occasioned among them.

DICTÆ and **DICTÆUS MONS**, a mountain of Crete. The island is often known by the name of *Dictæ arva*, *Virg.*—Jupiter was called Dictæus, because worshipped there.

DICTAMNUM and **DICTYNNA**, a town of Crete, where the herb called *dictamnus* chiefly grows. *Virg.*

DICTATOR, a magistrate at Rome, invested with regal authority. This officer was first chosen during the Roman wars against the Latins. The consuls being found unable to make levies from the plebeians, who had refused to enlist without a remission of their debts by the patricians, the senate found it expedient to elect a new magistrate, with unbounded authority. The dictator remained in office for six months, after which he was again elected, if the affairs of the state seemed to be desperate; but if tranquillity was re-established, he generally laid down his power before the time was expired. He knew no superior in the republic, and even the laws were subjected to him. He was called dictator, because *dictus*, named by the consul, or *quoniam dictis ejus parebat populus*, because the people implicitly obeyed his command. As his power was absolute, he could proclaim war, levy forces, conduct them against an enemy, and disband them at pleasure. He punished as he pleased; and from his decision there was no appeal, at least till later times. He was chosen

only when the state was in imminent danger from foreign enemies or inward seditions. This office, so dignified in the first ages of the republic, became odious by the perpetual usurpations of Sylla and J. Cæsar; and after the death of the latter, the Roman senate, on the motion of the consul Antony, passed a decree, which for ever after forbade a dictator to exist in Rome. The dictatorship was originally confined to the patricians, but the plebeians were afterwards admitted to share it. Titus Lartius Flavius was the first dictator, A.U.C. 253.

DICTIDIENSES, a people, inhabiting a certain part in mount Athos.

DICTYNNÄ, a nymph of Crete, and one of Diana's attendants, who first invented hunting nets. Some have supposed that Minos pursued her, and that to avoid his importunities, she threw herself into the sea, and was caught in fishermen's nets, *δικτυα*, whence her name. *Paus.*—A city of Crete.

DICTYS. The most remarkable of this name is a Cretan, who went with Idomeneus to the Trojan war. It is supposed that he wrote a history of it, and that at his death he ordered it to be laid in his tomb, where it remained till a violent earthquake in the reign of Nero opened the monument where he had been buried, and threw out his history, which was found by some shepherds, and afterwards carried to Rome. This mysterious tradition is deservedly deemed fabulous; and the history attributed to the follower of Idomeneus is supposed to have been composed in latter times.—Husband to Clymene, and made king of Seriphus by Perseus.

DIDAS, a Macedonian, whose intrigues were employed by Perseus to render Demetrius unpopular and suspected to his father Philip. He became afterwards one of Philip's favorite generals. *Liv.*

DIDIA LEX a law made to restrain the expences and to limit the number of guests at funerals and entertainments.

DIDIUS. The most celebrated of this name is Julianus, a rich Roman, who, after the murder of Pertinax, bought the empire which the pretorians had exposed to sale, A. D. 192. His great luxury and extravagance rendered him odious; and when he refused to pay the money which he had promised for the imperial purple, the soldiers revolted against him, and put him to death, after a short reign. Severus was made emperor after him.

DIDO, called also **ELISSA**, a daughter of Belus, king of Tyre, who married Sichæus, or Sicharbas, her uncle, who was priest of Hercules. Pygmalion, who succeeded to the throne of

Tyre after Belus, murdered Sichæus, to get possession of the immense riches which he had; and Dido, disconsolate for the loss of her husband, set sail in quest of a settlement, with a number of Tyrians, to whom the cruelty of the tyrant became odious. During her voyage, she visited the coast of Cyprus. Afterwards a storm drove her fleet on the African coast, and she bought of the inhabitants as much land as could be covered by a bull's hide, cut into thongs. Upon this piece of land she built a citadel, called Byrsa [*vid.* Byrsa], and the increase of population, and the rising commerce among her subjects, soon obliged her to enlarge her city, and the boundaries of her dominions. Her beauty, as well as the fame of her enterprise, gained her many admirers; and her subjects wished to compel her to marry Iarbas, king of Mauritania, who threatened them with a dreadful war. Dido begged three months to give her decisive answer; and during that time, she erected a funeral pile, as if wishing, by a solemn sacrifice, to appease the manes of Sichæus, to whom she had promised eternal fidelity. When all was prepared, she stabbed herself on the pile in presence of her people, and by this uncommon action obtained the name of Dido, *valiant woman*, instead of Elissa. According to Virgil and Ovid, the death of Dido was caused by the sudden departure of Æneas, of whom she was deeply enamoured, and whom she could not obtain as a husband. This poetical fiction represents Æneas as living in the age of Dido, and introduces an anachronism of near 300 years. Dido left Phœnicia 247 years after the Trojan war, or the age of Æneas, that is, about 953 years B. C. This chronological error proceeds not from the ignorance of the poets, but it is supported by the authority of *Horace*,

"Aut famam sequere, aut sibi convenientia fingere."

While Virgil describes, in a beautiful episode, the desperate love of Dido, and the submission of Æneas to the will of the gods; he at the same time explains the hatred which existed between the republics of Rome and Carthage. Dido, after her death, was honored as a deity by her subjects. *Virg. Justin. Ovid. &c.*

DIDŸMÄON, an artist, much celebrated for his skill in making suits of armour.

DIDŸME, one of the Lipari islands;—one of the Cyclades.

DIDŸMUM, a mountain in Asia Minor.

DIENĒCES, a Spartan, who, upon hearing, before the battle of Thermopylæ, that the Persians were so numerous that their arrows would darken the light of the sun, observed, that it would be a great convenience, for

they then should fight in the shade. *Herodot.*

DIESPĪTER, a surname given to Jupiter, as the father of light.

DIGENTIA, a small river which watered Horace's farm, in the country of the Sabines.

DII, the divinities of the ancient inhabitants of the earth, were very numerous. Every object which caused terror, inspired gratitude, or bestowed affluence, received the tribute of veneration. Mythologists have divided these Dii into different classes, according to their will or pleasure. The Romans, generally speaking, reckoned two classes of the gods, the *dii majorum gentium*, or *dii consulentes*, and the *dii minorum gentium*. The former were twelve in number, six males and six females; their names are Juno, Vesta, Minerva, Ceres, Diana, Venus, Mars, Mercurius, Jupiter, Neptunus, Vulcan, Apollo. [*Vid. Consentes.*] In the class of the latter were ranked all the gods who were worshipped in different parts of the earth. Besides these, there were some called *dii selecti*, sometimes classed with the twelve greater gods. There were also some called *demi-gods*, that is, who deserved immortality by the greatness of their exploits, and for their uncommon services to mankind. Besides these, all the passions, and the moral virtues, were reckoned as powerful deities, and temples were raised to a goddess of concord, peace, &c. According to Hesiod, there were no less than 30 000 gods that inhabited the earth, and were guardians of men, all subservient to the power of Jupiter; and in succeeding ages we find temples erected, and sacrifices offered to unknown gods. In process of time, not only good and virtuous men, who had been the patrons of learning and the supporters of liberty, but also thieves and pirates, were admitted among the gods; and the Roman senate courteously granted immortality to the most cruel and abandoned of their emperors.

DINARCHUS, an orator, pupil to Theophrastus, who acquired a fortune by his compositions, and yet submitted to be bribed by the enemies of his countrymen.

DINASSUS, an island near Rhodes.

DINDŸMENE, a surname of Cybele. [*Vid. Dindymus.*]

DINDŸMUS or **A (orum)**, a mountain of Phrygia, near a town of the same name in the neighbourhood of Cyzicus. It was from this place that Cybele was called *Dindymene*, as her worship was established there by Jason. *Strab. Ovid. Virg. &c.*

DINÖCHÄRES, an architect, who finished the temple of Diana at Ephe-

sus, after it had been burnt by Eros-tratus.

DINÖCRÄTES, an architect of Macedonia, who proposed to Alexander to cut mount Athos in the form of a statue, holding a city in one hand, and in the other a basin, into which all the waters of the mountain should empty themselves. This project Alexander rejected as chimerical, but he employed the talents of the artist in building and beautifying Alexandria. He began to build a temple in honor of Arsinoe, by order of Ptolemy Philadelphus, in which he intended to suspend a statue of the queen, by means of loadstones. His death, and that of his royal patron, prevented the execution of a work which would have been the admiration of every age. *Plin. &c.*—A Messenian, who defeated Philopœmen, and put him to death, B. C. 183. *Plut.*

DINOLÖCHUS, a poet of Syracuse who wrote 14 comedies. *Ælian.*

DINÖMÈNES, one of the numerous tyrants of Syracuse.

DINON, the father of Clitarchus, who wrote a history of Persia in Alexander's age. He is esteemed a very authentic historian, by C. *Nep.*

DINOSTHÈNES, a sculptor, who made a statue of himself in the character of a victor at the Olympian games.

DINOSTRÄTUS, a celebrated geometer, in the age of Plato.

DIÖCLEA, festivals in the spring at Megara, in honor of Diocles, who died in the defence of a certain youth, to whom he was tenderly attached. There was a contention on his tomb, and the youth who gave the sweetest kiss, was publicly rewarded with a garland. *Theocritus* has described them in his 12th *Idyll*.—A town on the coast of Dalmatia, celebrated as the birthplace of the emperor Diocletian. *Plin.*

DIOCLETIANOPÖLIS, a town of Thessaly, called so in honor of Diocletian.

DIOCLETIÄNUS, (Caius Valerius Jovius) a celebrated Roman emperor, born of an obscure family in Dalmatia. He was first a common soldier, and by merit he rose to the office of a general, and at the death of Numerian, he was invested with imperial power. In his high station he rewarded the virtue of Maximian, by making him his colleague on the throne. He created two subordinate emperors, Constantius and Galerius, whom he called Cæsars. Diocletian has been celebrated for his military virtues; and though naturally unpolished by education, yet he was the friend and patron of learning and genius. He was resolute, active, and well acquainted with the arts which will endear

a sovereign to his people, and make him respectable even in the eyes of his enemies. His cruelty, however, against the followers of Christianity, has been deservedly branded with the appellation of unbounded tyranny. After he had reigned 21 years in the greatest prosperity, he publicly abdicated the crown at Nicomedia, on the first of May, A.D. 304, and retired to a private station at Salona. Maximian, his colleague, followed his example; but not from choice. He lived nine years after his abdication, in the greatest security and enjoyment, at Salona, and died in the 68th year of his age.

DIODŌRUS, an historian, surnamed *Siculus*, because he was born at Argyra, in Sicily. He wrote a history of Egypt, Persia, Syria, Media, Greece, Rome, and Carthage, which was divided into 40 books, of which only 15 are extant, with some few fragments. This valuable composition was the work of an accurate inquirer, and it is said that he visited all the places of which he has made mention in his history. It was the labor of 80 years. He often wanders far from the truth. His style is neither elegant, nor too labored; but it contains great simplicity and unaffected correctness. This historian flourished about 44 years B. C.—A stoic philosopher, preceptor to Cicero. He lived and died in the house of his pupil, whom he instructed in the various branches of Greek literature. *Cic.*

DIŌGĒNES, a celebrated Cynic philosopher of Sinope, banished from his country for coining false money. From Sinope he retired to Athens, where he became the disciple of Antisthenes, the head of the Cynics. Antisthenes at first refused to admit him into his house, and even struck him with a stick. Diogenes calmly said, Strike me, Antisthenes, but never shall you find a stick sufficiently hard to remove me from your presence, whilst there is any thing to be gained from your conversation and acquaintance. Such firmness recommended him to Antisthenes, and he became his most devoted pupil. He dressed himself in the Cynical garment, and walked about the streets with a tub on his head, which served him as a house and a place of repose. Such singularity, joined to the greatest contempt for riches, soon gained him reputation, and Alexander the Great condescended to visit the philosopher in his tub. He asked Diogenes if there was any thing in which he could gratify or oblige him. "*Get out of my sunshine*," was the only answer from the philosopher. Such an independence of mind so pleased the monarch, that he turned to his courtiers, and said, *Were I not Alexander, I would wish to be Diogenes*. He was once sold as a slave, but his magnanimity so pleased his master, that he made him the preceptor of his children, and the guardian

of his estates. After a life spent in the greatest misery and indigence, he died B. C. 324, in the 96th year of his age. The inhabitants of Sinope raised statues to his memory, and the marble figure of a dog was placed on a high column erected on his tomb. *Dioid. Plut.*—Laertius, an Epicurean philosopher, born in Cilicia. He wrote the lives of the philosophers in ten books, still extant. This work contains an accurate account of the ancient philosophers, and is replete with all their anecdotes and particular opinions. Diogenes died A.D. 222.—There were also two other philosophers of this name, one of Babylon, the disciple of Chrysippus, the other a native of Apollonia.

DIŌGĒNIA, daughter of the river Cephisus, and married to Erectheus.

DIŌGNETUS, a philosopher, who instructed Marcus Aurelius in philosophy. There is extant, among the works of St. Justin, a letter to Diognetus, supposed to be this person, on the false gods worshipped in those times. This letter is considered by historians as one of the most valuable remains of ecclesiastical antiquity, containing an interesting account of the life and manner of the primitive Christians.

DIŌMĒDA, a daughter of Phorbas, whom Achilles brought from Lemnos to be his mistress after the loss of Briseis. *Homer.*

DIŌMĒDES, son of Tydeus and Deiphyle, was king of Ætolia, and one of the bravest of the Grecian chiefs in the Trojan war. He engaged Hector and Æneas, and wounded Mars and Venus in battle. He went with Ulysses to steal the Palladium from the temple of Minerva, in Troy, and assisted in murdering Rhesus, king of Thrace, and carrying away his horses. During his long absence, his wife Ægiale forgot her marriage vows, and prostituted herself to Cometes, one of her servants. This infidelity was highly displeasing to Diomedes: he resolved to abandon his native country, which was the seat of his disgrace. He came to that part of Italy, which has been called Magna Græcia, where he built a city, which he called Argyrippa, and married the daughter of Daunus, the king of the country. He died there in extreme old age, or, according to a certain tradition, he perished by the hand of his father-in-law. His death was greatly lamented by his companions, who, in the excess of their grief, were changed into birds resembling swans. Altars were raised to Diomedes, as to a god, one of which Strabo mentions at Timavus. *Virg. Ovid. &c.*—A king of Thrace, son of Mars and Cyrene, who fed his horses with human flesh. It was one of the labors of Hercules to destroy him; and accordingly the hero, attended with some of his friends, attacked Diomedes, and gave

him to be devoured by his own horses, which he had fed so barbarously. *Diod.*

DIOMEDON, a general whom the Athenians put to death for neglecting his duty at Arginus.

DION, a Syracusan, son of Hipparinus, famous for his power and abilities. He was related to Dionysius, and often advised him, together with the philosopher Plato, to lay aside the supreme power. His great popularity rendered him odious in the eyes of the tyrant, who banished him to Greece: there he collected a numerous force, and resolved to free his country from tyranny. This he easily effected, on account of his great popularity: he entered the port of Syracuse with only two ships, and in three days reduced an empire which had already subsisted for 50 years, and which was guarded by 500 ships of war, and 100,000 foot, and 10,000 horse. The tyrant fled to Corinth, and Dion kept the power in his own hands, fearful of the aspiring ambition of some of the friends of Dionysius. He was shamefully murdered by one of his familiar friends, called Callicrates, or Callipus, 354 years before the Christian era, in the 55th year of his age, and four years after his return from Peloponnesus. His death was universally lamented by the Syracusans, and a monument raised to his memory. *Diod. &c.*—Cassius, a native of Nicæa, in Bithynia, who was raised to the greatest offices of state in the Roman empire, by Pertinax, and his three successors. He was 10 years in collecting materials for a history of Rome, which he made public in 80 books, after a laborious employment of 12 years in composing it. The 34 first books are totally lost, the 20 following are mutilated, and fragments are all we possess of the last 20. Dion flourished about the 230th year of the Christian era.—A famous Christian writer, surnamed *Chrysostom*, &c.

DIONÆA, a surname of Venus, supposed to be the daughter of Jupiter and Dione.

DIÖNE, a nymph, daughter of Nereus and Doris. She was mother of Venus, by Jupiter, according to Homer and others. Hesiod, however, gives Venus a different origin. [*Vid. Venus.*]

DIONÛSIA, from *Διονυσος*, festivals in honor of Bacchus, among the Greeks. Their form and solemnity were first introduced into Greece from Egypt by a certain Melampus, and if we admit that Bacchus is the same as the Egyptian Isis, the Dionysia of the Greeks are the same as the festivals celebrated by the Egyptians in honor of Isis. At Athens those of both sexes joined in the solemnity. The worshippers ran about the hills and country, nodding their heads, dancing in ridiculous postures, and filling the air with hideous shrieks and shouts, and crying aloud, *Evoe*

Bacche! Io! Io! Evoe! Iacche! Io Bacche! Evohe! The festivals in honor of Bacchus were almost innumerable in Greece; they were celebrated with the greatest licentiousness, and when introduced into Rome, the debaucheries and impurities practised by their votaries were so great, that the interference of the senate was necessary for their suppression, under the consulship of S. Posthumius Albinus and Q. Mar. Philippus. They, however, were reinstituted at Rome in length of time, but not with such licentiousness as before.

DIONYSIADES, festivals held in honor of Bacchus. *Paus.*

DIONYSIDES, a writer of tragedies, at Tarsus.

DIONYSY, a temple dedicated to Bacchus in Attica.

DIONÛSIUS 1st, or the elder, was son of Hermocrates. He signalized himself in the wars which the Syracusans carried on against the Carthaginians, and, taking advantage of the power lodged in his hands, he made himself absolute at Syracuse. To strengthen himself in his usurpation, and acquire popularity, he increased the pay of his soldiers, and recalled those that had been banished. He vowed eternal enmity against Carthage, and experienced various success in his wars against that republic: he was highly ambitious of being thought a poet, and he set higher value on a prize adjudged to a composition of his at Athens, than all the victories he had obtained. His tyranny and cruelty at home rendered him odious in the eyes of his subjects, and he became so suspicious, that he never admitted his wife or children to his private apartments without a previous examination of their garments: he never trusted his head to a barber, but always burnt his beard. He made a subterranean cave in a rock, said to be still extant, in the form of a human ear, in order to hear whatever was said by those whom his suspicions and cruelty had confined in the apartments above, and then put the artists to death, lest they should disclose the purpose for which it was constructed. His impiety and sacrilege were as conspicuous as his suspicious credulity. He died, as some say, of an indigestion, in the 63d year of his age, B. C. 368, after a reign of 28 years. Others are of opinion that he died a violent death. The invention of the catapulta is attributed to him. *Diod. Justin. &c.*—The second of that name, surnamed the younger, was son of Dionysius the 1st, by Doris: he succeeded his father as tyrant of Sicily, and, by the advice of Dion, his brother-in-law, he invited the philosopher Plato to his court, under whom he studied for a while. The philosopher advised him to lay aside the supreme power, and in his admonitions he was warmly seconded

by Dion, who afterwards expelled the tyrant, from Syracuse, B. C. 357. [*Vid.* Dion.] Dionysius retired to Locri, and recovered Syracuse ten years after his expulsion. His triumph was short: the Corinthians, under the conduct of Timoleon, obliged him to retire from the city: he fled to Corinth, where, to support himself, he kept a school, as Cicero observes, that he might still continue to be tyrant; and, as he could not command over men, he might still exercise his power over boys. It is said that he died from an excess of joy when he heard that a tragedy of his own composition had been rewarded with a poetical prize. Dionysius was as cruel as his father, but he did not, like him, possess the art of retaining his power. *Justin. Diod. &c.*—An historian of *Halicarnassus*, who came to reside at Rome, that he might carefully study all the Greek and Latin writers, whose compositions treated of the Roman history. He made acquaintance with all the learned of the age, and derived much information from their conversation. After an unremitted application, he gave to the world his *Roman Antiquities*, in 20 books, of which only the 11 first are now extant. His composition has been greatly valued for the easiness of his style, the fidelity of his chronology, and the judiciousness of his remarks and criticisms. To the character of the elegant historian Dionysius also added that of the eloquent orator, the critic, and the politician, as may be seen in his treatises. He lived during the Augustan age, and came to Rome about 30 years before the Christian era.—A tyrant of Heraclea, in Pontus, in the age of Alexander the Great. Ancient writers make mention of others of this name, in whose lives there is nothing very remarkable.

DIOPHĀNES, the man by whose influence Peloponnesus was added to the Achæan league.

DIOPHANTUS. The most celebrated of this name is a native of Alexandria, in the fourth century. He wrote 13 books of arithmetical questions, of which six are still extant.—An orator of Mitylene, who was preceptor to Tiberius Gracchus.—General of the Greek mercenaries in the service of Nectanebus, king of Egypt.

DIOPĒNUS, a celebrated sculptor, of a noble family at Altea.

DIOPŌLIS, a town in Paphlagonia.

DIŌRES, a friend of Æneas, killed by Turnus: he had engaged in the games exhibited by Æneas on his father's tomb in Sicily. *Virg.*

DIOSCORIDES. The most remarkable of this name is a native of Cilicia, who was physician to Antony and Cleopatra, or lived, as some suppose, in the age of Nero. He was originally a

soldier, but afterwards he applied himself to study, and wrote a book upon medicinal herbs.

DIOSCORIDIS INSULA, an island situated at the south of the entrance of the Arabic Gulf. It is now called *Socotara*.

DIOSCŪRI, or sons of Jupiter, a name given to Castor and Pollux. There were festivals in their honor, called *Dioscuria*, celebrated by the people of Coreyra, and chiefly by the Lacedæmonians. They were observed with much jovial festivity.

DIOSPŌLIS, or **THEBÆ**, a famous city of Egypt, formerly called *Hecatompylos*. [*Vid.* Thebæ.]

DIPÆÆ, a place of Peloponnesus, where a battle was fought between the Arcadians and Spartans. *Herodot.*

DIPHĪLUS, an architect, so slow in finishing his works, that *Diphilodior* became a proverb. *Cic.*

DIRÆ, the daughters of Acheron and Nox, who persecuted the souls of the guilty. They are the same as the Furies, and some suppose that they are called Furies in hell, Harpies on earth, and *Diræ* in heaven. They were represented as standing near the throne of Jupiter, in an attitude which expressed their eagerness to receive his orders, and the power of tormenting the guilty on earth with the most excruciating punishments. *Virg.*

DIRCE, a woman whom Lycus, king of Thebes, married after he had divorced Antiope. In consequence of her cruelties to Antiope, she was tied, by Amphiön and Zethus, the sons of Antiope, to the tail of a wild bull, and dragged over the rocks, &c. The gods, pitying her fate, changed her into a fountain in the neighbourhood of Thebes. [*Vid.* Amphiön, Antiope.] According to some accounts, Antiope was mother of Amphiön and Zethus, before she was confined and exposed to the tyranny of Dirce. *Propert. Luc. Ovid.*—A fountain of Bœotia, sacred to the Muses, whence Pindar, the Theban poet, is called *Dirceus Cygnus*. *Horat.*

DIS, a god of the Gauls, the same as Pluto, the god of hell. The inhabitants of Gaul supposed themselves descended from that deity. *Cæs.*

DISCORDIA, a malevolent deity, daughter of Nox, and sister to Nemesis, the Parca, and Death. She was driven from heaven by Jupiter, because she was the cause of continual quarrels. When the nuptials of Peleus and Thetis were celebrated, this goddess was not invited, and the neglect so irritated her that she threw an apple into the midst of the gods, with the inscription of *detur pulchriori*. This apple was the cause of the ruin of Troy, and of infinite

misfortunes to the Greeks. [*Vid.* Paris.] She is represented with a pale and ghastly look, and her garment torn. Her head is generally entwined with serpents, and she is attended by Bellona. She is supposed to be the cause of all the dissensions which arise upon earth, public as well as private. *Virg. Hesiod.*

DITHYRAMBUS, a surname of Bacchus, whence the hymns sung in his honor were called Dithyrambics. He obtained this name either because he was twice born, or because Ceres collected and restored life to his limbs, that had been cut to pieces in the wars of the giants, or because the cave where he was brought up had two entrances. *Horat. &c.*

DIVI, a name chiefly appropriated to those who were made gods after death, such as heroes and warriors, or the Lares and Penates, and other domestic gods.

DŌCĪMUS, a man of Tarentum, deprived of his military dignity by Philip, son of Amyntas, for indulging himself with hot baths. *Polyæn.*

DŌDŌNA, a town of Thesprotia in Epirus, or according to others in Thessaly. There was in its neighbourhood a celebrated oracle of Jupiter. The town and temple of the god were first built by Deucalion, after the universal deluge. It was supposed to be the most ancient oracle of all Greece, and, according to the traditions of the Egyptians, mentioned by *Herodotus*, it was founded by a dove, which, together with another, took flight from Thebes, in Egypt, and alighted, one at the temple of Ammon, and the other at Dodona, where, with a human voice, it informed the natives that the surrounding ground should in future be endued with a prophetic spirit. Oracles were therefore in consequence frequently delivered by the sacred oaks, and the doves which inhabited the place. This fabulous tradition of the oracular power of the doves is explained by *Herodotus*, who observes that some Phœnicians carried away two priestesses from Egypt, one of which went to fix her residence at Dodona, where the oracle was established. It may further be observed that the fable might have been founded on the double meaning of the word *πελειαι*, which signifies *doves* in most parts of Greece, while in the dialect of the Epirots, it implies *old women*. The oracles of Dodona were generally delivered by women. [*Vid.* *Lodoniades.*] *Plin. Herodot. &c.*

DODŌNÆUS, a surname of Jupiter, from Dodona.

DŌDŌNE, a daughter of Jupiter, and Europa.—A fountain in the forest of Dodona. [*Vid.* *Dodona.*]

DŌDŌNIDES, the priestesses

who gave oracles in the temple of Jupiter in Dodona. According to some traditions the temple was originally inhabited by seven daughters of Atlas, who nursed Bacchus. Their names were Ambrosia, Eudora, Pasithoe, Pytho, Plexaure, Coronis, Tythe or Tyche. In the latter ages the oracles were always delivered by three old women.

DOII, a people in Arabia Felix.

DOLABELLA, P. CORN. a Roman, who married the daughter of Cicero. During the civil wars he warmly espoused the interest of J. Cæsar, at the famous battles of Pharsalia, &c. He was made consul by his patron, though M. Antony, his colleague, opposed it. After the death of J. Cæsar, he received the government of Syria, as his province, but was opposed by Cassius, who besieged him in Laodicea, where, when he saw that all was lost, he killed himself, in the 27th year of his age. The family of the Dolabellæ at different times distinguished themselves at Rome, and one of them, L. Corn. conquered Lusitania, B. C. 99.

DOLICHE, an island in the Ægean sea.—A town of Macedonia.—A town in Syria.

DOLOMENA, a province in Assyria.

DŌLON, a Trojan, famous for his swiftness. Being sent by Hector to spy the Grecian camp by night, he was seized by Diomedes and Ulysses, to whom he revealed the situation and schemes of his countrymen, with the hopes of escaping with his life. He was put to death by Diomedes as a traitor. *Homer. Virg.*

DŌLŌPES, a people of Thessaly, near mount Pindus. Peleus reigned there, and sent them to the Trojan war under Phoenix.

DŌLŌPIA, the country of the Dolopes, near Pindus, through which the Achelous flowed.

DŌLOPS, a Trojan, killed by Menelaus. *Homer.*

DOMIDUCUS, a god who presided over marriage. Juno also was called *Domiduca*, from the power she was supposed to have in marriages.

DOMĪNICA, wife to the emperor Valens, and daughter of Petronius.

DOMĪTIA LEX, a law by which the right of electing priests was transferred to the people from the college.

DOMĪTIA LONGINA, a Roman lady who boasted of her debaucheries. She was the wife of the emperor Domitian.

DOMĪTIĀNUS, Titus Flavius, son of Vespasian and Flavia Domitilla, made himself emperor of Rome at the death of his brother Titus, whom, ac-

ording to some accounts, he destroyed by poison. The beginning of his reign promised tranquillity to his people, but their expectations were soon frustrated. Domitian became cruel, and gave way to incestuous and unnatural indulgences. He commanded himself to be called God and Lord in all the papers which were presented to him. He passed the greatest part of the day in catching flies and killing them with a bodkin. In the latter part of his reign Domitian became suspicious, and his anxieties were increased by the predictions of astrologers, but still more poignantly by the stings of remorse. He was so distrustful, even when alone, that round the terrace, where he usually walked, he built a wall with shining stones, that from them he might perceive, as in a looking-glass, whether any body followed him. All these precautions were unavailing; he perished by the hand of an assassin the 18th of September, A. D. 96, in the 45th year of his age, and the 15th year of his reign. He was the last of the twelve Cæsars. After his death he was publicly deprived by the senate of all the honors which had been profusely heaped upon him, and even his body was left in the open air without the honors of a funeral. This disgrace might perhaps have proceeded from his having once assembled that august body to know in what vessel a turbot might be most conveniently dressed. *Suet. in vit.*

DOMITIUS. A name common to many eminent Romans, the most conspicuous of whom are the following: Domitianus, a general of Diocletian in Egypt. He assumed the imperial purple at Alexandria, A. D. 288, and supported the dignity of emperor about two years. He died a violent death.—*Lucius.* [Vid. *Ænobarbus.*—*Cn. Ænobarbus*, a Roman consul who conquered Bituitus the Gaul, and left 20,000 of the enemy on the field of battle, and took 3000 prisoners.—The father of Nero, famous for his cruelties and debaucheries. *Suet.*—*Afer*, an orator, who was preceptor to Quintilian. He disgraced his talents by his adulation, and by practising the arts of an informer under Tiberius and his successors. He was made consul by Nero, and died A. D. 59.—A Latin poet, called also Marsus, in the age of Horace. He wrote epigrams, and also a poem called *Amazonis*, or the wars of Hercules against the Amazons. Only three of his verses remain. *Ovid. Metam.*

DONÛSA, an island in the Ægean sea, where green marble is found. *Virg.*

DORACTE, a small island in the Persian Gulph.

DORICUS, an epithet applied not only to Doris, but to all the Greeks in general. *Virg.*

DORIEUS, son of Diagoras of Rhodes.—A person, who headed a colony into Sicily.

DORILAS, a prince of Libya, slain in the court of Cepheus.

DORILAUS, one of Mithridates' generals.

DORION, a town of Peloponnesus, where Thamyras, the musician, challenged the Muses to a trial of skill. *Lucan.*

DŌRIS, a country of Greece, between Phocis, Thessaly, and Acarnania. It received its name from Dorus, the son of Deucalion, who made a settlement there. It was called Tetrapolis, from the four cities of Pindus or Dryopis, Erineum, Cytinium, Borium, which it contained. To these four some add Lilæum and Carphia, and therefore call it Hexapolis. The name of Doris has been common to many parts of Greece. The Dorians sent many colonies into different places, which bore the same name as their native country. The most famous of these is Doris in Asia Minor, of which Halicarnassus was once the capital. *Strab. Herodot. &c.*—A goddess of the sea, daughter of Oceanus and Tethys. She married her brother Nereus, by whom she had fifty daughters, called Nereides. Her name is often used to express the sea itself. *Propert. Virg.*

DORISCUS, a place of Thrace, near the sea, where Xerxes numbered his forces. *Herodot.*

DORIUM, one of the daughters of Danaus.

DORSENNUS, a comic poet of great merit in the Augustan age.

DORSO, C. Fabius, a Roman, who, when Rome was in the possession of the Gauls, issued from the capitol, which was then besieged, to offer a sacrifice, which was to be offered on mount Quirinalis. He dressed himself in sacerdotal robes, and carrying on his shoulders the statues of his country gods, passed through the guards of the enemy, without betraying the least signs of fear. When he had finished his sacrifice he returned to the capitol, unmolested by the enemy, who were astonished at his boldness, and did not obstruct his passage, nor molest his sacrifice. *Liv.*

DŌRUS, a son of Helen, or according to others, of Deucalion, who left Phthiotis, where his father reigned, and went to make a settlement with some of his companions near mount Ossa. The country was called Doris, and the inhabitants Dorians. *Herodot.*—A city of Phœnicia, whose inhabitants are called Dorienses.

DŌRÛCLUS, an illegitimate son

of Priam, killed by Ajax in the Trojan war.

DORŶLAS, one of the centaurs, killed by Theseus. *Ovid*.

DORŶLÆUM, a Phrygian city, now called Eski Shehr.

DOSCI, a people inhabiting near the Euxine sea.

DOTO, one of the Nereides. *Virg.*

DRACĀNUS, a mountain where Jupiter took Bacchus from his thigh. *Theocrit.*

DRACO, a celebrated lawgiver of Athens. When he exercised the office of archon, he made a code of laws, B. C. 623, for the use of the citizens, which, on account of their severity, were said to be written in letters of blood. He punished all crimes with death, alleging that as the smallest crime deserved it, he could not find a more severe punishment for the most atrocious. These laws were at first enforced, but they were often neglected on account of their extreme severity, and Solon totally abolished them, except that one which punished a murderer with death. Notwithstanding the severity of his laws, he was very popular, which at last proved fatal to him. The Athenians, agreeably to a custom among them, out of great respect, heaped clothes on him at the theatre to such a degree that they smothered him. *Plin.*

DRANCES, a friend of Latinus, remarkable for his weakness and eloquence. He showed himself an obstinate opponent to the violent measures which Turnus pursued against the Trojans, &c. Some have imagined that the poet wished to delineate the character and the eloquence of Cicero under this name. *Virg.*

DRAVUS, a river of Noricum, which falls into the Danube at Mursa.

DRĒPĀNA and **DRĒPĀNUM**, a town of Sicily near mount Eryx, in the form of a scythe, whence its name, (*δρεπανον*, *falx*.) Anchises died there, in his voyage to Italy with his son. Æneas. The Romans under C₁. Pulcher were defeated near the coast B. C. 249 by the Carthaginian general Adherbal. *Virg. Ovid.*

DRILLO, a river of Macedon, falling into the Adriatic.

DRIMĀCHUS, a famous robber of Chios. When a price was set upon his head, he ordered a young man to cut it off and go and receive the money. Such an uncommon instance of generosity so pleased the Chians, that they raised a temple to his memory, and honored him as a god. *Athen.*

DRIŌPIDES, an ambassador dispatched to Darius, on the occasion

of the peace with Alexander having been violated.

DROMÆUS, a Cretan name for Apollo.

DROPICI, a people of Persia.

DRUENTIUS and **DRUENTIA**, now *Durance*, a rapid river of Gaul, which falls into the Rhone, between Arles and Avignon. *Sil. Ital.*

DRUIDÆ, so called from *δρυς*, an oak, because the woods were the place of their residence. The ministers of religion amongst the ancient Gauls and Britons. They were divided into different classes, called the Bardi, Eubages, the Vates, the Semnothei, the Sarronides, and the Samothei. They were held in the greatest veneration by the people. Their life was austere and reclusive, their dress was peculiar to themselves, and they generally appeared with a tunic which reached a little below the knee. They could declare war and make peace at their option. Their power was extended not only over private families, but they could depose magistrates and even kings, if their actions in any manner deviated from the laws of the state. They were entrusted with the education of youth, religious ceremonies, &c. They taught the doctrine of the metempsychosis, and believed the immortality of the soul, and in their sacrifices they often immolated human victims to their gods. The power and privileges which they enjoyed were beheld with admiration by their countrymen, and as their office was open to every rank and every station, there were many who daily proposed themselves as candidates to enter upon this important function. *Cæs. B. G. &c.*

DRUNA, the Drome, a river of Gaul, falling into the Rhone.

DRUSILLA LIVIA, a daughter of Germanicus and Agrippina, famous for her debaucheries and licentiousness. She committed incest with her brother Caligula, who, in a dangerous illness, made her heiress of all his possessions: and commanded that she should succeed him in the Roman empire. She died A. D. 38, in the 23d year of her age, and was deified by her brother Caligula.—A daughter of Agrippa, king of Judea, &c.

DRŪSO, an unskilful historian and mean usurer, who obliged his debtors, when they could not pay him, to hear him read his compositions, to draw from them praises and flattery. *Horat.*

DRŪSUS, a name common to many eminent Romans, the most remarkable of whom are the following. A son of Tiberius and Vipsania, who made himself famous by his intrepidity and courage in the provinces of Illyricum and Pannonia. He was raised to

the greatest honors of the state by his father, but a blow which he gave to Sejanus, an audacious libertine, proved his ruin. Sejanus corrupted Livia, the wife of Drusus, and, in conjunction with her, he caused him to be poisoned by an eunuch, A. D. 23.—A son of Germanicus and Agrippina, who enjoyed offices of the greatest trust under Tiberius. His enemy, Sejanus, however, effected his ruin, by his insinuations; Drusus was confined by Tiberius, and deprived of all aliment. He was found dead nine days after his confinement, A. D. 33.—Livius, father of Julia Augusta, was intimate with Brutus, and killed himself with him after the battle of Philippi. *Paterc.*—Nero Claudius, a son of Tiberius Nero and Livia, adopted by Augustus. He was brother to Tiberius, who was afterwards made emperor. He greatly signalized himself in his wars in Germany and Gaul against the Rhæti and Vindelici, and was honored with a triumph. He died of a fall from his horse in the 30th year of his age, B. C. 9. He left three children, Germanicus, Livia, and Claudius, by his wife Antonia. *Dion.*—The plebeian family of the Drusi produced eight consuls, two censors, and one dictator. The surname of Drusus was given to the family of the Livii, as some suppose, because one of them killed a Gaulish leader of the name of Drusus.

DRYADES, nymphs that presided over the woods. Oblations of milk, oil, and honey, were offered to them, and sometimes the votaries sacrificed a goat. *Virg.*

DRYANTIADES, a patronymic of Lyeurgus, king of Thrace, who cut his legs, as he was endeavouring to cut the vines, that no more libations might be offered to Bacchus.

DRYAS. There were many of this name mentioned by ancient writers, the most conspicuous of whom is a son of Hippolochus, who was father to Lyeurgus. He went with Eteocles to the Theban war, where he perished. *Stat.*—A son of Mars, who went to the chase of the Calydonian boar. *Apollod.*—A Centaur at the nuptials of Pirithous, who killed Rhetus. *Ovid.*

DRYMO, a sea-nymph, one of the attendants of Cyrene. *Virg.*

DRYŌPE, a woman of Lemnos, whose shape Venus assumed, to persuade all the females of the island to murder the men. *Flacc.*—A virgin of Œchalia, whom Andræmon married after she had been ravished by Apollo. She was changed into a lotus. *Ovid. Met.*—A nymph, mother of Tarquitus by Faunus. *Virg.*

DRYŌPES, a people of Greece, near mount Œta. They afterwards passed into the Peloponnesus, where they inhabited the towns of Asine and

Hermione, in Argolis. When they were driven from Asine, by the people of Argos, they settled among the Messenians, and called a town by the name of their ancient habitation Asine. Some of their descendants went to make a settlement in Asia Minor together with the Ionians. *Herodot. &c.*

DRYŌPIS and **DRYŌPIDA**, a small country at the foot of mount Œta in Thessaly. Its true situation is not well ascertained.

DRYOPS, a son of Priam, killed by Achilles. *Homer.*—A friend of Æneas killed by Clausus in Italy.

DRYPÉTIS, the younger daughter of Darius, given in marriage to Hephestion by Alexander. *Diod.*

DUBRIS, a town in Britain, now Dover.

DUILLIA LEX, a law, making it capital to create new magistrates without an adequate cause.

C. DUILLIUS NEPOS, a Roman consul, the first who obtained a victory over the naval power of Carthage, B. C. 260. He took fifty of the enemy's ships, and was honored with a naval triumph, the first that ever appeared at Rome. The senate rewarded his valor by permitting him to have music playing and torches lighted, at the public expence, every day while he was at supper. There were some medals struck in commemoration of this victory, and there exists a column at Rome, which was erected on the occasion.

DŪLĪCHIUM, an island of the Ionian sea, opposite the Achelous. It was part of the kingdom of Ulysses. *Ovid.*

DUMNŌRIX, a powerful chief among the Ædui. *Cæs.*

DURIS, of Samos, author of a History of Macedon, the Life of Agathocles, and a Treatise on Tragedy.

DURIUS, a large river of Spain, now called the *Douro*, which falls into the ocean near modern Oporto in Portugal, after a course of nearly three hundred miles.

DUROCASSES, now Dreux, the principal residence of the Druids of Gaul.

DUUMVĪRI, two noble patri-cians at Rome, first appointed by Tarquin to keep the Sibylline books, which were supposed to contain the fate of the Roman empire. These priests continued in their original institution till the year U. C. 388, when a law was proposed by the tribunes to increase the number to ten, to be chosen promiscuously from patrician and plebeian families. They were from their number called *Decemviri*, and some time after

Sylla increased them to fifteen, known by the name of *Quindecimviri*.—There were also certain civil magistrates among the Romans that bore this name.

DYAGONDAS, a legislator of Thebes, who abolished all sacrifices by night.

DŶMAS, a Trojan, who joined himself to Æneas when Troy was taken, and was at last killed by his countrymen, who took him to be an enemy because he had dressed himself in the armour of one of the Greeks he had slain. *Virg.*—The father of Hecuba. *Ovid.*

DYMNUS, one of Alexander's officers. He conspired with many of his fellow soldiers against his master's life. The conspiracy was discovered,

and Dymnus stabbed himself before he was brought before the king. *Curt.*

DŶNAMĒNE, one of the Ne-reides. *Homer.*

DYRAS, a river of Trachinia. It rises at the foot of mount Æta, and falls into the bay of Malia. *Herodot.*

DYRIS, the name of mount Atlas among the inhabitants of that neighbourhood.

DYRRĀCHIUM, a large city of Macedonia, bordering on the Adriatic sea. It was founded by a colony from Coreyra, B. C. 623. It was anciently called Epidamnus. *Mela, &c.*

DYSAULES, the first institutor of the Eleusinian mysteries at Celeæ.

EAN

EANES, a man who was supposed to have slain Patroclus, and to have fled into Thessaly.

EĀNUS, the name of Janus among the ancient Latins.

EBDŌME, a festival in honor of Apollo at Athens, on the seventh day of every lunar month. It was usual to sing hymns in honor of the god, and to carry about boughs of laurel.—There was also another of the same name celebrated by private families, the seventh day after the birth of every child.

EBRUDE, the western islands of Scotland, now called the Hebrides.

EBŪSUS, one of the Baleares, which produces no hurtful animals. It is near the coast of Spain, in the Mediterranean, and now bears the name of *Yvica*. *Plin.*

ECBATĀNA, (*orum*) the capital of Media, and the palace built, according to Herodotus, by Deioces, king of Media. It was surrounded with seven walls, which rose in gradual ascent, and were painted in seven different colors. The most distant was the lowest, and the innermost, which was the most celebrated, contained the royal palace. Parmenio was put to death there by Alexander's order, and Hephæstion died there also.—A town of Syria, where Cambyzes gave himself a mortal wound when mounting on horseback. *Herodot.*

ECDYSSIA, festivals in Crete, in honor of Latona, who changed the sex of the daughter of Lamprus.

ECETRA, a Volscian town. *Liv.*

ECHECRĀTES, Thessalian,

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who offered violence to Phœbas the priestess of Apollo's temple at Delphi. From this circumstance a decree was made by which no woman was admitted to the office of priestess before the age of fifty. *Diod.*

ECEMBRŌTUS, an Arcadian who obtained the prize at the Pythian games. *Paus.*

ECHĒMUS, an Arcadian, who conquered the Dorians when they endeavoured to recover Peloponnesus under Hyllus.

ECHIDNA, a celebrated monster, sprung from the union of Chrysaor with Callirhoe, the daughter of Oceanus. She is represented as a beautiful woman in the upper parts of the body, but as a serpent below the waist. She was mother by Typhon, of Orthos. Cerberus, the Hydra, &c. According to Herodotus, Hercules had three children by her, Agathyrus, Gelonus, and Scythia. *Herodot. Hesiod.*

ECHĪNĀDES, five small islands near Acarnania at the mouth of the river Achelous. They have been formed by the inundations of that river, and by the sand and mud which its waters carry down, and now bear the name of Curzolari. The mythologists supposed that they were five nymphs changed by the Achelous into as many islands. *Plin. Herodot. Ovid.*

ECHĪON. The most remarkable of this name, is one of those men who sprang from the dragon's teeth sown by Cadmus. He survived the fate of some of his brothers, and assisted Cadmus in building the city of Thebes. Cadmus rewarded his services by giving him his daughter Agave in marriage. He was

father of Pentheus, by Agave. He succeeded his father-in-law on the throne of Thebes, as some have imagined, and from that circumstance Thebes has been called Echionidæ, and the inhabitants Echionidæ. *Ovid*.—A son of Mercury and Antianira, who was the herald of the Argonauts.

ECHIONIDES, a patronymic given to Pentheus as descended from Echion. *Ovid*.

ECHO, a daughter of the Air and Tellus, who chiefly resided in the vicinity of the Cephissus. She was once one of Juno's attendants, and became the confidant of Jupiter's amours. Her loquacity, however, displeased Jupiter; and she was deprived of the power of speech by Juno, and only permitted to answer to the questions which were put to her. Pan had formerly been one of her admirers, but he never enjoyed her favors. Echo, after she had been punished by Juno, fell in love with Narcissus, and on being despised by him, she pined away, and was changed into a stone, which still retained the power of voice. *Ovid*. &c.

EDESSA and EDESA, a town of Syria.

EDON, a mountain of Thrace, called also Edonus. From this mountain Thrace is often called Edonia. *Virg*.

EDUSA, (*ab edere*) a goddess whose office was to protect the aliments of young children after they were weaned from their mothers. *Varro*.

ETION, the father of Andromache, was king of Thebes in Cilicia. *Homer*.

EGËRIA, a nymph of Aricia in Italy. She was courted by Numa, and according to Ovid she became his wife. This prince frequently visited her; and that he might introduce his laws and new regulations into the state, he solemnly declared before the Roman people, that they were previously sanctified and approved by the nymph Egeria. Ovid says that Egeria was so disconsolate at the death of Numa, that she melted into tears, and was changed into a fountain by Diana.

EGESTA, a daughter of Hipotes the Trojan. Her father exposed her on the sea, for fear of being devoured by a marine monster which laid waste the country. She was carried safe to Sicily, where she was ravished by the river Criniseus.

P. EGNATIUS, a crafty and perfidious Roman, in the reign of Nero, who committed the greatest crimes for the sake of money. *Tacit*.

ELAGABĀLUS, the surname of the sun at Emessa.

ELAPHEBŌLIA, a festival in-

stituted by the Phocians in honor of Diana the huntress. In the celebration a cake was made in the form of a deer, *ελαφός*, and offered to the goddess.

ELEA, a town of Campania, whence the followers of Zeno were called the *eleatic* sect. *Cic*.

ELECTRA. Of this name the following are the most remarkable:—One of the Oceanides, wife of Atlas, and mother of Dardanus, by Jupiter. *Ovid*.—A daughter of Atlas and Pleione. She was changed into a constellation. *Apolod*.—A daughter of Agamemnon, king of Argos. She first incited her brother Orestes to revenge his father's death by assassinating his mother Clytemnestra. Orestes gave her in marriage to his friend Pylades, and she became mother of two sons, Strophius and Medon. Her adventures and misfortunes form one of the interesting tragedies of the poet Sophocles. *Hygin*. &c.

ELECTRIDES, islands in the Adriatic sea, which received their name from the quantity of amber (*electram*) which they produced. They were at the mouth of the Po according to Apollonius of Rhodes, but some historians doubt of their existence. *Plin*.

ELECTRYON, a king of Argos, son of Perseus and Andromeda. He was brother to Alcæus, and father to Alemena, &c. [*Vid*. Amphitryon and Alemena.]

ELĒI, a people of Elis in Peloponnesus. They were formerly called Epei. In their country was the temple of Jupiter, where also were celebrated the Olympic games, of which they had the superintendence. Their horses were in great repute. *Propert*. &c.

ELĒLĒUS, a surname of Bacchus, from the word *ελελεϋ*, which the Bacchanals loudly repeated during his festivals. *Ovid*.

ELEON. There were two villages of this name, one in Phocis, the other in Bœotia.

ELEONTUM, a town in the Thracian Chersonesus.

ELEPHANTIS, a poetess who wrote lascivious verses. *Martial*.—An island in the river Nile, in Upper Egypt; with a town of the same name, which is often called *Elephantina* by some authors. *Strab*.

ELEPHANTOPHAGI, a people of Ethiopia.

ELEUS, a river in Media:—A city in Thrace.

ELEUSINIA, a great festival observed every fourth year by many of the Grecian states, but more particularly by the people of Athens, every fifth year, at Eleusis in Attica, where it was introduced by Eumolpus, B. C. 1356.

It was the most celebrated of all the religious ceremonies of Greece, whence it is often called, by way of eminence, *μυστηρία*, the *mysteries*. It was so superstitiously observed, that if any one ever revealed it, it was supposed that he had called divine vengeance upon his head, and it was unsafe to live in the same house with him. Such a wretch was publicly put to an ignominious death. This festival was sacred to Ceres and Proserpine, every thing contained a mystery, and Ceres herself was known only by the name of *ἄλγος*, from the sorrow and grief (*ἄλγος*) which she suffered for the loss of her daughter. This mysterious secrecy was solemnly observed, and enjoined to all the votaries of the goddess; and if any one ever appeared at the celebration, either intentionally or through ignorance, without proper introduction, he was immediately punished with death. Persons of both sexes and all ages were initiated at this solemnity, and it was looked upon as so heinous a crime to neglect this sacred part of religion, that it was one of the heaviest accusations which contributed to the condemnation of Socrates. For a more minute and detailed description of all the ceremonies exercised in the celebration of this grand festival, the student is referred to Dr. Lempriere's Dictionary, or Potter's Antiquities. They were carried from Eleusis to Rome in the reign of Adrian, where they were observed with the same ceremonies as before, though perhaps with more freedom and licentiousness. They lasted about 1800 years, and were at last abolished by Theodosius the Great.

ELEUSIS, a town of Attica, equally distant from Megara and the Piræus, celebrated for the festivals of Ceres. [*Vid.* Eleusinia.] It was founded by Triptolemus, and received its name from Eleusus the founder's father, or from the residence which Ceres made there (*ἐλευσις*) when she left Enna in Sicily. *Hygin. Ovid.*

ELEUTHER, a person from whom two towns were named; one in Crete, the other in Bœotia.

ELEUTHÆRÆ, a village of Bœotia, where Mardonius was defeated with 300,000 men.

ELEUTHÆRIA, a festival celebrated at Plataea, in honor of Jupiter *Eleutherius*, or the assertor of liberty, by delegates from almost all the cities of Greece. Its institution originated in this; after the victory obtained by the Grecians under Pausanius over Mardonius, the Persian general, in the country of Plataea, an altar and statue were erected to Jupiter *Eleutherius*, who had freed the Greeks from the tyranny of the barbarians. It was further agreed

upon in a general assembly, by the advice of Aristides the Athenian, that deputies should be sent every fifth year from the different cities of Greece to celebrate Eleutheria *festivals of liberty*. The Plataeans celebrated also an anniversary festival in memory of those who had lost their lives in that famous battle. There was also a festival of the same name observed by the Samians in honor of the god of love. Slaves also, when they obtained their liberty, kept a holiday, which they called Eleutheria.

ELEUTHEROCILICES, a people of Cilicia, never subject to kings.

ELĪCIUS, a surname of Jupiter, worshipped on mount Aventine, because he had been drawn (*elicer*) upon earth by the prayers of the Romans, and especially by Numa, to whom he gave an undoubted pledge of the duration, prosperity, and greatness of the Roman empire. *Ovid. Fast.*

ELIENSIS and **ELIACA**, a sect of philosophers founded by Phadon of Elis, who was originally a slave. *Diog. Strab.*

ELIPHASII, a people of Peloponnesus. *Polyb.*

ELIS, a country of Peloponnesus at the west of Arcadia, and north of Messenia. It runs along the coast, and is watered by the river Alpheus. The capital of the country is called Elis. It was originally governed by kings, and received its name from Eleus, one of its monarchs. Elis was famous for the horses it produced, whose celerity was so often known and tried at the Olympic games. *Virg. Strab. &c.*

ELISSA, a queen of Tyre, more commonly known by the name of Dido. [*Vid.* Dido.]

ELĪRUS, a king of Sicily. —A river of Sicily.

ELPĒNOR, one of the companions of Ulysses, changed into a hog by Circe's potions, and afterwards restored to his former shape. He fell from the top of a house where he was sleeping, and was killed. *Ovid.*

ELPINICE, a daughter of Miltiades, who married a man that promised to release from confinement her brother and husband, whom the laws of Athens had made responsible for the fine imposed on his father. *C. Nep.*

ELYMAIS, a country of Persia, between the Persian gulf and Media. The capital of the country was called Elymais, and was famous for a rich temple of Diana, which Antiochus Epiphanes attempted to plunder.

ELŸMI, a people, in alliance with the Carthaginians, descended from the Trojans.

ELÿSIUM, and **ELYSII CAMPI**, a place or island in the infernal regions, where, according to the mythology of the ancients, the souls of the virtuous were placed after death. There happiness is complete, the pleasures are innocent and refined. Bowers for ever green, delightful meadows with pleasant streams, are the most striking objects. The air is wholesome, serene, and temperate; the birds continually warble in the groves, and the inhabitants are blessed with another sun and other stars. The Elysian fields were, according to some, in the Fortunate Islands on the coast of Africa, in the Atlantic. Others place them in the island of Leuce; and, according to the authority of Virgil, they were situate in Italy. According to Lucian they were near the moon; or in the centre of the earth, if we believe Plutarch. *Virg. Homer. &c.*

EMĀTHIA, a name given anciently, and particularly by the poets, to the countries which formed the empires of Macedonia and Thessaly. *Virg.*

ENĀTHION, a son of Titan and Aurora, who reigned in Macedonia. The country was called Emathia from his name. Some suppose that he was a famous robber destroyed by Hercules. *Ovid.*—A man killed at the nuptials of Perseus and Andromeda.

EMERITA, a city of Spain, celebrated for the dyeing of wool.

EMODA, a mountain of India.

EMPĒDŌCLES, a philosopher, poet, and historian of Agrigentum, in Sicily, who flourished 444 years B. C. He warmly adopted the doctrine of transmigration, and wrote a poem upon the opinions of Pythagoras, very much commended, in which he spoke of the various bodies which nature had given him. He was first a girl, afterwards a boy, a shrub, a bird, a fish, and lastly Empedocles. His poetry was bold and animated, and his verses were so universally esteemed, that they were publicly recited at the Olympic games with those of Homer and Hesiod. He showed himself an inveterate enemy to tyranny, and refused to become the sovereign of his country. It is reported that his curiosity to visit the flames of the crater of Ætna proved fatal to him. Some maintain that he wished it to be believed that he was a god, and that his death might be unknown, he threw himself into the crater, and perished in the flames. His expectations, however, were frustrated, for the volcano, by throwing up one of his sandals, discovered to the world that Empedocles had perished by fire. Others report that he lived to an extreme old age, and that he was drowned in the sea. *Horat. &c.*

EMPERĀMUS, a Spartan general in the second Messenian war.

ENCĒLĀDUS, a son of Titan and Terra, the most powerful of all the giants who conspired against Jupiter. He was struck with Jupiter's thunders, and overwhelmed under mount Ætna. Some suppose that he is the same as Typhon. According to the poets, the flames of Ætna proceeded from the breath of Enceladus; and as often as he turned his weary side, the whole island of Sicily felt the motion, and shook from its very foundations. *Virg.*

ENCHĒLEÆ, a town, in which Cadmus was metamorphosed into a serpent.

ENDEIS, a nymph, daughter of Chiron. She married Æacus, king of Ægina, by whom she had Peleus and Telamon. *Paus.*

ENDÿMION, a shepherd, son of Æthlius and Calyce. It is said that he required of Jupiter to grant to him to be always young, and to sleep as much as he would; whence came the proverb of *Endymionis somnum dormire*, to express a long sleep. Diana saw him naked as he slept on mount Latmos, and was so struck with his beauty, that she came down from heaven every night to enjoy his company. The fable of Endymion's amours with Diana, or the moon, arises from his knowledge of astronomy, and particularly his observation of the motion, &c. of that planet. The people of Heraclea maintained that Endymion died on mount Latmos, and the Eleans pretended to show his tomb at Olympia, in Peloponnesus. *Propert. Cic. Juv. &c.*

ENETI, a people near Paphlagonia.

ENGÿM, a Sicilian town, now Gangi.

ENIENSES, a people of Greece.

ENIOPEUS, Hector's charioteer. *Homer Il. viii. 120.*

ENĪPEUS, a river of Thessaly, flowing near Pharsalia. *Lucan.*—A river of Elis, in Peloponnesus, of which Tyro the daughter of Salmoneus became enamoured. Neptune assumed the shape of the river god to enjoy the company of Tyro. *Ovid.*

ENNA, a town in the middle of Sicily, with a beautiful plain, where Proserpine was carried away by Pluto.

ENNIA, wife to the emperor Caligula.

Q. ENNIUS, an ancient poet, born at Rudii, in Calabria. His style is rough and unpolished, but his defects, which are more particularly attributed to the age in which he lived, have been fully compensated by the energy of his expressions, and the fire of his poetry. Ennius wrote in heroic verse the annals of the Roman republic, and displayed

much knowledge of the world in some dramatic and satirical compositions. He died of the gout, contracted by his frequent intoxication, about 169 years before the Christian era, in the 70th year of his age. Scipio, on his death-bed, ordered his body to be buried by the side of his poetical friend. Conscious of his merit as the first epic poet of Rome, Ennius bestowed on himself the appellation of the Homer of Latium. Of all his writings nothing now remains but fragments, happily collected from the quotations of ancient authors.

ENNOMUS, a Trojan prince, who with Chromis commanded the Mysians. He was skilled in the knowledge of augury, and at last perished by the hands of Achilles. *Homer.*

ENNOSIGÆUS, a surname of Neptune, *terræ concussor, shaker of the earth.*

ENŌPE, a town in the Peloponnese.

ENOPS. The most remarkable of this name is a shepherd, loved by the nymph Neis, by whom he had Satnius. *Homer.*

ENOS, a maritime town in Thrace.

ENOTOCOETA, a people, mentioned by Strabo, as having ears so long, that they reached down to their heels.

ENTELLUS, a famous athlete among the friends of Æneas: he was intimate with Eryx, and entered the lists against Dares, in the funeral games of Anchises in Sicily. *Virg.*

ENŶO, a sister of Mars, called by the Latins Bellona.

Eos, the name of Aurora among the Greeks, whence the eastern parts of the world are called Eous.

EŌUS, one of the horses of the sun. *Ovid.*

EPAMINONDAS, a famous Theban, descended from the ancient kings of Bœotia. His father's name was Polymnus. He has been celebrated for his private virtues and military accomplishments: he formed a most sacred and inviolable friendship with Pelopidas, whose life he saved in a battle. By his advice Pelopidas delivered Thebes from the power of Lacedæmon. This was the signal of war. Epaminondas was set at the head of the Theban armies, and defeated the Spartans at the celebrated battle of Leuctra, about 371 years B. C. Epaminondas made a proper use of this victorious campaign, and entered the territory of Lacedæmon with 50,000 men: here he gained many partizans: but at his return to Thebes he was seized as a traitor, for violating the laws of his country: in the midst of his success he neglected the law which for-

bade any citizen to retain the supreme power more than one month, and all his eminent services seemed unable to redeem him from death. He paid implicit obedience to the laws, and only begged of his judges that it might be inscribed on his tomb that he had suffered death for saving his country from ruin. This animated reproach was felt; he was pardoned, and invested again with the sovereign power. He was successful in a war in Thessaly, and assisted the Eleans against the Lacedæmonians: the hostile armies met near Mantinea, and while Epaminondas was bravely fighting, he received a fatal wound in the breast, and expired, exclaiming that he died unconquered, when he heard that the Bœotians obtained the victory, in the 48th year of his age, 363 years B. C. The Thebans severely lamented his death; in him their power was extinguished, for only during his life they had enjoyed freedom and independence among the Grecian states. *Plut. C. Nepos. &c.*

EPĀPHUS, a son of Jupiter and Io, who founded a city in Egypt, which he called Memphis, in honor of his wife, who was the daughter of the Nile: he had a daughter called Libya: he was worshipped as a god at Memphis. *Herodot.*

EPĒUS. The most remarkable of this name is son of Panopeus, who was the fabricator of the famous wooden horse which proved the ruin of Troy. *Virg.*

EPHĒSUS, a city of Ionia, built, as Justin mentions, by the Amazons; or by Androchus, son of Codrus, according to Strabo; or by Ephesus, son of the river Cayster. It is famous for a temple of Diana, reckoned one of the seven wonders of the world. This temple was 425 feet long, and 200 feet broad. The roof was supported by 127 columns, 60 feet high, which had been placed there by so many kings. Of these columns, 36 were carved in the most beautiful manner, one of which was the work of the famous Scopas. This celebrated building was not totally completed till 220 years after its foundation. Ctesiphon was the chief architect. The riches which were in the temple were immense, and the goddess who presided over it was worshipped with the most awful solemnity. It was burnt on the night that Alexander was born, [*Vid. Eratosthratus*], and soon after it rose from its ruins with more splendor and magnificence. Ephesus for some time bore the name of Arsinoe, in honor of the wife of Lysimachus, but it was again known by its old name. Some have given the name of *Ajasaïoue* to what they conjecture to be the remains of Ephesus. *Strab. &c.*

EPHĒTÆ, a number of ma-

gistrates at Athens, first instituted by Demophoon, the son of Theseus. They were reduced to the number of 51 by Draco, who, according to some, first established them. They were superior to the Areopagites, and their privileges were great and numerous. Solon, however, lessened their power. They were all more than 50 years old, and it was required that their manners should be pure and innocent, and their behaviour austere and full of gravity.

EPHIALTES or **EPHIALTUS**, a giant, son of Neptune, who grew nine inches every month. [*Vid.* Aloëus.]—A Trachinian, who led a detachment of the army of Xerxes by a secret path to attack the Spartans at Thermopylæ. *Paus.*

EPHÖRI, powerful magistrates at Sparta, who were first created by Lycurgus; or, according to some, by Theopompus, B. C. 760. They were five in number. Like censors, they could check the authority of the kings, and even imprison them, if guilty of irregularities. They were much the same as the tribunes of the people at Rome, created to watch with a jealous eye over the rights of the populace. They were the arbiters of peace and war. Their office was annual, and they had the privilege of convening, prolonging, and dissolving the greater and less assemblies of the people.

EPHÖRUS, a famous orator and historian of Cumæ, in Æolia, about 352 years B. C. He was disciple to Isocrates, by whose advice he wrote a history, which gave an account of all the actions and battles that had happened between the Greeks and barbarians for 750 years, from the return of the Heraclidæ to Peloponnesus, to the 20th year of the reign of Philip, Alexander's father: this work, now lost, was divided into 30 books, and was held in high esteem among the ancients. *Cic. Quintil.*

EPHÿRA, the ancient name of Corinth, which it received from a nymph of the same name. *Ovid.*

EPICHÄRIS, a woman accused of a conspiracy against Nero. She refused to confess the associates of her guilt, though exposed to the greatest torments, &c. *Tacit.*

EPICHRMUS, a poet and Pythagorean philosopher of Sicily, who introduced comedy at Syracuse, in the reign of Hiero: his compositions have been imitated by Plautus. He wrote some treatises upon philosophy and medicine. According to Aristotle and Pliny, he added the two letters χ and ψ to the Greek alphabet. He flourished about 440 years B. C. and died in the 90th year of his age. *Horat. Diod. &c.*

EPICLES, a Trojan, slain by Ajax.

EPICLĪDES, a Lacedæmonian, who was made king by Cleomenes the third, in violation of the laws and constitution.

EPICRÄTES, Julius Cæsar's servant.

EPICTĒTUS, a Stoic philosopher of Hieropolis, in Phrygia, originally the slave of Epaphroditus, the freedman of Nero. Though driven from Rome by Domitian, he returned after the emperor's death, and gained the esteem of Adrian and Marcus Aurelius. Like the Stoics, he supported the doctrine of the immortality of the soul, but he declared himself strongly against suicide: he died at a very advanced age. His *Enchiridion* is a faithful picture of the Stoic philosophy; his style is concise, and devoid of all ornament, full of energy and useful maxims. The emperor Antoninus thanked the gods he could collect from the writings of Epictetus wherewith to conduct his life with honor to himself and advantage to his country.

EPĪCŪRUS, a celebrated philosopher, born at Gargettus, in Attica: he gave an early proof of the brilliancy of his genius, for at the age of 12, when his preceptor repeated to him this verse from Hesiod,

Ἡτοί μιν πρῶτις αἰὼς γενεῖ', &c.

In the beginning of things the Chaos was created,

Epicurus earnestly asked him who created it. To this the teacher answered, that he knew not, but only philosophers. "Then," says the youth, "philosophers henceforth shall instruct me." After having improved himself, he visited Athens, which was then crowded by the followers of Plato, the Cynics, the Peripatetics, and the Stoics. Here he established himself, and soon attracted a number of followers by the sweetness and gravity of his manners, and by his social virtues. He taught them that the happiness of mankind consisted in pleasure, not such as arises from sensual gratification, or from vice, but from the enjoyments of the mind, and the sweets of virtue. The Stoics particularly attacked his doctrine, but he refuted all the accusations of his adversaries by the purity of his morals. His health was at last impaired by continual labor, and he died of a retention of urine, 270 years B. C. in the 72d year of his age. The followers of Epicurus were numerous in every age and country, his doctrines were rapidly disseminated over the world, and when the gratification of the senses was substituted to the practice of virtue, the morals of mankind were undermined and destroyed. *Diog. in vitâ.*

EPIDAMNUS, a town of Macedonia, on the Adriatic, nearly opposite Brundisium. The Romans planted there a colony, which they called Dyrachium. *Paus.*

EPIDAPHNE, a town of Syria, called also Antioch. Germanicus, son of Drusus, died there. *Tacit.*

EPIDAURIA, a festival at Athens in honor of Æsculapius.—A country of Peloponnesus.

EPIDAUROS, a town at the north of Argolis, in Peloponnesus, chiefly dedicated to the worship of Æsculapius, who had there a famous temple. It received its name from Epidaurus, a son of Argos and Evadne. It is now called *Pidaura*. *Strab.*

EPIDIUM, an island among the Hebrides.

EPIDIUS a writer on portents and prodigies.

EPIDOTÆ, certain deities who presided over the birth of children. They were worshipped by the Lacedæmonians, and chiefly invoked by those who were persecuted by the ghosts or the dead, &c. *Paus.*

EPIGÈNES, an astrologer and historian of Babylon.

EPIGEUS, a Grecian prince, who left his native country after the murder of a relation, and fled to Peleus, who engaged him to accompany his son Achilles to the Trojan war: he was, after many deeds of valor, slain by Hector. *Homer.*

EPIGŌNI, the sons and descendants of the Grecian heroes who were killed in the first Theban war. The war of the Epigoni is famous in ancient history: they resolved to revenge the death of their fathers, and marched against Thebes, under the command of Thersander. The Argives were assisted by the Corinthians, the people of Messenia, Arcadia, and Megara. The Thebans had engaged all their neighbours in their quarrel, as in one common cause. The two armies met and engaged on the banks of the Glissas. The fight was obstinate and bloody, but victory declared for the Epigoni, and some of the Thebans fled to Illyricum with Leodamas their general, while others retired into Thebes, where they were soon besieged, and forced to surrender. *Paus. &c.*

EPIGRANEA, a fountain in Bœotia.

EPIMĒLIDES founder of Corona, a town of Messenia.

EPIMÈNES, one of those, who conspired against the life of Alexander.

EPIMENIDES, an epic poet of Crete, contemporary with Solon. He is reckoned one of the seven wise men by those who exclude Periander from the

number. While he was tending his flocks one day, he entered a cave, where he fell asleep: his sleep continued 57 years, according to tradition, and when he awoke, he found every object so considerably altered, that he scarcely knew where he was. His brother apprized him of the length of his sleep, to his great astonishment. It is supposed that he lived 299 years. After his death he was revered as a god by the Athenians. *Cic. Diog. &c.*

EPIMĒTHEUS, a son of Japetus and Clymene, one of the Oceanides, who inconsiderately married Pandora, by whom he had Pyrrha, the wife of Deucalion. He had the curiosity to open the box which Pandora had brought with her. [*Vid. Pandora.*] Epimetheus was changed into a monkey by the gods, and sent into the island of Pitheusa. *Apollod. Hygin. &c. [Vid. Prometheus.]*

EPIMETHIS, a patronymic of Pyrrha, the daughter of Epimetheus. *Ovid.*

EPIŌCHUS, one of the sons of Lyncus, to whom divine honours were paid in Arcadia.

EPIPHANIUS, a bishop of Salamis, active to refute the writings of Origen; but his compositions are more valuable for the fragments which they preserve, than for their own intrinsic merit. He died A. D. 403.

EPIPOLÆ, a district in Sicily surrounded by a wall, erected in 30 days, by Dionysius, who employed upon it 60,000 men.

EPĪRUS, a country situate between Macedonia, Achaia, and the Ionian sea. It was formerly governed by kings, of whom Neoptolemus, son of Achilles, was one of the first. It was afterwards joined to the empire of Macedonia, and at last became a part of the Roman dominions. It is now called *Larta*. *Strab. &c.*

EPISTRŌPHUS, a son of Iphitus, king of Phocis, who went to the Trojan war.—Also a prince who assisted the Trojans against the Greeks. *Homer.*

EPITADES, the person, who first violated the injunctions of Lyncus, who had forbidden any more laws to be enacted.

EPIUM, a town, on the frontiers of Arcadia.

EPŌPEUS. The most remarkable of this name is a son of Neptune and Canace, who came from Thessaly to Sicily, and carried away Antiope, daughter of Nycteus, king of Thebes. This rape was followed by a war, in which Nycteus and Epopeus were both killed. *Paus.*

EFOREDŌRIX, an Æduan, who

commanded the Ædui, against the Sequani.

EQUIRIA, festivals established at Rome by Romulus, in honor of Mars, when horse-races and games were exhibited in the Campus Martius. *Varro*.

EQUOTUTICUM, a little town of Apulia, to which, as some suppose, Horace alludes in this verse, 1 *Sat.* 5, v. 87.

"Mansuri oppidulo, versu quod dicere non est."

ERACON, one of Alexander's officers, who was thrown into prison for his cruelty.

ERÄSĒNUS, a river of Peloponnesus, flowing for a little space under the ground in Argolis. *Ovid*.

ERASISTRÄTUS, a celebrated physician, grandson to the philosopher Aristotle: he discovered by the motion of the pulse the love which Antiochus had conceived for his mother-in-law Stratonice, and was rewarded with 100 talents for the cure by the father of Antiochus. He died B. C. 257. His name is rendered still more illustrious when he is considered as the inventor of anatomy, and the first experimentalist in that art. *Plin. Val. Max.*

ERÄTO. The most celebrated of this name is one of the Muses, who presided over lyric and tender poetry. She is represented as crowned with roses and myrtle, holding a lyre in her hand. She appears with a thoughtful, and sometimes with a gay and animated look. She was invoked by lovers, especially in the month of April, which, among the Romans, was more particularly devoted to love. *Virg. Ovid. &c.*

ERATOSTHENES, a native of Cyrene, was the second entrusted with the care of the Alexandrian library: he has been called a second Plato, the cosmographer, and the geometer of the world: he first observed the obliquity of the ecliptic, and found out how to measure the extent and circumference of the globe. He starved himself, after he had lived to his 82d year, B. C. 194. He collected the annals of the Egyptian kings, by order of one of the Ptolemies. *Cic. ad Attic.*

ERATOSTRÄTUS, an Ephesian, who burnt the famous temple of Diana, the same night that Alexander the Great was born. Eratosthratus did this villany merely to eternize his name by so uncommon an action.

ERÄTUS, son of Hercules and Dynaste.

EREBUS, a deity of hell, son of Chaos and Darkness: he married Night, by whom he had the light and the day. The poets often used the word *Erebus* to signify hell itself, and particularly that part where dwelt the souls of those

who had lived a virtuous life, from whence they passed into the Elysian fields. *Hesiod. Cic. &c.*

ERECHTHEUS, son of Pandion 1st, was the sixth king of Athens. In a war against Eleusis he sacrificed his daughter Othonia, to obtain a victory which the oracle promised for such a sacrifice. In that war he killed Eumolpus, Neptune's son, general of the enemy, for which he was struck with thunder by Jupiter. Some say that he was drowned in the sea. After death he received divine honors at Athens. He reigned 50 years, and died B. C. 1347. According to some accounts, he first introduced the mysteries of Ceres at Eleusis. *Ovid. &c.*

ERECHTHIDES, a name given to the Athenians from their king Erechtheus.

ERETRIA, a city of Eubœa, on the Euripus, anciently called Melaneis and Arotria. It was destroyed by the Persians when they invaded Greece, and the ruins were hardly visible in the age of Strabo.

EREUTHALION, a friend and arm-bearer of Lyeurgus, king of Arcadia, from whom he inherited a famous iron club, which had once been in the possession of Mars. He was conquered and slain by Nestor, in a war between the Pylians and Arcadians. *Homer.*

ERGANE, a river whose waters intoxicated as wine.—A surname of Minerva. *Paus.*

ERGĪNUS. The most celebrated of this name is a king of Orchomenos, son of Clymenus: he obliged the Thebans to pay him a yearly tribute of 100 oxen, because his father had been killed by a Theban. Hercules attacked his servants, who came to raise the tribute, mutilated them, and afterwards killed Erginus, who attempted to avenge their death by invading Boeotia with an army. *Paus.*

ERGINNUS, master of the ship Argo, after the death of Typhis.

ERIBŒA mother to Ajax Telamon.

ERÏCĒTES, a man of Lycaonia, killed by Messapus.

ERICHTHO, a Thessalian woman, famous for her knowledge of poisonous herbs and medicines. *Lucan.*—One of the furies. *Ovid.*

ERICHTHŌNIUS, the fourth king of Athens, sprung from the seed of Vulcan, which fell upon the ground when that god attempted to offer violence to Minerva: he was very deformed, and had the tails of serpents instead of legs. Erichthonius was young when he ascended the throne of Athens: he reigned 50 years, and died B. C. 1437. The invention of chariots is attributed

to him, and the manner of harnessing horses to draw them: he was made a constellation after death under the name of Bootes. *Ovid. &c.*

ERICUSA, now Alicudi, one of the Lipari islands.

ERIDĀNUS, one of the largest rivers of Italy, rising in the Alps, and falling into the Adriatic by several mouths; now called the Po. Virgil calls it the king of all rivers.

ERIGONE, a daughter of Icarius, who hung herself when she heard that her father had been killed by some shepherds whom he had intoxicated. She was made a constellation, now known under the name of Virgo. Bacchus deceived her by changing himself into a beautiful grape. *Ovid. Virg. &c.*—A daughter of Ægisthus and Clytemnestra, who had by her brother Orestes, Penhilus, who shared the regal power with Timasenus, the legitimate son of Orestes and Hermione. *Paus.*

ERIGONEIUS, a name, sometimes applied to the dog-star.

ERIGŌNUS, a Thracian river.

ERILLUS, a Carthaginian Philosopher, cotemporary with Zeno.

ERINNA, a poetess intimate with Sappho.

ERINNYS, one of the furies or Eumenides. The word signifies the *fury of the mind*, ἐρίσσο υς. [*Vid. Eumenides.*] *Virg.*—A surname of Ceres, on account of her amour with Neptune under the form of a horse. She had a temple under this name, on the banks of the Ladon, in Arcadia, with a statue, which represented her as holding a basket in the left hand, and a flambeau in the right. *Apollod. Paus.*

ERIPHĀNIS, a Greek woman, famous for her poetical compositions. She was extremely fond of the hunter Melampus, and to enjoy his company she accustomed herself to live in the woods.

ERIPHYLE, a sister of Adrastus, king of Argos, who married Amphiarus. When her husband concealed himself, that he might not accompany the Argives in their expedition against Thebes, where he knew he was to perish, Eriphyle suffered herself to be bribed by Polynices with a golden necklace, formerly given to Hermione by the goddess Venus, and she discovered where Amphiarus was. This treachery of Eriphyle compelled him to go to the war; but before he departed, he charged his son Alcmaeon to murder his mother as soon as he was informed of his death. Amphiarus perished in the expedition, and his death was no sooner known than his last injunctions were obeyed, and Eriphyle was murdered by the hands of her son. *Virg. Homer.*

ERIS, the goddess of discord

among the Greeks, the same as the Discordia of the Latins. [*Vid. Discordia.*]

ERISICHTHON, a Thessalian, son of Triops, who derided Ceres and cut down her groves. This impiety irritated the goddess, who afflicted him with continual hunger: he squandered all his possessions to gratify the cravings of his appetite, and at last he devoured his own limbs for want of food. His daughter had the power of transforming herself into whatever animal she pleased, and she made use of that artifice to maintain her father, who sold her; after which she assumed another shape, and became again his property. *Ovid. Met.*

EROS, a servant, of whom Antony demanded a sword to kill himself. Eros produced the instrument, but instead of giving it to his master, he killed himself in his presence. *Plut.*—The god of love, son of Chronos, or Saturn. [*Vid. Cupido.*]

ERŌTIA, a festival in honor of Eros, the god of love, celebrated by the Thespians every fifth year with sports and games, when musicians and others contended.

ERYCĪNA, a surname of Venus, from mount Eryx, where she had a temple. She was also worshipped at Roine under this appellation. *Virg.*

ERYMANTHIS, a surname of Calisto, as an inhabitant of Erymanthus.—Arcadia is also known by that name.

ERYMANTHUS, a mountain, river, and town of Arcadia, where Hercules killed a prodigious boar, which he carried on his shoulders to Eurystheus, who was so terrified at the sight that he hid himself in a brazen vessel. *Paus. Virg.*

ERYTHĒA, an island between Gades and Spain, where Geryon reigned. *Plin.*

ERYTHRÆ, a name common to four different towns; the most famous of which is that opposite Chios, once the residence of a Sybil.

ERYTHRÆUM MARE, a part of the ocean on the coast of Arabia. As it communicated with the Persian Gulf, and that of Arabia, or the Red Sea, it has often been mistaken by ancient writers, who by the word *Erythrean* understood indiscriminately either the Red Sea or the Persian Gulf. It received this name either from Erythras, or from the redness (ερύθρος, *ruber*) of its sand or waters.

ERYTHRAS, a son of Perseus and Andromeda, drowned in the Red Sea, from him was called Erythræum. *Mela.*

ERYX, a son of Butes and Venus, who, relying upon his strength, challenged all strangers to fight with

him in the combat of the cestus. Hercules accepted his challenge after many had yielded to his superior dexterity, and Erÿx was killed in the combat, and buried on a mountain near Drepanum, in Sicily, where he had built a temple to Venus, to which he gave his name. *Virg.*—A mountain of Sicily, near Drepanum, so steep that it seemed ready, every moment, to fall. Dædalus enlarged the summit, and surrounded it with a wall. Here also he consecrated to Venus Erycina, a Heifer of gold, so much resembling life, that it seemed to exceed the power of human art. This mountain is now called Giuliano.

ERYXO, the mother of Battus, who artfully killed the tyrant Learchus who courted her. *Herodot.*

ESQUILÆ and **ESQUILĪNUS MONS**, one of the seven hills of Rome, which was joined to the city by king Tullus.

ESSEDONES, a people of Asia, above the Palus Mæotis, who eat the flesh of their parents mixed with that of cattle. They gilt the head, and kept it as sacred. *Mela.*

ESTIAIA, solemn sacrifices to Vesta, of which it was unlawful to carry away any thing, or communicate it to any body.

ETEARCHUS, a king of Oaxus, in Crete: after the death of his wife, he married a woman who made herself odious for her tyranny over her step-daughter Phronima. Etearchus gave ear to all the accusations which were brought against his daughter, and ordered her to be thrown into the sea. She had a son called Battus, who led a colony to Cyrene. *Herodot.*

ETEŒCLES, a son of Œdipus and Jocasta. After his father's death it was agreed between him and his brother Polynices, that they should both share the royalty, and reign alternately each a year. Eteocles, by right of seniority, first ascended the throne, but after the first year of his reign he refused to resign to his brother, according to their mutual agreement. Polynices, resolving to punish him, implored the assistance of Adrastus, king of Argos. He received that king's daughter in marriage, and was soon after assisted with a strong army, headed by several famous generals. Eteocles, on his part, did not remain inactive. He chose seven chiefs to oppose the seven leaders of the Argives, and stationed them at the seven gates of the city. Much blood was shed in light and unavailing skirmishes, and it was at last agreed between the two brothers that the war should be decided by single combat. They both fell, and it is said that the ashes of these two brothers, who had been so inimical one to the other, separated themselves on the

burning pile, as if sensible of resentment, and hostile to reconciliation. *Stat.*

ETEŒCLUS, one of the seven chiefs of the army of Adrastus, in his expedition against Thebes. He was killed by Megareus, the son of Creon, under the walls of Thebes. *Eurip.*

ETĒSIÆ, northern breezes of a gentle and mild nature, very common in the months of spring and autumn.

ETHALION, one of the Tyrrhene sailors changed into dolphins for carrying away Bacchus. *Ovid.*

ETRURIA. [*Virg.* Hetruria.]

ETRUSCI, the inhabitants of Etruria, famous for their superstitions and enchantments. [*Virg.* Hetruria.]

EVADNE, a daughter of Iphis or Iphicles of Argos, who slighted the addresses of Apollo, and married Capaneus, one of the seven chiefs who went against Thebes. When her husband had been struck with thunder by Jupiter for his blasphemies and impiety, and his ashes had been separated from those of the rest of the Argives, she threw herself on his burning pile, and perished in the flames. *Virg. Stat.*—A daughter of the Strymon and Neæra. She married Argus, by whom she had four children. *Apollod.*

EVĀGŒRAS. The most celebrated of this name is a king of Cyprus who retook Salamis, which had been taken from his father by the Persians. He made war against Artaxerxes, the king of Persia, with the assistance of the Egyptians, Arabians, and Tyrians, and obtained some advantage over the fleet of his enemy. The Persians however soon repaired their losses, and Evagoras saw himself defeated by sea and land, and obliged to be tributary to the power of Artaxerxes, and to be stripped of all his dominions except the town of Salamis. He was assassinated soon after this fatal change of fortune, by an eunuch, 374 B. C. He left two sons, Nicocles, who succeeded him, and Protagoras, who afterwards deprived his nephew Evagoras of his possessions, upon account of his oppression. *C. Nep. Justin, &c.*

EVAGORE, one of the Naides.

EVAN, a surname of Bacchus, which he received from the ejaculation of Evan! Evan! by his priestesses. *Ovid.*

EVANDER, a son of the prophetess Carmente, king of Arcadia: an accidental homicide obliged him to leave his country, and he came to Italy, drove the Aborigines from their ancient possessions, and reigned in that part of the country where Rome was afterwards founded: he gave Æneas assistance against the Rutuli, and distinguished himself by his hospitality. It is said, that he first brought the Greek alphabet

into Italy, and introduced there the worship of the Greek deities: he was honored as a god after death, and his subjects raised him an altar on mount Aventine. *Paus. Liv. &c.* Evander had a son named Pallas, who was slain by the Rutuli; and to the town which he erected on the Tiber, for the capital of his kingdom, he gave the name of Pal-lanteum.—A philosopher of the 2d academy, who flourished B. C. 215.

EVANGĒLUS, an historian.—A writer of comedies.

EVANGORĪDES, a man of Elis, who wrote an account of all those who had obtained a prize at Olympia, where he himself had been victorious. *Paus.*

EVARCHUS, a river of Asia minor, flowing into the Euxine sea.

EVAS, a native of Phrygia, who accompanied Æneas into Italy, where he was killed by Mezentius. *Virgil.*

EVAX a prince of Arabia, who wrote to Nero, relative to some jewels. *Plin.*

EUBAGES, certain priests, held in great veneration among the Gauls and Britons. [*Vid. Druidæ.*]

EUBŒA, the largest island in the Ægean sea, after Crete, now called *Negropont*: it is separated from the continent of Boeotia by the narrow straits of the Euripus. It is 150 miles long, and 37 broad, in its most extensive parts. The principal town was Chalcis, and the whole island, in process of time, was subjected to the power of the Greeks.—The only remarkable person of this name is one of the three daughters of the river Asterion, who was one of the nurses of Juno.

EUBOTES, a son of Hercules.

EUBŪLE, an Athenian virgin, sacrificed with her sisters for the safety of her country, which labored under a famine. *Ælian.*

EUBŪLĪDES. The most remarkable of this name is a philosopher of Miletus, pupil and successor to Euclid. Demosthenes was one of his pupils: he severely attacked the doctrines of Aristotle. *Diog.*

EUCĒRUS, a native of Alexandria, unjustly accused by Nero, that he might divorce his wife Octavia.

EUCHĒNOR, a son of Polyidus, who was told that he should die of a lingering disease in his palace, or gloriously perish in war: he preferred an honorable death, and accompanied the Greeks to Troy, where he was slain. *Homer.*

EUCLĪDES, a native of Megara, disciple of Socrates, B. C. 404. When the Athenians had forbidden all the people of Megara on pain of death to enter their city, Euclides disguised himself in

woman's clothes to introduce himself into the presence of Socrates. *Diog.*—A mathematician of Alexandria, who flourished 300 years B. C. He has written 15 books on the elements of mathematics. Euclid was so respected in his lifetime that king Ptolemy became one of his pupils: he established a school at Alexandria, which became so famous, that from his age to the time of the Saracen conquest no mathematician was found but what had studied at Alexandria: he was so respected, that, Plato, who was himself a mathematician, held him in the greatest esteem.

EUCLUS, a prophet of Cyprus, who foretold the birth and greatness of the poet Homer, according to some traditions. *Paus.*

EUDAMĪDAS, a name common to two Spartan kings, one of whom succeeded on the throne B. C. 330, the other B. C. 268.

EUDĒMUS, an orator of Megalopolis, preceptor to Philipæmen.

EUDOCIA, the wife of the emperor Theodosius the younger, who gave the public some compositions.

EUDŌRUS, a son of Mercury and Polimela, who went to the Trojan war with Achilles. *Homer.*

EUDOXIA, a daughter of Theodosius the younger, who married the emperor Maximus, and invited Genserich the Vandal over into Italy.

EUDOXUS, a son of Æschines of Cnidus, who distinguished himself by his knowledge of astrology, medicine, and geometry: he was the first who regulated the year among the Greeks, among whom he first brought from Egypt the celestial sphere and regular astronomy: he died in his 53d year, B. C. 352. *Lucan. Diog.*—A native of Cyzicus, who sailed all round the coast of Africa from the Red Sea, and entered the Mediterranean by the columns of Hercules.

EVENĒRUS, an ancient historian of Messenia, intimate with Cassander: he travelled over Greece and Arabia, and wrote a history of the gods, in which he proved, from the monuments and records which he found in the temples, that they all had been upon earth as mere mortal men. This work is now lost.

EVĒNUS, a river of Ætolia, flowing into the Ionian sea. It receives its name from Evenus, son of Mars and Sterope, who being unable to overcome Idas, who had promised him his daughter Marpessa in marriage, if he surpassed him in running, grew so desperate that he threw himself into the river, which afterwards bore his name. *Ovid.*—A son of Jason and Hypsipyle, queen of Lemnos. *Homer.*

EVEPHĒNUS, a Pythagorean philosopher, whom Dionysius condemned to death because he had alienated the people of Metapontum from his power. The philosopher begged leave of the tyrant to go and marry his sister, and promised to return in six months. Dionysius consented by receiving Eurcitus, who pledged himself to die if Evephenus did not return in time. Evephenus returned at the appointed moment, to the astonishment of Dionysius, and delivered his friend Eurcitus from the death which threatened him. The tyrant was so pleased with the conduct of these two friends, that he pardoned Evephenus, and begged to share their friendship and confidence. *Polyæn.*

EVERES, son of Pteralaus, the only one of his family, who did not perish in a battle against Electryon.

EVERGĒTÆ, a people of Scythia, called also Arimaspi. *Curt.*

EVERGĒTES, a surname, signifying *benefactor*, commonly given to many kings in ancient times.

EVESPERĪDES, a nation of Africa.

EUGĀNEI, a people of Italy on the borders of the Adriatic, who, upon being expelled by the Trojans, seized upon part of the Alps. *Sil. Liv.*

EUGENIUS, an usurper of the imperial title after the death of Valentinian the 2d, A. D. 392.

EUGEON, an historian, who wrote before the Peloponnesian war.

EUHYUS and **EVIVS**, a surname of Bacchus, given him in the war of the giants against Jupiter. *Horat.*

EVIPPE, mother of the Pierides, who were changed into magpies.

EVIPPUS, a son of Thestius, king of Pleuron, killed by his brother Iphiclus in the chase of the Calydonian boar. *Apollod.*

EUMĀCHIUS, a native of Campania, who wrote a history of Hannibal.

EUMÆUS, a herdsman and steward of Ulysses, who knew his master at his return from the Trojan war, after 20 years' absence, and assisted him in removing Penelope's suitors: he was originally the son of the king of Scyros, and upon being carried away by pirates, he was sold as a slave to Laertes, who rewarded his fidelity and services. *Homer. Odys.*

EUMĒDES, a Trojan, son of Dolon, who came to Italy with Æneas, where he was killed by Turnus. *Virg.*

EUMĒLUS. There are many of this name recorded by ancient writers; the most remarkable are the following:—A son of Admetus, king of Phææ in Thessaly; he went to the Trojan war, and had the fleetest horses in the Grecian

army; he distinguished himself in the games made in honor of Patroclus. *Homer.*—One of the followers of Æneas, who first informed his friend that his fleet had been set on fire by the Trojan women. *Virg.*

EUMENES, a Greek officer in the army of Alexander, son of a charioteer: he was the most worthy of all the officers of Alexander to succeed after the death of his master; he conquered Paphlagonia and Cappadocia, of which he obtained the government, till the power and jealousy of Antigonus obliged him to retire: he joined his forces to those of Perdiccas, and defeated Craterus and Neoptolemus. Neoptolemus perished by the hands of Eumenes. Eumenes fought against Antipater, and conquered him, and after the death of Perdiccas, his ally, his arms were directed against Antigonus, by whom he was conquered, chiefly through the treacherous conduct of his officers, who betrayed him into the hands of Antigonus, at Nora, a fortified place in Cappadocia, whither he had retired after the last fatal battle. He was put to death by order of Antigonus, B. C. 315. Antigonus, however, honored his remains with a splendid funeral, and conveyed his ashes to his wife and family in Cappadocia. *Plut. Diod. &c.*—This name was common also to two kings of Pergamus, in alliance with the Romans, both remarkable for their love of learning. The second of the name greatly enriched the famous library of Pergamus, which had been founded by his predecessors, in imitation of the Alexandrian collection of the Ptolemies. *Polyb. &c.*

EUMENIA, a name common to four different cities of Europe and Asia.

EUMENĪDES, a name given to the Furies by the ancients. They sprang from the drops of blood which flowed from the wound which Cœlus received from his son Saturn. According to others, they were daughters of the earth, and conceived from the blood of Saturn. Some make them daughters of Acheron and Night, or Pluto and Proserpine. According to the more received opinions, they were three in number, Tisiphone, Megara, and Aleto, to which some add Nemesis. They were supposed to be the ministers of the vengeance of the gods, and therefore appeared stern and inexorable; always employed in punishing the guilty upon earth, as well as in the infernal regions. They inflicted their vengeance upon earth by wars, pestilence, and dissensions, and by the secret stings of conscience; and in hell they punished the guilty by continual torments. They were also called *Furiæ* and *Erinnyes*. They were generally represented with a grim aspect, bloody garments, and serpents wrathing round their head instead of hair. They held a burning torch in one hand, and a whip

of scorpions in the other, and were always attended by terror, rage, paleness, and death. *Sophocl. &c.* In their sacrifices, the votaries used branches of cedar and of alder, hawthorn, saffron, and juniper, and the victims were generally turtle doves and sheep, with libations of wine and honey. In hell they were seated round Pluto's throne, as the ministers of his vengeance. *Horat. Virg. &c.*

EUMĒNĪDIA, festivals in honor of the Eumenides, called by the Athenians *εὐμναὶ θεαί*, venerable goddesses. They were celebrated once every year.

EUMOLPE, one of the Nereides. *Apollod.*

EUMOLPĪDÆ, the priests of Ceres at the celebration of her festivals of Eleusis. They were descended from Eumolpus, a king of Thrace, who was made priest of Ceres, by Erechtheus, king of Athens. The priesthood, which enjoined perpetual celibacy, remained in the family of Eumolpus for 1200 years.

EUMOLPUS, a king of Thrace, son of Neptune and Chione: he was thrown into the sea by his mother, who wished to conceal her shame from her father. Neptune saved his life, and carried him into Æthiopia, where he was brought up by a woman, one of whose daughters he married: having successively fled from Æthiopia and Thrace, he arrived in Attica, where he was initiated in the Eleusinian mysteries, and at last perished in battle, fighting against Erechtheus, king of Athens. *Apollod. Hygin. &c.*

EUNÆUS, son of Jason and Hypsipyle.

EUNAPIUS, a physician, sophist, and historian, born at Sardis: he flourished in the reign of Valentinian and his successors: he wrote a history of the Cæsars, of which few fragments remain; his life of the philosophers of his age is still extant. It is composed with fidelity and elegance, precision and correctness.

EUNŌMIA one of the Horæ.

EUNŌMUS, a son of Prytanes, who succeeded his father on the throne of Sparta. *Paus.*—The father of Lycurgus, killed by a kitchen knife. *Plut.*—A musician of Locris, who obtained at Delphi a musical prize against Ariston. —A native of Thrace who desired Demosthenes on no account to be discouraged because he had not succeeded in his first attempt at oratory.

EUNUS, a Syrian slave, who inflamed the minds of the servile multitude by pretended inspiration and enthusiasm; he filled a nut with sulphur in his mouth, and artfully breathed out flames, to the astonishment of the people,

who believed him to be a god. Oppression and misery compelled 2000 slaves to join his cause, and he soon saw himself at the head of 60,000 men. With such a force he defeated the Roman armies, till Perpenna obliged him to surrender by famine, and exposed on a cross the greatest part of his followers, B. C. 132. *Plut.*

EUPALĀMON, one of the hunters of the Calydonian boar. *Ovid. Met.*

EUPĀTOR, a surname given to many of the Asiatic princes, such as Mithridates, &c. *Strab.*

EUPĀTORIA, a Paphlagonian city, built by Mithridates.

EUPEITHES, a prince of Ithaca, father to Antinous: he was one of the most importuning lovers of Penelope. *Homer.*

EUPHAES, succeeded Androcles on the throne of Messenia, and in his reign began the first Messenian war. He died B. C. 730. *Paus.*

EUPHĒME, a woman who was nurse to the Muses, and mother of Crocus by Pan. *Paus.*

EUPHĒMUS, a son of Neptune, and Europa, who was among the Argonauts and the hunters of the Calydonian boar: he was so swift and light, that he could run over the sea without wetting his feet. *Pindar, &c.*

EUPHORBUS, a famous Trojan, son of Panthous: he was the first who wounded Patroclus, whom Hector killed: he perished by the hand of Menelaus, who hung his shield in the temple of Juno at Argos. Pythagoras, the founder of the doctrine of the metempsychosis, or transmigration of souls, affirmed that he had been once Euphorbus, and that his soul recollected many exploits which had been done while it animated that Trojan's body. As a further proof of his assertions, he showed at first sight the shield of Euphorbus in the temple of Juno. *Ovid.*

EUPHORION. The most remarkable of this name is a Greek poet of Chalcis, in Eubœa, in the age of Antiochus the Great. Tiberius took him for his model for correct writing: he died in his 56th year, B. C. 220.

EUPHRĀNOR, a famous painter and sculptor of Corinth, who wrote on symmetry and the art of coloring: he was peculiarly happy in representing his heroes with majesty of character: his most famous paintings were the twelve gods, the battle of Mantinea, and Theseus. *Paus. Plin.*

EUPHRĀTES. The most celebrated of this name were a disciple of Plato, who governed Macedonia with absolute authority in the reign of Perdiccas; and a stoic philosopher in the age of Adrian, who destroyed himself,

with the emperor's leave, to escape the miseries of old age.—A large and celebrated river of Mesopotamia, rising from mount Taurus, in Armenia, and discharging itself with the Tigris into the Persian Gulf. It is very rapid in its course, and passes through the middle of the city of Babylon. It inundates the country of Mesopotamia at a certain season of the year, like the Nile in Egypt. Cyrus changed the course of its waters when he besieged Babylon. *Strab. &c.*

EUPHRON, a man of Sicyon, who bribed his countrymen to slavery.

EUPHRŌSYNA. [*Vid.* Characters.]

EUPLEA, an island in the Tyrrhene sea.

EUPŌLIS, a comic poet of Athens, who flourished 435 years before the Christian æra: he severely lashed the vices and immoralities of his age. It is said that he had composed 17 dramatical pieces at the age of 17. Some suppose that Alcibiades put Eupolis to death, because he had ridiculed him in his verses; but Suidas maintains that he perished in a sea-fight between the Athenians and the Lacedæmonians in the Hellespont. *Hor. &c.*

EUPOMPUS, a Macedonian geometrician.

EURĪPĪDES, a celebrated tragic poet, born at Salamis: he studied eloquence under Prodicus, ethics under Socrates, and philosophy under Anaxagoras: he applied himself to dramatical compositions, and his writings became so much the admiration of his countrymen, that the unfortunate Greeks, who had accompanied Nicias in his expedition against Syracuse, were freed from slavery, only by repeating some verses from the pieces of Euripides. Euripides and Sophocles viewed each other's talents with the most illiberal jealousy, which gave an opportunity to the comic muse of Aristophanes to ridicule them both on the stage with success and humor. The ridicule and envy to which he was continually exposed obliged him at last to remove from Athens: he retired to the court of Archelaus, king of Macedonia, where he received the most conspicuous marks of royal munificence. His end was most deplorable: it is said that the dogs of Archelaus met him in his solitary walks, and tore his body to pieces, 407 years before the Christian æra, in the 78th year of his age. Euripides wrote 75 tragedies, of which only 19 are extant. He is peculiarly happy in expressing the passions of love, especially the more tender and animated. To pathos he has added sublimity, and the most common expressions have received a perfect polish from his pen. *Diod. Val. Max.*—He was such an enemy to women, that he was called the woman-

hater. He nevertheless married twice; but so injudiciously, that he was compelled to divorce both his wives.

EURĪPUS, a narrow strait which separates the island of Eubœa from the coast of Bœotia. Its flux and reflux, which continued regular during 18 or 19 days, and were uncommonly unsettled the rest of the month, was a matter of deep inquiry among the ancients, and it is said that Aristotle threw himself into it, because he was unable to find out the causes of that phenomenon. *Liv. Meta. &c.* From these circumstances, the proverb *Euripo mobilius* became to express fickleness, and the word *Euripisus* was employed by Cicero in the same signification as *mobilis*.

EURŌMUS, a city of Caria.

EURŌPA, one of the three grand divisions of the earth, known among the ancients, and now is superior to the others in the learning, power, and abilities of its inhabitants. It is bounded on the east by the Ægean sea, Hellespont, Euxine, Palus Mæotis, and the Tanais in a northern direction. The Mediterranean divides it from Africa on the south, and on the west and north it is washed by the Atlantic and Northern Oceans. It is supposed to receive its name from Europa.—A daughter of Agenor, king of Phœnicia, so beautiful that Jupiter became enamoured of her, who, the better to seduce her, assumed the shape of a bull, and mingled with the herds of Agenor, while Europa, with her female attendants, were gathering flowers in the meadows. Europa caressed the animal, and at last had the courage to sit upon his back. The god took advantage of her situation, and with precipitate steps retired towards the shore, and crossed the sea with Europa on his back, and arrived safe in Crete. Here he assumed his original shape, and declared his love. The nymph consented, although she had before made vows of perpetual celibacy, and she became mother of Minos, Sarpedon, and Rhadamanthus. After this distinguished amour with Jupiter, she married Asterius, king of Crete. Minos succeeded to the throne of Asterius. Some suppose that Europa lived about 1552 years before the Christian æra. *Ovid. &c. &c.*

EURŌTAS, a son of Lelex, father to Sparta, who married Lacedæmon. He was son of one of the first kings of Laconia, and gave his name to the river which flows near Sparta, and is called by way of eminence, Basilipotamos, *the king of rivers*, and worshipped by the Spartans as a powerful god. Laurels, reeds, myrtles, and olives grew on its banks in great abundance. *Strab. &c.*—A river in Thessaly, near mount Olympus. It emptied itself into the Euphrates, but was supposed not to incorporate its waters with it.

EURŌTO, one of the daughters of Danaus.

EURUS, a wind blowing from the eastern parts of the world. The Latins sometimes called it Vulturnus. *Ovid*.

EURYĀLE. The most celebrated of this name is a daughter of Minos, mother of Orion by Neptune.—Also one of the Gorgons who was immortal. *Hesiod*.

EURYALUS. Ancient writers mention many of this name; the most remarkable of whom is a Trojan, who came with Æneas into Italy. He rendered himself famous for his immortal friendship with Nisus. [*Vid.* Nisus.] *Virg*.

EURYBĀTES, a herald in the Trojan war, who took Briseis from Achilles by order of Agamemnon. *Homer*.—An Argive warrior, who was frequently victorious at the Nemean games.

EURYBIA, the mother of Lucifer and all the stars. *Hesiod*.—A daughter of Pontus and Terra, mother of Astræus, Pallas, and Perses, by Crius.

EURYBIĀDES, a Spartan general of the Grecian fleet at the battles of Artemisium and Salamis against Xerxes. He offered to strike Themistocles when he wished to speak about the manner of attacking the Persians, upon which the Athenian said, "*Strike me, but hear me.*" *Herodot.* &c.

EURYCLĒA, a beautiful daughter of Ops of Ithaca. Laertes bought her for 20 oxen, and gave her his son Ulysses to nurse, and treated her with much tenderness and attention. *Homer*.

EURYCLES, an orator of Syracuse, who proposed to put Nicias and Demosthenes to death, and to confine to hard labor all the Athenian soldiers in the quarries. *Plut*.

EURYCRĀTES, a Spartan king, descended from Hercules.

EURYDĀMAS, a Trojan skilled in the interpretation of dreams. His two sons were killed by Diomedes during the Trojan war. *Homer*.—A wrestler of Cyrene, who, in a combat, had his teeth dashed to pieces by his antagonist, which he swallowed, without showing any sign of pain, or discontinuing the fight. *Ælian*.

EURYDAMIDAS, a Lacedæmonian king of the family of the Proclidæ.

EURŸDICE, a name common to many women in the works of ancient writers, the most celebrated of whom are, the wife of Amyntas king of Macedonia.—A daughter of Amyntas, who married her uncle Aridæus, the illegitimate son of Philip: she hung herself, at the instigation of Olympias. *C. Nep.* &c.—The wife of the poet Orpheus.

As she fled before Aristæus, who wished to offer her violence, she was bitten by a serpent in the grass, and died of the wound. Orpheus was so disconsolate, that he ventured to go to hell, where, by the melody of his lyre, he obtained from Pluto the restoration of his wife to life, provided he did not look behind him before he came upon earth. He violated the condition; his eagerness to see his wife rendered him forgetful: he looked behind, and Eurydice was forever taken from him. [*Vid.* Orpheus.] *Virg.* &c. &c.

EURŸLŌCHUS. The most remarkable of this name are the following:—A companion of Ulysses, the only one who did not taste the potions of Circe. *Ovid*.—A man who discovered the conspiracy which was made against Alexander by Hermolaus and others. *Curt*.

EURYMĒDON, the father of Peribœa, by whom Neptune had Nausithous. *Homer*.—A river of Pamphylia, near which the Persians were defeated by the Athenians under Cimon, B. C. 470.

EURYNŌME. Ancient writers have recorded many of this name, the most remarkable of whom is one of the Oceanides, mother of the Graces. *Hesiod*.

EURYPHON, a king of Sparta, son of Sous. His reign was so glorious, that his descendants were called Eurypontidæ. *Paus*.

EURŸPŸLUS, a son of Telephus, killed in the Trojan war by Pyrrhus. He made his court to Cassandra. *Homer*.—A soothsayer in the Grecian camp before Troy, sent to consult the oracle of Apollo how his countrymen could return safe home. The result of his inquiries was the injunction to offer a human sacrifice. *Virg*.—There are many others of this name mentioned in ancient writers, in whose lives there is nothing very striking or remarkable.

EURYSTHĒNES, a son of Aristodemus, who lived in perpetual dissension with his twin brother Procles, while they both sat on the Spartan throne. It was unknown which of the two was born first; the mother, who wished to see both her sons raised to the throne, refused to declare it, and they were appointed kings of Sparta by order of the oracle of Delphi, B. C. 1102. The descendants of Eurysthenes were called Eurysthenidæ, and those of Procles, Proclidæ. Eurysthenes had a son called Agis, who succeeded him. His descendants were called Agidæ. There sat on the throne of Sparta 31 kings of the family of Eurysthenes, and only 24 of the Proclidæ. The former were the more illustrious. *Herodot.* &c.

EURYSTHEUS, a king of Argos and Mycenæ, son of Sthenelus, and

Nicippe the daughter of Pelops. Juno hastened his birth by two months, that he might come into the world before Hercules the son of Alcmena, as the younger of the two was doomed, by order of Jupiter, to be subservient to the will of the other. [*Vid.* Alcmena.] This natural right was cruelly exercised by Eurystheus, who imposed upon Hercules the most dangerous enterprises, well known by the name of the twelve labors of Hercules. After the death of Hercules, Eurystheus renewed his cruelties against his children, and made war against Ceyx king of Trachinia, because he had treated them with hospitality. He was killed in the prosecution of this war by Hyllus the son of Hercules. Eurystheus was succeeded on the throne of Argos by Atreus his nephew. *Hygin. Ovid. &c.*

EURŸTE, daughter of Hippodamus, and wife of Parthaon.

EURYTEÆ, an Achaian town.

EURŸTELE, daughter of Leucippus.

EURŸTHION and **EURYTION**. The most remarkable of this name is a Centaur, whose insolence to Hippodamia was the cause of the quarrel between the Lapithæ and Centaurs, at the nuptials of Pirithous. *Ovid. Hesiod.*

EURŸTUS. This name is common to many mentioned in *Apollodorus*, the most remarkable of whom is a king of Echalía, father to Iole. He offered his daughter to him who shot a bow better than himself. Hercules conquered him, and put him to death, because he refused him his daughter as the prize of his victory. *Apollod.*—A son of Actor, king of Phthia, who purified Peleus of the murder of Phocus, and gave him his daughter Antigone in marriage. He was killed at the chase of the Calydonian boar.

EUSEBIA, an empress, wife to Constantius, &c.

EUSEBIUS, a bishop of Cæsarea, in great favor with the emperor Constantine. He was concerned in the theological disputes of Arius and Athanasius, and distinguished himself by his ecclesiastical writings, &c.

EUSEPUS and **PEADASUS**, twin brothers killed at the siege of Troy.

EUSTATHIUS, a Greek commentator on the works of Homer.

EUTELIDAS, a celebrated sculptor at Argos.

EUTERPE, one of the Muses, daughter of Jupiter and Mnemosyne. She presided over music, and was looked upon as the inventress of the flute. She is represented as crowned with flowers, and holding a flute in her hands.—The name of the mother of Themistocles, according to some.

EUTHYCRATES, a sculptor of Sicyon, son of Lysippus. He was peculiarly happy in the proportions of his statues. Those of Hercules and Alexander were in general esteem, and particularly that of Medea, which was carried on a chariot by four horses. *Plut.*

EUTHYDĒMUS, a celebrated orator and rhetorician.

EUTROPIUS, a Latin historian in the age of Julian, under whom he carried arms in the fatal expedition against the Persians. His origin, as well as his dignity, are unknown. He wrote an epitome of the history of Rome, from the age of Romulus to the reign of the emperor Valens, to whom the work was dedicated. Of all his works, the Roman history alone is extant. It is composed with conciseness and precision, but without elegance.—A famous eunuch at the court of Arcadius, son of Theodosius the Great. After the vicissitudes of popular favor and imperial suspicion, and after exercising the highest offices with the caprices and cruelty of a tyrant, he was at last beheaded, A. D. 399.

EUTYCHIDE, a woman who was thirty times brought to bed, and carried to the grave by twenty of her children. *Plin.*

EUXĪNUS PONTUS, a sea between Asia and Europe, partly at the north of Asia Minor and at the west of Colchis. It was anciently called *αἰετός*, inhospitable, on account of the savage manners of the inhabitants on its coasts. Commerce with foreign nations, and the plantation of colonies in their neighbourhood, gradually softened their roughness, and the sea was no longer called A xenus, but Euxenus, hospitable. *Ovid. Strab. &c.*

EXÆTHES, a Parthian, who cut off the head of Crassus, &c. *Polyæn.*

EXAGŌNUS, the ambassador of a nation in Cyprus, who came to Rome, and talked so much of the power of serpents, &c. that the consuls ordered him to be thrown into a vessel full of serpents, which venomous creatures, far from hurting him, harmlessly licked him with their tongues. *Plin.*

FAB

FAL

FABARIA, festivals celebrated at Rome on the 1st of June, in honor of the goddess Carna, the wife of Janus, when beans (*fabæ*) were presented as an oblation. From this circumstance the same name was sometimes applied to the calends of June.

FABARIS, a river of Italy, in the territories of the Sabines. It was also called Farfarus. *Virg.*

FĀBIA, a tribe at Rome. *Horat.*

FĀBIA, sister to Terentia the wife of Cicero, and one of the vestal virgins.

FABIA LEX, a law made to limit the number of attendants to candidates, when canvassing for offices.

FĀBIĀNI, some of the Luperici at Rome, instituted in honor of the Fabian family.

FĀBII, a noble and powerful family at Rome, who, it is affirmed, derived their name from *faba*, a bean, because some of their ancestors cultivated this pulse. Historians say that the whole family, amounting to 306 men, were all slain, save one, in a general engagement near the Cremera against the Veientes, B. C. 447. From the survivor sprang the following celebrated characters:

FĀBIUS Maximus Rullianus, obtained the surname of *Maximus*, for lessening the power of the populace at elections. He was master of horse, five times consul, twice dictator, and once censor. He triumphed over seven different nations in the neighbourhood of Rome, and rendered himself illustrious by his patriotism.—**Q. Maximus**, a celebrated Roman, who from inactive childhood was raised to the highest offices of the state. In his first consulship, he obtained a victory over Liguria, and the fatal battle of Thrasymenus occasioned his election to the dictatorship. In this important office he began to oppose Annibal, not by fighting him in the open field, like his predecessors, but he continually harassed his army by counter-marches and ambuscades, from which he received the surname of *Cunctator*, or *delayer*. Such operations for the commander of the Roman armies, gave offence to some, and Fabius was even accused of cowardice. He, however, patiently bore to see his master of horse raised to share the dictatorial dignity with himself, by means of his enemies at home. Previously to the battle of Cannæ, he laid down his dictatorship, but shortly after obliged Tarentum to surrender to the Roman arms. He did

not, however, live to see the success of the Roman arms under Scipio. He died in the 100th year of his age, after he had been five times consul, and twice honored with a triumph. *Liv. Polyb. &c.*—His son bore the same name, and showed himself worthy of his noble father's virtues.—**Pictor**, the first Roman historian who gave an historical account of his country. He flourished B. C. 225. The work now extant, which is attributed to him, is a spurious composition. A Roman consul, who being struck with lightning was thence called *Ambustus*.—A general sent against the Carthaginians in Italy. He lost all his troops in the battle, and fell by the side of Hannibal.

FABRĪCIUS, a Latin writer in the reign of Nero, who employed his pen in satirizing and defaming the senators. His works were burnt by order of Nero.—**Caius**, a celebrated Roman, who, in his first consulship, obtained several victories over the Samnites and Lucanians, and was honored with a triumph. Two years after Fabricius went as ambassador to Pyrrhus, and refused with contempt the presents offered to him. Pyrrhus admired the magnanimity of Fabricius, but his astonishment was more awakened when he saw him make a discovery of the perfidious offers of his physician, who pledged himself to the Roman general for a sum of money to poison his master. To this greatness of soul was added the most consummate knowledge of military affairs, and the greatest simplicity of manners. Fabricius wished to inspire a contempt of luxury among the people. He lived and died in the greatest poverty. His body was buried at the public charge, and the Roman people were obliged to give a dowry to his two daughters, when they had arrived to years of maturity. *Val. Max. Flor. &c.*—A bridge at Rome, built by the consul Fabricius. *Horat.*

FĒSŪLÆ, a town of Etruria, famous for its augurs. *Ital.*

FALERII (or *ium*), now *Palari*, a town of Etruria, of which the inhabitants are called *Falisci*. The Romans borrowed some of their laws from this town. The place was famous for its pastures, and for a peculiar sort of sausage. [*Vid. Falisci.*]

FALERNUS, a fertile mountain and plain of Campania, famous for its wine, which the Roman poets have greatly celebrated. *Virg. Horat. &c.*

FALISCI, a people of Etruria, originally a Macedonian colony. When

they were besieged by Camillus, a school-master went out of the gates of the city, and betrayed them into the hands of the Roman enemy, that by such a possession he might easily oblige the place to surrender. Camillus heard the proposal with indignation, and ordered the man to be stripped naked and whipped back to the town by those whom his perfidy wished to betray. This instance of generosity operated upon the people so powerfully, that they surrendered to the Romans. *Plut.*

FAMA, (*fame*), was worshipped by the ancients as a powerful goddess, and was generally represented blowing a trumpet.

FANNIA, a woman of Minturnæ, who, though Marius had sat in judgment upon her and divorced her from her husband, hospitably entertained him in his flight.

FANNIA LEX, a law passed to allow no person to spend more than 100 asses a day on great festivals, 30 on other days, and ten at other times.

FANNIUS, an inferior poet, ridiculed by Horace because his poems and picture were consecrated in the library of Apollo, on mount Palatine at Rome, as it was then usual for such as possessed merit. *Horat.*—Caius, an author in Trajan's reign, the loss of whose history of the cruelties of Nero is greatly regretted.

FARFĀRUS, a Sabine river, falling into the Tiber.

FAUNA, a deity among the Romans. She was daughter of Picus, and was originally called Marica. Her marriage with Faunus procured her the name of Fauna, and her knowledge of futurity that of Fatua and Fatidica. It is said that she never saw a man after her marriage with Faunus, and that her uncommon chastity occasioned her being ranked among the gods after death. *Virg.*

FAUNALIA, festivals at Rome in honor of Faunus.

FAUNI, rural deities, represented as having the legs, feet, and ears of goats, and the rest of the body human. They were called satyrs by the Greeks. The peasants offered them a lamb or a kid, with great solemnity. *Virg. Ovid.*

FAUNUS, a son of Picus, is said to have reigned in Italy about 1300 years B. C. His bravery has given rise to the tradition that he was son of Mars. His great fondness for agriculture made his subjects revere him as one of their country deities after death. He was represented with all the equipage of the satyrs, and was consulted to give oracles. *Dionys. Virg. &c.*

FAVONIUS, the name of one of the winds. [*Vid. Venti.*]

FAUSTINA. The most remarkable of this name is the wife of the emperor Antoninus, famous for her debaucheries. Her daughter of the same name, blessed with beauty, liveliness, and wit, became the most abandoned of her sex. She married M. Aurelius.

FAUSTITAS, a goddess among the Romans, supposed to preside over cattle. *Horat.*

FAUSTULUS, a shepherd ordered to expose Romulus and Remus. He privately brought them up at home. *Liv. &c.*

FEBRUUS, a god at Rome, who presided over purifications. Pluto was sometimes called by this name, as oblations of purification were offered to the manes of the dead. Juno was also often invoked under the name of *Februa*, as she presided over parturition.

FECIĀLES, a number of priests at Rome, employed in declaring war and making peace. When the Romans thought themselves injured, one of the sacerdotal body was empowered to demand redress, and after the allowance of 33 days to consider the matter, war was declared if submissions were not made, and the Feciales hurled a bloody spear into the territories of the enemy, in proof of intended hostilities. *Liv.*

FELICITAS, a divinity who presided over happiness, and to whom the Romans erected a temple in the age of Augustus. *Aug. Civ. D.*

FERĀLIA, a festival in honor of the dead, observed at Rome the 17th or 21st of February. It continued for eleven days, during which time presents were carried to the graves of the deceased, marriages were forbidden, and the temples of the gods were shut.

FĒRETRIUS, a surname of Jupiter, *a ferendo*, because he had assisted the Romans, or *a feriendo*, because he had conquered their enemies under Romulus. He had a temple at Rome, built by Romulus. It was there that the spoils called *opima* were always carried. *Liv. &c.*

FERIÆ LATĪNÆ, festivals at Rome instituted by Tarquin the Proud. The *feriæ* among the Romans were certain days set apart to celebrate festivals, and during that time it was unlawful for any person to work. They were either public or private. The public were of four different kinds, and were called *stativæ*, or immovable; *conceptivæ*, or moveable; *latinae*, *compitalia*, *imperativæ*, appointed only by the consul, dictator, &c. *Nundinae* and *privatæ*. [For a minute description of the several kinds of *feriæ* the student is referred to Kenet's Antiquities.] The days on which the *feriæ* were observed were called by the Romans *festi dies*, because dedicated to mirth, relaxation, and festivity.

FĒRŌNIA, a goddess at Rome, who presided over the woods and groves. It was usual to make a yearly sacrifice to her, and it is said that those who were filled with the spirit of this goddess could walk barefooted over burning coals without receiving any injury. *Virg. Varro. &c.*—Also a town at the foot of mount Soracte.

FESCENNIA, a town of Etruria, where the Fescennine verses were first invented. These verses were a sort of rustic dialogue spoken extempore, in which the actors exposed before their audience the failings and vices of their adversaries, and by satirical humor and merriment endeavoured to raise the laughter of the company. They were proscribed by Augustus, as of immoral tendency. They had often been repeated at nuptials, and many lascivious expressions were used for the general diversion; as also at harvest home, when gestures were made adapted to the sense of the unpolished verses that were used. *Virg. Horat. &c.*

FESŪLÆ, an Etrurian town in which Sylla settled a colony.

FESTUS PORCIUS, a proconsul who succeeded Felix, in the governorship of Judæa.

FIBRĒNUS, a river, flowing through Cicero's farm at Arpinum. *Cic. de leg.*

FICARIA, an island near Sardinia.

FICULEA, a town near mount Sacer, in which Cicero had a villa.

FIDĒNA, an inland town of Latium, whose inhabitants are called Fidenates. The place was conquered by the Romans, B. C. 435.

FIDES, the goddess of faith and honesty, worshipped by the Romans. Numa was the first who paid her divine honors. The only dress of this divinity was a white veil, expressive of frankness, candor, and modesty. No animal was sacrificed to her, as she was an enemy to bloodshed. The symbol of fidelity is represented by two hands strongly joined together. *Cic. Var.*

FIDIUS DIUS, a divinity by whom the Romans generally swore. He was the god of faith and truth, and was also called Sancus, or Sanctus, and Semipater, and he was solemnly addressed in prayers the 5th of June, which was yearly consecrated to his service. Some suppose him to be Hercules. *Ovid. Varro. &c.*

M. FIRMIUS, a powerful native of Seleucia, who proclaimed himself emperor, and was at last conquered by Aurelian.

FLACCUS, [*Vid. Valerius.*]—Verrius, a grammarian, tutor to the two

grandsons of Augustus, and supposed author of the Capitoline marbles.

FLAMINIA VIA, a celebrated road which led from Rome to Ariminum and Aquileia. It received its name from

C. FLĀMINIUS, a Roman consul of a turbulent disposition, who was drawn into a battle near the lake of Thrasymenus, by the artifice of Annibal: he was killed in the engagement, with an immense number of Romans, B. C. 217. *Polyb. Liv. &c.*

T. Q. FLĀMINIUS, or **FLAMINIUS**, a celebrated Roman, raised to the consulship A. U. C. 556, was trained in the art of war against Annibal: he was sent against Philip, king of Macedonia, and in his expedition he met with uncommon success. The Greeks declared themselves his supporters, and he totally defeated Philip on the confines of Epirus, and made all Loeris, Phocis, and Thessaly, tributary to the Roman power: he proclaimed all Greece independent at the Isthmian games. This celebrated action procured him the name of father and deliverer of Greece: he was afterwards sent ambassador to Prusias, king of Bithynia, where, by his prudence and artifice, he soon caused Annibal, who had taken refuge at his court, to dispatch himself. Flaminius was found dead in his bed, after he had imitated with success the virtues of his model Scipio. *Plut.*—Lucius, the brother of the preceding, signalized himself in the wars of Greece.—*Calp. Flamma*, a tribune, who, at the head of 300 men, saved the Roman army in Sicily, B. C. 258, by engaging the Carthaginians and cutting them to pieces.

FLANATICUS SINUS, a bay of the Flanates, in Liburnia, on the Adriatic, now the Gulf of Carnaro.

FLĀVIA LEX agraria, by **L. Flavius**, A. U. C. 693, for the distribution of a certain quantity of lands among Pompey's soldiers and the commons.

FLAVIUS. A name common to many Romans, the most remarkable of whom is a senator who conspired with Piso against Nero, &c. *Tacit.*

FLŌRA, the goddess of flowers and gardens among the Romans, such as the Chloris of the Greeks. She was worshipped among the Sabines, long before the foundation of Rome, and Tatius was the first who raised her a temple in the city of Rome. It is said that she married Zephyrus, and received from him the privileges of presiding over flowers, and of enjoying perpetual youth. [*Vid. Floralia.*] She was represented as crowned with flowers, and holding in her hand the horn of plenty. *Ovid. &c.*—A celebrated courtesan, passionately loved by Pompey the Great.

FLORATIA, games in honor of Flora at Rome. They were instituted about the age of Romulus, but not regularly celebrated until the year U. C. 580. They were observed yearly, and exhibited a scene of the most unbounded licentiousness. *Val. Max.*—Cato once desired to be at the celebration of these games:—but perceiving that his presence disturbed the feast he retired; not choosing to witness such a scene of licentiousness. As he retired he was greeted with vehement applause.

FLORENTIA, a town of Italy on the Arnus, now *Florence*, the capital of Tuscany. *Tacit. Plin.*

FLORIĀNUS, a man who wore the imperial purple at Rome only for two months, A. D. 276.

FLŌRUS, L. Annæus Julius, a Latin historian, A. D. 116, who wrote an abridgment of Roman annals in four books, composed in a florid and poetical style, and rather a panegyric on many of the great actions of the Romans than a faithful and correct recital of their history: he also wrote poetry.—Julius, a friend of Horace, who accompanied Claudius Nero in his military expeditions. The poet has addressed two epistles to him.

FLŪŌNIA, surname of Juno Lucina.

FOLIA, a woman remarkable for her knowledge of poisonous plants.

FONS SOLIS, a fountain in the province of Cyrene, cool at mid-day, and warm at rising and setting of the sun. *Herodot.*

FORMIÆ, a maritime town of Campania, at the south-east of Caieta. It was anciently the abode of the Læstrygonæ, and it became known for its excellent wines. *Liv. Horat.*

FORMIANUM, a villa of Cicero, not far from which he was murdered by an emissary of Mare Antony.

FORNAX, a goddess at Rome, who presided over the baking of bread: her festivals, called Fornacalia, were first instituted by Numa. *Ovid.*

FORTŪNA, a daughter of Oceanus, according to Homer, or one of the Parcæ, according to Pindar, was the goddess of fortune, and from her hand were derived riches and poverty, pleasures and misfortunes, blessings and pains. She was worshipped in different parts of Greece. Bupalus was the first who made a statue of Fortune for the people of Smyrna, and he represented her with the polar star upon her head, and the horn of plenty in her hand. The Romans paid particular attention to the goddess of Fortune, and had no less than eight different temples erected to her honor in their city. Tullus Hostilius was the first who built her a tem-

ple: her most famous temple in Italy was at Antium. She was worshipped among the Romans under different names, such as Female Fortune, Virile Fortune, Equestrian, Peaceful, Virgin, &c. The goddess is generally represented blind-folded, and holds a wheel in her hand, as an emblem of her inconstancy. Sometimes she appears with wings. *Ovid. Plut. &c.*

FORTŪNĀTE INSULÆ, islands at the west of Mauritania, in the Atlantic sea, supposed to be the *Canary isles* of the moderns. They were represented as the seats of the blessed, where the souls of the virtuous were placed after death. The air was wholesome and temperate, the earth produced an immense number of various fruits without the labors of men. *Strab. Horat. &c.*

FORUM, a conjunctive name given to many towns in Italy and Gaul.

FOSSA, the straits of *Bonifacio*, between Corsica and Sardinia, called also Taphros. *Plin.*

FRANCI, a people of Germany and Gaul, whose country was called Francia. *Claudian.*

FRAUS, a divinity worshipped among the Romans, daughter of Orcus and Night. She was invoked by those who dreaded the treachery over which she presided, as well as those who practised every cruel and secret act of perfidy. She was represented under the form of a beautiful woman, whose deformities were concealed in the extremities of her body.

SEX. JUL. FRONTĪNUS, a celebrated geometrician, who made himself known by the books he wrote on aqueducts and stratagems, dedicated to Trajan.

FRONTO. The most remarkable of this name is a learned Roman, who was so partial to the company of poets, that he lent them his house and gardens, which continually re-echoed the compositions of his numerous visitors. *Juv.*

FUCINUS, a lake of Italy, in the country of the Marsi, at the north of the Liris. It is now called Celano, and is supposed to be 47 miles in circumference, and not more than 12 feet deep on an average. *Plin. Tacit.*

FULGŌRA, a goddess at Rome, who presided over lightning. She was addressed to save her votaries from the effects of violent storms of thunder, *Aug. de Civ. D.*

FULVIA LEX was proposed but rejected A. U. C. 628, by Flaccus Fulvius. It tended to make all the people of Italy citizens of Rome.

FULVIA, an ambitious woman, who married the tribune Clodius, and afterwards Curio, and at last M. An-

tony. She showed herself cruel as well as revengeful. When Cicero's head had been cut off by order of Antony, Fulvia ordered it to be brought to her, and with the greatest barbarity bored the orator's tongue with her golden bodkin. Antony divorced her to marry Cleopatra, upon which she attempted to persuade Augustus to take up arms against her husband. When this scheme did not succeed, she retired into the east, where her husband received her with great coldness. This totally broke her heart, and she soon after died, about 40 years before the Christian era. *Plut. in Cic. & Anton.*—A woman who discovered to Cicero the designs of Catiline upon his life. *Plut.*

FULVIUS. A name common to some eminent Romans, the most remarkable of whom are the following:—A Roman senator, intimate with Augustus; he disclosed the emperor's secrets to his wife, who made it public to all the Roman matrons, for which he received so severe a reprimand from Augustus, that he and his wife hanged themselves in despair.

SER. FULVIUS NOBILIOR, a Roman consul who went to Africa after the defeat of Regulus. After he had acquired much glory against the Carthaginians, he was shipwrecked at his return with 200 Roman ships.

FUNDĀNUS, a lake, near Fundi, discharging its waters into the Mediterranean.

FURIA LEX, a law forbidding

any one to leave more than a thousand asses, except to the relatives of a master who manumitted, and some few other exceptions.

FURĪÆ, the three daughters of Nox and Acheron, or of Pluto and Proserpine, according to some. [*Vid. Eumenides.*]

FURĪNA, the goddess of robbers, worshipped at Rome. Some say that she is the same as the furies: her festivals were called *Furinalia*.

M. FURIUS BIBACULUS, a Latin poet of Cremona, who wrote annals in iambic verse, and was universally celebrated for the wit and humor of his expressions. It is said that Virgil imitated his poetry, and even borrowed some of his lines. Horace, however, has not failed to ridicule his verses. *Quintil. Horat.*

FURNIUS, a friend of Horace, who was consul, and distinguished himself by his elegant historical writings. *1 Sat. 10.*

ARIST. FUSCUS, a friend of Horace, as conspicuous for the integrity and propriety of his manners, as for his learning and abilities.

FUSIUS. The most remarkable of this name is a Roman actor, whom Horace ridicules *2 Sat. 3.* He intoxicated himself, and when on the stage, he fell asleep, whilst he personated *Ilione*, where he ought to have been roused and moved by the cries of a ghost; but in vain.

GABELLUS, now *La Secchia*, a river falling in a northern direction into the *Po*, opposite the *Mincius*. *Plin.*

GĀBIĒNUS, a friend of Augustus, beheaded by order of Pompey. It is maintained that he spoke after death.

GĀBII, a city of the Volsci, taken by the artifice of Sextus, the son of Tarquin, who gained the confidence of the inhabitants, by deserting to them, and pretending that his father had ill-treated him. *Plut. Virg.*

GĀBĪNA, the name of Juno, worshipped at Gabii. *Virg.*

GĀBINIUS. The most remarkable of this name is a Roman consul, who made war in Judæa, and re-established tranquillity there: he suffered himself to be bribed, and replaced Ptolemy Auletes on the throne of Egypt: he was accused, at his return, of receiving bribes. Cicero, at the request of

Pompey, ably defended him. He was banished, and died about 40 years B. C. at Salona.

GADES and **GADIRA,** a small island in the Atlantic, on the Spanish coast, 25 miles from the columns of Hercules. It was sometimes called *Tartessus* and *Erythia*, according to Pliny, and is now known by the name of *Cádiz*. The inhabitants were called *Gaditani*. *Plin. Strab. &c.*

GĀDĪTĀNUS, a surname of Hercules, from Gades. [*Vid. Gades.*]

GĒTŪLIA, a country of Libya, near the Garamantes, which formed part of king Masinissa's kingdom. The country was the favorite retreat of wild beasts, and is now called *Bildulgerid*. *Sallust. &c.*

GALANTHIS, a servant maid of Alcmena, whose sagacity eased the labors of her mistress at the birth of Hercules,

and deceived the plots of Juno, who had sent Lucina to retard the pains of Alcmæna, and hasten those of the wife of Sthenelus. Lucina was so irritated at the deception practised on her, that she changed Galanthis into a weazel, and condemned her to bring forth her young by the mouth, in the greatest pains. This transformation alludes to a vulgar notion among the ancients, who believed this of the weazel, because she carries her young in her mouth, and continually shifts from place to place. *Ovid. Ælian.*

GALATÆA and **GALATHÆA**, a sea-nymph, daughter of Nereus and Doris. She was passionately loved by the Cyclops Polyphemus, whom she treated with disdain, while Acis, a shepherd of Sicily, enjoyed her unbounded affection. The happiness of these two lovers was disturbed by the jealousy of the Cyclops, who crushed his rival to pieces with a piece of broken rock, while he sat in the bosom of Galatæa. Galatæa was inconsolable for the loss of Acis, and as she could not restore him to life, she changed him into a fountain. *Ovid. Virg.*—A country girl, &c. *Virg.*

GALĀTIA, a country of Asia Minor, between Phrygia, the Euxine, Cappadocia, and Bithynia. It received its name from the Gauls, who migrated there under Brennus, some time after the sacking of Rome. *Strab. Justin.*—The name of ancient Gaul among the Greeks.

GALAXIA, a festival in which they boiled a mixture of barley, pulse, and milk, called Γαλαξία by the Greeks.

GALBA, Servius Sulpicius, a Roman, who, by unremitted diligence, rose gradually to the greatest offices of the state: he dedicated the greatest part of his time to solitary pursuits, chiefly to avoid the suspicions of Nero: his disapprobation of the emperor's commands was the cause of new disturbances. Nero ordered him to be put to death, but he escaped the executioner, and was publicly saluted emperor. When seated on the throne, he suffered himself to be governed by favorites, who exposed the goods of the citizens to sale to gratify their avarice. The crime of murder was blotted out, and impunity purchased with a large sum of money. Such conduct greatly displeased the people; and when Galba refused to pay the soldiers the money which he had promised them, when raised to the throne, they assassinated him, in the 73d year of his age, and in the eighth month of his reign, and proclaimed Otho emperor in his room, January 16th, A. D. 69. The virtues which had shone so brightly in Galba, when a private man, totally disappeared when he ascended the throne. *Sueton. Plut.*—There are also many

others of this name mentioned in ancient writers, but of inferior celebrity.

GALĒNUS CLAUDIUS, a celebrated physician in the age of M. Antoninus and his successors, born at Pergamus: he visited the most learned seminaries of Greece and Egypt; and at last came to Rome, where he soon rendered himself famous by his profession. Many, astonished at his cures, attributed them to magic: he was very intimate with Marcus Aurelius, the emperor, after whose death he returned to Pergamus, where he died in his 90th year, A. D. 193. He wrote no less than 300 volumes, the greatest part of which were burnt in the temple of Peace at Rome, where they had been deposited. To Galen and Hippocrates the moderns are indebted for many useful discoveries.

GALEOLÆ, Sicilian prophets.

GALĒRIUS, a native of Dacia, made emperor of Rome by Diocletian. [*Vid. Maximianus.*]

GALĒSUS, a river of Calabria, flowing into the bay of Tarentum. The poets have celebrated it for the shady groves in its neighbourhood, and the fine sheep which fed on its fertile banks. *Virg. Horat.*—A rich person of Latium, killed as he attempted to make a reconciliation between the Trojans and Rutulians, when Ascanius had killed the favorite stag of Tyrrheus; which was the prelude to all the enmities between the hostile nations. *Virg.*

GALILÆA, a celebrated country of Syria. Its principal towns were Cana, Chorazin, Tiberias, Capernaum, Beth-lehem, Zabulon, Acon, &c.

GALINTHIADIA, a festival at Thebes, held in honour of Galiuthias, the daughter of Prætus.

GALLI, a nation of Europe, naturally fierce, and inclined to war. They were so superstitious as to believe themselves descended from Pluto; and from that circumstance they always reckoned their time, not by the days, as other nations, but by the nights. *Cæs. [Vid. Gallia.]* Not only the most precious things, but even slaves and oxen, were burnt on the funeral pile. Children, among them, never appeared in the presence of their fathers, before they were able to bear arms in the defence of their country.—The priests of Cybele, who received that name from the river Gallus, in Phrygia, where they celebrated the festivals. The chief among them was called Archigallus. [*Vid. Corybantes, Dactyli.*] They mutilated themselves, before they were admitted to the priesthood, in imitation of Atys, the favorite of Cybele [*Vid. Atys*]; and in the celebration of their festivals they exhibited all the enthusiastic gestures of madness, accompanied by the confused noise of cymbals and drums.

GALLIA, a large country of Europe, called Galatia by the Greeks. The inhabitants were called Galli, Celtæ, Celtiberi, and Celtoseythæ. Ancient Gaul was divided into four different parts by the Romans, called Gallia Belgica, Narbonensis, Aquitania, and Celtica. Besides these grand divisions, there is often mention made of *Gallia Cisalpina*, or *Citerior*; *Transalpina*, or *Uterior*, which refers to that part of Italy which was conquered by some of the Gauls who crossed the Alps. By *Gallia Cisalpina*, the Romans understood that part of Gaul which lies in Italy; and by *Transalpina*, that which lies beyond the Alps, in regard only to the inhabitants of Rome. *Gallia Cispadana* and *Transpadana*, is applied to a part of Italy, conquered by some of the Gauls, and then it means the country on this side of the Po, or beyond the Po, with respect to Rome. The inhabitants took the city of Rome, invaded Greece in different ages, and spread themselves over the greatest part of the world. They revered the sacerdotal order, as if they had been gods. [*Vid. Druidæ.*] Cæsar has given a full account of them in *Bel. Gal.* and resided ten years in their country before he could totally subdue them.

GALLICĀNUS MONS, a mountain in Campania.

GALLICUS AGER, a country between Ariminum and Picenum, which was divided among the Roman citizens, and thither the Galli Senones were banished.

GALLICUS SINUS, a part of the Mediterranean, on the coast of Gaul, now called the *Gulf of Lyons*.

GALLIĒNUS, Publ. Lucinius, a son of the emperor Valerian, reigned conjointly with his father for seven years, and ascended the throne as sole emperor, A. D. 260. In his youth, he showed his military character, in an expedition against the Germans and Sarmatæ; but when he came to the purple, he delivered himself up to pleasure and indolence. His time was spent in the greatest debauchery; and he indulged himself in the most shameful voluptuousness and immorality. He often appeared with his hair powdered with golden dust; and enjoyed tranquillity at home, while his provinces abroad were torn by civil quarrels and seditions. Two of his officers at length revolted, and assumed the imperial purple. This intelligence roused him, and he marched against the rebels, without showing the least favor either to rank, sex, or age, and put all to the sword. These cruelties irritated the people and the army; emperors were elected, and no less than thirty tyrants aspired to the imperial purple. Gallienus resolved boldly to oppose his adversaries; but in the midst of his preparations, he was

assassinated at Milan by some of his officers, in the 50th year of his age, A. D. 268.

GALLINARIA SYLVA, a wood near Cumæ, remarkable for the number of robbers, who took refuge there.

GALLOGRÆCIA, a country of Asia Minor, near Bithynia and Cappadocia, inhabited by a colony of Gauls, who assumed the name of Gallogræci, because a number of Greeks had accompanied them in their emigration. *Strab.*

GALLONIUS, an epicure, who never enjoyed a good dinner, because he was never hungry.

GALLUS. A name common to many celebrated Romans, the most distinguished of whom are the following.—Caius, a friend of the great Africanus, famous for his knowledge of astronomy, and his exact calculations of eclipses. *Cic.*—Cornelius, a Roman knight, who rendered himself famous by his poetical, as well as military talents. He was passionately fond of the slave Lycoris or Cytheris, and celebrated her beauty in his poetry. She proved ungrateful, and forsook him, which gave occasion to Virgil to write his tenth eclogue. Gallus was in the favor of Augustus, by whom he was appointed over Egypt. He became forgetful of the favors he received; he pillaged the province, and even conspired against his benefactor, according to some accounts, for which he was banished by the emperor. This disgrace operated so powerfully upon him, that he killed himself in despair, A. D. 26. Some few fragments remain of his poetry. He particularly excelled in elegiac composition. *Virg. &c. &c.*—A Roman, who assassinated Decius, the emperor, and raised himself to the throne. He showed himself indolent and cruel, and beheld with the greatest indifference the revolt of his provinces, and the invasion of his empire by the barbarians. He was at last assassinated by his soldiers, A. D. 253.—Flavius Claudius Constantinus, a brother of the emperor Julian, raised to the imperial throne under the title of Cæsar, by Constantius, his relation. He conspired against his benefactor, and was publicly condemned to be beheaded, A. D. 354.

GAMELIA, a surname of Juno, as Gamelius was of Jupiter, on account of their presiding over marriages.—A festival privately observed at three different times, in commemoration of the birth, marriage, and death of a person.

GANGES, a large river of India, falling into the Indian ocean. It inundates the adjacent country in the summer. It was held in the greatest veneration by the inhabitants, and this superstition is said to exist still in some particular instances. The Ganges is now discovered to rise in the mountains

of Thibet, and to run upwards of 2000 miles before it reaches the sea. *Strab. Plin. &c.*

GĀNŸMĒDE, a goddess, better known by the name of Hebe. [*Vid. Hebe.*] *Paus.*

GĀNŸMĒDES, a beautiful youth of Phrygia, son of Tros, and brother to Ilus and Assaracus, was taken up to heaven by Jupiter, as he was tending his father's flocks on mount Ida, and was made the cup-bearer of the gods in the place of Hebe. Some say that he was carried away by an eagle, to satisfy the unnatural desires of Jupiter. He is generally represented sitting on the back of a flying eagle in the air. *Homer. Virg. &c.*

GĀRĀMANTES, a people in the interior parts of Africa. They lived in common, and scarcely clothed themselves, on account of the warmth of their climate. *Virg. Strab. &c.*

GĀRĀMANTIS, a nymph who became mother of Iarbas, Phileus, and Pilumnus, by Jupiter. *Virg.*

GĀRĀMAS, a king of Libya, whose daughter was mother of Ammon by Jupiter.

GĀRĀTAS, an Arcadian river, on the banks of which Pan had a temple.

GAREĀTÆ, a people of Arcadia.

GARGĀNUS, a lofty mountain of Apulia, which advances in the form of a promontory into the Adriatic sea. *Virg.*

GARGĀPHIA, a valley near Plataea, with a fountain of the same name, where Actæon was torn to pieces by his dogs. *Ovid.*

GARGĀRA, a town of Troas, near mount Ida, famous for its fertility. *Virg.*

GARGĀRIS, a king of the Cures, who first found the manner of collecting honey. *Justin.*

GARGETTUS, the birth-place of Epicurus.

GARUMNA, a river of Gaul, rising in the Pyrenean mountains, and separating Gallia Celtica from Aquitania. It is now called *Garonne*, and falls into the Bay of Biscay near Bourdeaux.

GAUGAMĒLA, a village beyond the Tigris, near which Alexander gained a third victory over Darius.

GAULUS and **GAULEON**, an island in the Mediterranean sea, opposite Libya. It produces no venomous creatures. *Plin.*

GAURUS, a Campanian mountain, much celebrated for the goodness of its wines.

GAZA, a famous town of Pa-

lestine, which Alexander took after a siege of two months. *Diod.*

GEGANIA, the first vestal virgin, made by Numa.

GĒLA, a town on the southern parts of Sicily, about 10 miles from the sea, built by a Cretan colony, 713 years B. C. The inhabitants were called Gelenses, Geloi, and Gelani. *Virg. Paus.*

GELĀNOR, a king of Argos, who was deprived of his kingdom by Danaus the Egyptian. *Paus. [Vid. Danaus.]*

GELLIUS, a consul who defeated a party of Germans, in the interest of Spartacus. *Plut.*

GELLIUS AULUS, a Roman grammarian in the age of M. Antoninus, about 130 A. D. He published a work which he called *Noctes Atticæ*, because composed at Athens during the winter nights. It was originally composed for the improvement of his children, and abounds with many grammatical remarks.

GĒLO and **GĒLON**. The most celebrated of this name is a son of Diomenes, who made himself absolute at Syracuse, 491 years before the Christian era. He conquered the Carthaginians at Himera, and became very popular by his great equity and moderation. He reigned seven years, and his death was universally lamented at Syracuse. His brother Hiero succeeded him. *Paus. Herodot. &c.*

GĒLOI, the inhabitants of Gela in Sicily. *Virg.*

GĒLŌNES and **GĒLŌNI**, a people of Scythia, injured from their youth to labor and fatigue. They painted themselves to appear more terrible in battle. They were descended from Gelonus, a son of Hercules. *Virg. &c.*

GĒMĪNIUS, a Roman, who was the inveterate enemy of Marius. He seized the person of Marius, and carried him to Mjnturnæ. *Plut.*

GĒMĪNUS, an astronomer and mathematician of Rhodes, B. C. 77.

GENĒVA, an ancient, populous, and well fortified city in the country of the Allobroges, on the lake Lemanus, now of Geneva. The inhabitants were long celebrated for their love of freedom and independence, and for their learning; but they have at last yielded to the intrigues and violence of their restless and powerful neighbours.

GENIUS, a spirit, which, according to the ancients, presided over the birth and life of every person. Each person was supposed to have two; one good, and the other evil; and according to their different influence, his actions were guided. The deities which presided over females were called *Junones*,

and those who protected towns and countries were ranked among the deities of the higher order. [*Vid. Dæmon.*]

GENSÉRIC, a famous Vandal prince who passed from Spain to Africa, where he took Carthage. He laid the foundation of the Vandal kingdom in Africa, and in the course of his military expeditions invaded Italy, and sacked Rome in July, 455.

GENTIUS, a king of Illyricum, who imprisoned the Roman ambassadors at the request of Perseus king of Macedonia. This offence was highly resented by the Romans, and Gentius was conquered by Anicius and led in triumph with his family, B. C. 169. *Liv.*

GENUA, a town of Liguria, destroyed by Hannibal. Rebuilt by the Romans, and now called Genoa.

GENUTIA LEX, a law enacted to prevent any one from being invested with two offices in one year; and from exercising the same magistracy within ten years.

GEORGICA, a poem of Virgil in four books, in imitation of the *Opera & Dies* of Hesiod. It is so called from *γεα terra*, and *εργον opus*. It treats particularly of ploughing, sowing, the management of cattle, and the treatment and generation of bees. The work is dedicated to Mæcenas, the great patron of poetry in the age of Virgil.

GEPHÛRÆI, a people of Phœnicia, who passed with Cadmus into Bœotia, and from thence into Attica. *Herodot.*

GERMÂNIA, an extensive country of Europe, situate east of Gaul, from which it is separated by the Rhine. Its inhabitants were warlike and uncivilized, and always proved a watchful enemy against the Romans. Cæsar first entered the country, but he rather checked their fury than conquered them. His successors or their generals also attempted to chastise the insolence of the inhabitants. The ancient Germans were very superstitious, and, in many instances, their religion was the same as that of their neighbours, the Gauls. Tacitus has delineated their manners and customs with the greatest nicety, and the reflection of a philosopher.

GERMÂNICUS, a name common in the age of the emperors, not only to those who had obtained victories over the Germans, but even to those who had entered Germany at the head of an army. The most celebrated among them was Germanicus Cæsar, a son of Drusus and Antonia, the niece of Augustus. He was adopted by his uncle Tiberius, and raised to the most important offices of the state. When Augustus died, he was employed in a war in Germany, and the affection of the

soldiers unanimously saluted him emperor. He refused this honor, continued his wars, and defeated the celebrated Arminius, and was rewarded with a triumph at his return to Rome. Tiberius declared him emperor of the east, and sent him to appease the seditions of the Armenians. But the success of Germanicus in the east was soon looked upon with an envious eye by Tiberius. He was secretly poisoned at Daphne by Piso, A. D. 19, in the 34th year of his age. The news of his death was received with the greatest grief. He had married Agrippina, by whom he had nine children, one of whom, Caligula, disgraced the name of his illustrious father. Germanicus has been commended, not only for his military accomplishments, but also for his learning, humanity, and extensive benevolence. *Sueton.*

GÊRYON and GÊRYÖNES, a celebrated monster, represented by the poets as having three bodies and three heads. He lived in the island of Gades, where he kept numerous flocks, which were guarded by a two-headed dog, called Orthos, and by Eurythion. Hercules, by order of Eurystheus, went to Gades, and destroyed Geryon, &c. and carried away all his herds to Tirynthus. According to *Servius*, Geryon was the sovereign of three provinces in Spain, or of the three islands of Majorca, Minorca, and Ivica, from which circumstance the ancients have made him a three-headed monster. *Hesiod. Virg. &c.*

GETA. The most celebrated of this name is a son of the emperor Severus, brother to Caracalla. After his father's death he reigned at Rome, conjointly with his brother; but Caracalla, who envied his virtues, ordered him to be poisoned; and when this could not be effected, he murdered him in the arms of his mother Julia, A. D. 212. Geta had not reached the 23d year of his age.

GETÆ, a people of European Scythia, near the Daci. Ovid, who was banished in their country, describes them as a savage and warlike nation.

GIGANTES, the sons of Cœlus and Terra, who, according to *Hesiod*, sprang from the blood of the wound which Cœlus received from his son Saturn. Hyginus calls them sons of Tartarus and Terra. They are represented as men of uncommon stature, with suitable strength. Some of them, as Cottus, Briareus, and Gyges, had 50 heads and 100 arms, and serpents instead of legs. The defeat of the Titans incensed them against Jupiter, and they all conspired to dethrone him. The god was alarmed, and called all the deities to assist him. They heaped mount Ossa upon Pelion, to scale with more facility the walls of heaven. The gods then fled with consternation into Egypt, where they assumed the shape of different animals,

to screen themselves from their pursuers. Jupiter, however, by the advice of Pallas, armed his son Hercules in his cause, who soon put to flight and defeated them. [*Vid.* Enceladus, Aloides, Porphyryon, Typhon, Otus, Titanes, &c.] *Homer. Virg. &c.*

GIGIS, an attendant of Parysatis, privy to the poisoning of Statira.

GINDANES, a people of Libya, who fed on the leaves of the lotus. *Herodot.*

GINDES, a river of Albania, flowing into the Cyrus.—Another of Mesopotamia. *Tibull.*

GINGŪNUM, a mountain of Umbria.

Gisco, son of Hamilcon the Carthaginian general, was banished from Carthage, by the influence of his enemies. He was afterwards recalled, and empowered by the Carthaginians to punish in what manner he pleased, those who had occasioned his banishment. He was satisfied to see them prostrate on the ground, and to place his foot on their neck, showing that independence and forgiveness are two of the most brilliant virtues of a great mind. He was made a general soon after, in Sicily, against the Corinthians, about 309 years before the Christian era; and by his success and intrepidity, he obliged the enemies of his country to sue for peace.

GLADIATŌRII LUDI, combats originally exhibited on the grave of deceased persons. They were first introduced at Rome by the Bruti, upon the death of their father, A. U. C. 488. It was supposed that the ghosts of the dead were rendered propitious by human blood, therefore at funerals it was usual to murder slaves in cool blood. In succeeding ages the barbarity was covered by the specious show of pleasure and voluntary combat; their slaves were permitted to kill one another. Originally captives, criminals, or disobedient slaves, were trained up for combat; but when the diversion became more frequent, and was exhibited on the smallest occasion, to procure esteem and popularity, many of the Roman citizens enlisted themselves among the gladiators, and Nero at one show exhibited no less than 400 senators, and 600 knights. It is supposed that there were no more than three pair of gladiators exhibited by the Bruti. Their numbers, however, increased with the luxury and power of the city: and under the emperors, not only senators and knights, but even women engaged among the gladiators, and seemed to forget the inferiority of their sex. These cruel sports, after a continuance of 600 years, were abolished by Constantine the Great. They were revived under Constantius

and his two successors, but Honorius for ever put an end to them. For a more detailed description of the *Gladiatorii Ludi*, the young student is referred to *Lempriere's Bibliotheca Classica*, or *Kennet's Antiquities*.

GLANIS, a river of Italy.—of Cumæ.—of Iberia.

GLANUM, a town in Gaul, now St. Remi.

GLAPHŶRE and **GLAPHŶRA**, a daughter of Archelaus, the high-priest of Bellona, in Cappadocia, celebrated for her beauty and intrigues. She obtained the kingdom of Cappadocia for her two sons from M. Antony, whom she corrupted by defiling the bed of her husband. Her grand-daughter bore the same name. She was a daughter of Archelaus, king of Cappadocia, and married Alexander, a son of Perod, by whom she had two sons. After the death of Alexander, she married her brother-in-law Archelaus.

GLAUCE, the wife of Actæus, daughter of Cychræus. *Apollod.*—A daughter of Creon, who married Jason. [*Vid.* Creusa.]—One of the Nereides.—One of the Danaïdes.

GLAUCIPPE, one of the Danaïdes.

GLAUCIPPUS, a Greek, who wrote a treatise concerning the sacred rites observed at Athens.

GLAUCŌPIS, a surname of Minerva, from the blueness of her eyes.

GLAUCUS. Ancient writers have recorded many of this name, of whom the following are the most celebrated:—A son of Hippolochus the son of Bellerophon. He assisted Priam in the Trojan war, and had the simplicity to exchange his golden suit of armour with Diomedes for an iron one, whence came the proverb of *Glauci et Diomedis permutatio*, to express a foolish purchase. He behaved with much courage, and was killed by Ajax. *Homer.*—A fisherman of Anthedon, in Bœotia, son of Neptune and Nais, or according to others, of Polybius, the son of Mercury. As he was fishing, he observed that all the fishes which he laid on the grass received fresh vigor as they touched the ground, and immediately escaped from him by leaping into the sea. He attributed the cause of it to the grass, and by tasting it, he found himself suddenly moved with a desire of living in the sea. He therefore leaped into it, and was made a sea deity by Oceanus and Tethys, at the request of the gods. After this transformation, he became enamoured of the Nereid Scylla, whose ingratitude was severely punished by Circe. [*Vid.* Scylla.] He is represented with a long beard, dishevelled hair, and shaggy eyebrows, and with the tail of a fish.—A son of Sisyphus, king of Co-

rinth, by Merope, the daughter of Atlas, born at Potnia, a village of Bœotia. He prevented his mares from having any commerce with the stallions, in the expectation that they would become swifter in running, upon which Venus inspired the mares with such fury, that they tore his body to pieces as he returned from the games which Adrastus had celebrated in honor of his father. He was buried near Potnia. *Hygin. Virg.*—A son of Minos the 2d and Pasiphae, who was smothered in a cask of honey, and miraculously brought to life by means of an herb, which had previously been seen by a soothsayer, named Polydus, to reanimate a serpent. *Apollod. Hygin.*—A son of Epytus, who succeeded his father on the throne of Messenia, about 10 centuries before the Augustan age. He introduced the worship of Jupiter among the Dorians, and was the first who offered sacrifices to Machaon, the son of Æsculapius. *Paus.*

GLAUTIAS, a king of Illyria, the tutor of Pyrrhus.

GLYCÆRA, a beautiful woman, celebrated by *Horace*.—A courtesan of Sicily, so skilful in making garlands, that some attributed to her the invention of them.

GLYCÆRIUM, a harlot of Thespis, who presented her countrymen with the painting of Cupid, which Praxiteles had given her.

GLYCON, a man remarkable for his strength. *Horat.*—A sculptor of Athens, to whose superior execution it is said that the moderns are indebted for the long admired statue of the Farnese Hercules.

GLYMPE, a town on the borders of Messenia and Lacedæmon.

GNATIA, a town of Apulia, about thirty miles from Brundisium. *Horat.*

GNOSSIS and **GNOSSIA**, an epithet given to Ariadne, because she lived or was born at Gnosus. The crown which she received from Bacchus, and which was made a constellation, is called *Gnosia Stella*. *Virg.*

GNOSSUS, a famous city of Crete, the residence of king Minos. The name of *Gnosia tellus* is often applied to the whole island. *Virg. Strab. &c.*

GOBAR, a Mesopotamian governor, who checked the course of the Euphrates, that it might not run too rapidly through the city of Babylon.

GOBRYAS, one of the seven Persians, who conspired against Smerdis.

GONĀTAS. [*Vid. Antigonus.*]

GONIADES, nymphs in the neighbourhood of the river Cytherus. *Strab.*

GORDIÆI, mountains in Armenia, where the Tigris rises, supposed to be the *Ararat* of scripture.

GORDIĀNUS, M. Antonius Africanus, a son of Metius Marcellus, descended from Trajan by his mother's side, was an example of piety and virtue. He composed a poem, in 30 books, upon the virtues of Titus, Antoninus, and M. Aurelius. Having been promoted to the prætorship, he was some time after elected consul, and went to take the government of Africa in the capacity of proconsul. After he had attained his 80th year, in the greatest splendor and domestic tranquillity, he was roused from his peaceful occupations by the tyrannical reign of the Maximini, and he was proclaimed emperor by the rebellious troops of his province. He long declined to accept the imperial purple, but the threats of immediate death gained his compliance. Maximinus marched against him with the greatest indignation: and Gordian sent his son, with whom he shared the imperial dignity, to oppose the enemy. Young Gordian, who was of an amiable disposition, was killed in a bloody battle the 25th of June, A. D. 236; and the father, worn out with age, and grown desperate on account of his misfortunes, strangled himself at Carthage, before he had been six weeks at the head of the empire, A. D. 236. He was universally lamented by the army and people.—M. Antonius Pius, grandson of the first Gordian, was but 12 years old when he was honored with the title of Cæsar. He was proclaimed emperor in the 16th year of his age, and his election was attended with universal marks of approbation. In the 18th year of his age, he married Furia Sabina Tranquillina, daughter of Mithreus, a man celebrated for his eloquence and public virtues. He entrusted his father-in-law with the most important offices, in the execution of which he corrected the various abuses which prevailed in the state, and restored the ancient discipline among the soldiers. Gordian conquered Sapor, king of Persia, who had invaded the Roman provinces, and took many flourishing cities in the east from his adversary. In this success the senate decreed him a triumph, and saluted Mithreus as the guardian of the republic. Gordian was assassinated in the east, A. D. 244, by the means of Philip, who usurped the sovereign power by murdering a warlike and amiable prince. During the reign of Gordianus there was an uncommon eclipse of the sun, in which the stars appeared in the middle of the day.

GORDIUS, a Phrygian, who, though originally a peasant, was raised to the throne, in consequence of an oracle given to the Phrygians, which recommended them to give the crown

to the first man they met going to the temple of Jupiter, mounted on a chariot. The famous *Gordian knot* took its origin from this chariot. The knot which tied the yoke to the draught tree was made in such an artful manner, that the ends of the cords could not be perceived. From this circumstance, a report was soon spread that the empire of Asia was promised by the oracle to him who could untie the Gordian knot. Alexander, in his conquest of Asia, passed by Gordium; and as he wished to inspire his soldiers with courage, and make his enemies believe that he was born to conquer Asia, he cut the knot with his sword; and asserted that the oracle was really fulfilled, and that his claims to universal empire were fully justified. *Justin. Curt.*

GORGE, a daughter of Ceneus, king of Calydon, by Althæa, daughter of Thestius. She married Andremon, by whom she had Oxilus, who headed the Heraclidæ when they made an attempt upon Peloponnesus. *Paus. Ovid.*

GORGAS. The most celebrated of this name is a sophist and orator, surnamed Leontinus, because born at Leontium, in Sicily. He was sent by his countrymen to solicit the assistance of the Athenians against the Syracusans, and was successful in his embassy. He lived to his 108th year, and died B. C. 400.

GORG, the wife of Leonidas, king of Sparta, &c.—The name of the ship which carried Perseus, after he had conquered Medusa.

GORGONES, three celebrated sisters, daughters of Phoreys and Ceto. Their names were Stheno, Euryale, and Medusa, all immortal except Medusa. According to the mythologists, their hairs were entwined with serpents, their hands were brass, their body was covered with impenetrable scales, and their teeth were as long as the tusks of a wild boar, and they turned to stones all those on whom they fixed their eyes. Mythologists differ in their accounts of them. They were conquered by Perseus, who, it is said, was furnished with weapons by different deities, which he afterwards returned to them. The head of Medusa remained in his hands; and after he had finished his laborious expeditions, he gave it to Minerva, who placed it on her *ægis*, with which she turned into stones all such as fixed their eyes upon it. It is said, that after the conquest of the Gorgons, Perseus took his flight in the air towards Æthiopia; and that the drops of blood which fell to the ground from Medusa's head were changed into serpents, which have ever since infested the sandy deserts of Libya. The horse Pegasus also arose from the blood of Medusa, as well as Chrysaor with his golden sword. *Hesiod* fixed the

residence of the Gorgons in the west; *Æschylus* in Scythia; and *Ovid* in Libya, near the lake Triton.

GORGŌNIA, a surname of Pallas, from the Gorgon Medusa. [*Vid. Gorgones.*]

GORGŌPHŌNE, a daughter of Perseus and Andromeda, who married Perieres, king of Messenia. After the death of Perieres, she married Ebalus. She is the first whom the mythologists mention as having had a second husband. *Paus. Apollod.*

GORGŌPHŌRA, a surname of Minerva, from her *ægis*, on which was the head of the Gorgon Medusa.

GORGUS. The most remarkable of this name is the son of Aristomenes, the Messenian. He was married, when young, to a virgin by his father, who had experienced the greatest marks of kindness from her humanity, and had been enabled to conquer seven Cretans who had attempted his life, &c. *Paus.*—A mineralogist, who was of essential service to Alexander.

GORTYN, GORTYS, and GORTYNA, an inland town of Crete. On the inhabitants of this town Hannibal practised the curious artifice, mentioned by Cornelius Nepos and other writers.

GOTTHI, a celebrated nation of Germany, called also Gothones, Guttones, Gythones, and Guttones. They were warriors by profession, extended their power over all parts of the world, and chiefly directed their arms against the Roman empire. Their first attempt was on the provinces of Greece, whence they were driven by Constantine. They plundered Rome under Alaric, one of their most celebrated kings, A. D. 401, and finally introduced disorders, anarchy, and revolutions in the west of Europe. *Tacit.*

GRACCHUS, T. Sempronius, father of Tiberius and Caius Gracchus, was twice consul, and once censor. He made war in Gaul, and met with much success in Spain. He married Sempronia, of the family of the Scipios, a woman of great virtue. Their sons, Tiberius and Caius, under the watchful eye of their mother, rendered themselves famous for an obstinate attachment to the interests of the populace, which at last proved fatal to them. With a winning eloquence, and uncommon popularity, Tiberius began to renew the Agrarian law, which, by the means of violence, was enacted. [*Vid. Agraria.*] Being himself appointed one of the commissioners for putting the law into execution, he was assassinated in the office by Pub. Nasica; and Caius, after his death, with more vehemence, but less moderation, endeavoured to carry the law into effect. This in the end increased the sedition, and he was murdered by order

of the consul Opimius, B. C. 121, about 13 years after the unfortunate end of Tiberius. His body was thrown into the Tiber. Caius has been accused of having murdered Scipio Africanus the younger. *Plut. Cic. &c.*—Sempronius, a Roman, banished to the coast of Africa for his adulteries with Julia, the daughter of Augustus. He was assassinated by order of Tiberius, after he had been banished 14 years. Julia also shared his fate. *Tacit.*—There were others also of this name, but of inferior note.

GRĀDĪVUS, a surname of Mars among the Romans, perhaps from *ῥαδαινειν*, to brandish a spear. Though he had a temple without the walls of Rome, and though Numa had established the Salii in his honor, yet his favorite residence was supposed to be among the fierce and savage Thracians and Getæ, over whom he particularly presided. *Hom. Virg.*

GRÆCI, the inhabitants of Greece.

GRÆCIA, a celebrated country of Europe, bounded on the west by the Ionian sea, south by the Mediterranean, east by the Ægean, and north by Thrace and Dalmatia. It is generally divided into four large provinces; Macedonia, Epirus, Æolia, or Hellas, and Peloponnesus. This country has been reckoned superior to every other part of the earth, on account of its salubrity and temperature, and, above all, the learning and arts of its inhabitants. The Greeks have severally been called Achæans, Argians, Danai, Dolopes, Hellenes, Iones, Myrmidones, and Pelasgi. The most celebrated of their cities were Athens, Sparta, Argos, Corinth, Thebes, Sicyon, Mycenæ, Delphi, &c. The inhabitants supported that they were born from the very earth where they dwelt; and they heard with contempt their origin traced among the first inhabitants of Asia, and the colonies of Egypt. In the first ages, the Greeks were governed by monarchs; but the monarchical power gradually decreased, and the love of liberty established the republican government; and no part of Greece, except Macedonia, remained in the hands of an absolute sovereign. The expedition of the Argonauts first, and, in the succeeding age, the wars of Thebes and Troy, gave opportunity to their heroes and demigods to display their valor in the field of battle. The establishment of the Olympic games, and the noble reward of the conqueror, which was a laurel crown, contributed not a little to their aggrandizement. The austerity of their laws, and the education of their youth, particularly at Lacedæmon, rendered them brave and active, insensible to bodily pain, fearless and intrepid in the time of danger. The celebrated battles

of Marathon, Thermopylæ, Salamis, Plataea, and Mycale, sufficiently show what superiority the courage of a little army can obtain over millions of undisciplined barbarians. After many signal victories over the Persians, they became elated with their success; and then began to turn their arms one against the other. While the Greeks rendered themselves so illustrious by their military exploits, the arts and sciences were highly cultivated. The labors of the learned were received with admiration, and the merit of a composition was determined by the applause or disapprobation of a multitude. Their generals were orators; and eloquence seemed to be connected with the military profession: their language became almost universal, and their country was the receptacle of the youths of the neighbouring states, where they imbibed the principles of liberty and moral virtue. The Greeks planted many colonies, and totally peopled the western coasts of Asia Minor. In the eastern parts of Italy there were also many settlements made; and the country received from its Greek inhabitants the name of Magna Græcia.

GRÆCIA MAGNA, a part of Italy, where the Greeks planted colonies, whence its name. Its boundaries are uncertain. *Strab. &c.*

GRÆCINUS, a Roman senator, put to death by Caligula, because he refused to bring accusations against Sejanus.

GRÆCUS, a person from whom Aristotle says Greece derived its name.

GRÆÆ, winged monsters, daughters of Phoreys and Ceto. They were two in number, and received their name from the whiteness of their hair. According to some authors they had but one eye and one tooth between them both, which they lent reciprocally to each other, and from this circumstance probably they have been confounded with the Gorgons. *Æschyl. Hesiod. &c.*

GRAMPIUS MONS, mountains of Caledonia, now called the Grampians.

GRANICUS, a river of Bithynia, famous for a battle fought there between the armies of Alexander and Darius, 22d May, B. C. 334, when 600,000 Persians were defeated by 30,000 Macedonians. *Diod. Plut. &c.*

GRANIUS PETRONIUS, one of Cæsar's officers, who refused quarter, because he said, Cæsar's soldiers were accustomed to grant life, not to receive it.—A questor, whom Sylla ordered to be strangled; but he died a natural death the day after the sentence was passed.

GRATIÆ, three goddesses. [*Vid.* Charites.]

GRĀTIĀNUS, a native of Pan-
nonia, father to the emperor Valen-
tinian 1st, was raised to the throne,
conjointly with his father, though only
eight years old; and afterwards became
sole emperor, in the 16th year of his
age: he took, as his colleague, Theo-
dosius, whom he appointed over the
eastern parts of the empire: his courage
in the field is as remarkable as his love
of learning, and fondness of philoso-
phy: he slaughtered 30,000 Germans in
a battle, and supported the tottering
state by his prudence and intrepidity:
his enmity to the pagan superstition of
his subjects ultimately proved his ruin:
he was forsaken by his troops in the
field of battle, fighting against Maxi-
mian in Gaul, and murdered by the re-
bels, A. D. 383, in the 24th year of his
age.—A Roman soldier, invested with
the purple by the rebellious army in
Britain, in opposition to Honorius: he
was assassinated four months after, by
those very troops to whom he owed his
elevation, A. D. 407.

GRATION, a giant, killed by
Diana.

GRATIUS FALISCUS, a Latin
poet, contemporary with *Ovid*: he wrote
a poem on coursing, called *Cynegeticon*,
much commended for its elegance and
perspicuity. It consisted of 540 heroic
verses, and was often compared to the
Georgics of Virgil.

GRAVII, a people of Spain.

GRĀVISCÆ, a maritime town of
Etruria, which assisted Æneas against
Turnus. The air was unwholesome, on
account of the marshes and stagnant
waters in its neighbourhood. *Virg.*

GREGORIUS, a name common
to three bishops of the primitive church,
all celebrated for their theological know-
ledge and writings. One of them is au-
thor of the Nicene creed.

GROSPHUS, a man distinguish-
ed as much for his probity as his riches,
to whom *Horace* addressed 2 *Od.* 16.

GRUDII, a people of Gaul, in-
habiting that part of it, in which now
stand Tournay or Bruges.

GRYLLUS, a son of Xenophon,
who killed Epaminondas, and was him-
self slain at the battle of Mantinea,
B. C. 363: his father, upon receiving
the news of his death, observed that
it ought to be celebrated with every
demonstration of joy, rather than of
lamentation. *Aristot.*—One of the com-
panions of Ulysses, changed into a swine
by Circe.

GRYNĒUM and **GRYNĪUM**, a
town near Clazomenæ, where Apollo
had a temple with an oracle, on account
of which he is called *Grynæus*. *Strab.*

GRYNĒUS, one of the Centaurs
who fought against the Lapithæ, and
was killed with the horns of a stag, after
he had crushed to pieces Broteas and
Orion with a ponderous altar. *Ovid.*
Met.

GYĀRUS and **GYĀROS**, an
island in the Ægean sea, near Delos.
The Romans were wont to transport
their culprits there. *Ovid.*

GYAS. The most remarkable
of this name is one of the companions
of Æneas, who distinguished himself at
the games exhibited after the death of
Anchises in Sicily. *Virg.*

GĪGES or **GYES**. The most
celebrated of this name are the follow-
ing.—A son of Cœlus and Terra, repre-
sented as having an hundred hands: he,
with his brothers, made war against the
gods, and was afterwards punished in
Tartarus. *Ovid.*—A Lydian, to whom
Candaules, king of the country, showed
his wife naked. The queen was so in-
censed at this instance of imprudence
and infirmity in her husband, that she
ordered Gyges either to prepare for
death himself, or to murder Candaules.
He chose the latter, and married the
queen, and ascended the vacant throne,
about 718 years before the Christian era.
He was the first of the Mermnadæ who
reigned in Lydia: he reigned 38 years,
and distinguished himself by the im-
mense presents which he made to the
oracle at Delphi. *Herodot.*

GYLIPPUS, a Lacedæmonian,
sent B. C. 414 by his countrymen to as-
sist Syracuse against the Athenians: he
obtained a celebrated victory over Ni-
cias and Demosthenes, and obliged
them to surrender. After the capture
of Athens by Lysander, he was intrusted
by the conqueror with the money
taken in the plunder, to convey it to
Sparta, but he had the meanness to un-
sew the bottom of the bags which con-
tained it, and secreted about 300 talents:
his theft was discovered; and, to avoid
the punishment which he deserved, he
fled from his country, and tarnished the
glory of his victorious actions. This,
since the establishment of the laws of
Lycurgus, was the first instance of any
Spartan being infected by a corrupt de-
sire of money. *Plut.* &c.

GYMNĀSIA, a large city near
Colchis. *Diod.*

GYMNĀSIUM, from γυμνος,
nudus, because the athletes were usually
naked, was a place among the Greeks
where all the public exercises were per-
formed, and where not only wrestlers
and dancers exhibited, but also philoso-
phers, poets, and rhetoricians repeated
their compositions. The laborious ex-
ercises of the Gymnasium were running,
leaping, throwing the quoit, wrestling,
and boxing, which was called by the

Greeks *πενταήλον*, and by the Romans *quinquertia*.

GYMNĒSIÆ, two islands near the Iberus in the Mediterranean, called Baleares by the Greeks. *Plin. &c.*

GYMNETES, a people of Æthiopia, whom Pliny represents as living almost without clothing.

GYMNOSOPHISTÆ, a certain sect of philosophers in India; who, according to some, placed their *summum bonum* in pleasure, and their *summum malum* in pain. They lived naked, as their name implies, and for 37 years they exposed themselves in the open air to the heat of the sun, the inclemency of the seasons, and the coldness of the night. Alexander condescended to visit them, and was astonished at the sight of a sect who despised bodily pain, and inured themselves to suffer the greatest

tortures. [*Vid. Calanus.*] The Brachmans were a branch of the sect of the Gymnosophistæ. [*Vid. Brachmanes.*] *Strab. Cic.*

GYNDES, a river of Assyria, falling into the Tigris. When Cyrus the Great marched against Babylon, his army was stopped by this river, in which one of his favorite horses was drowned. This so irritated the monarch, that he ordered the river to be conveyed into 360 different channels by his army, so that after this division it hardly reached the knee. *Herodot.*

GYNĒCOTHENAS, a name given to Mars on account of the women offering him sacrifices at Tegea.

GYTHĒUM, a town of Laconia, in Peloponnesus, built by Hercules and Apollo, who had there desisted from their quarrels.

HAL

HABIS, a king of Spain, who first taught his subjects agriculture. *Justin.*

HADRIĀNUS, a Roman emperor. [*Vid. Adrianus.*]—C. Fabius, a prætor in Africa, who was burnt by the people of Utica for conspiring with the slaves. *Cic. Ver.*

HADRIATICUM MARE, the Adriatic sea.

HÆMON, a Theban youth, son of Creon, who was so captivated with the beauty of Antigone, that he killed himself on her tomb, when he heard that she had been put to death by his father's orders. *Propert.*—A Rutulian, engaged in the wars of Turnus. *Virg.*—A friend of Æneas against Turnus: he was a native of Lycia. *Id.*

HÆMUS, a mountain which separates Thrace from Thessaly. It receives its name from Hæmus, son of Boreas and Orithyia, who was changed into this mountain for aspiring to divine honors. *Ovid.*

HALÆSUS and **HALĒSUS**, a son of Agamemnon by Briseis or Clytemnestra. When he was driven from home, he came to Italy, and settled on mount Massicus, in Campania, and afterwards assisted Turnus against Æneas: he was killed by Pallas. *Virg.*—A river near Colophon, in Asia Minor. *Plin.*

HALCYŌNE. [*Vid. Alcyone.*]

HALĒSIUS, a mountain and river near Ætna, where Proserpine was gathering flowers when she was carried away by Pluto. *Colum.*

HAL

HALIA, one of the Nereides.

HALIACMON, a river which separates Thessaly from Macedonia, and falls into the Sinus Thermaicus. *Cæs. Plin. &c.*

HALIARTUS, a town of Bœotia, founded by Haliartus, the son of Thersander. The monuments of Pandion, king of Athens, and Lysander, the Lacedæmonian general, were seen in that town. *Strab. Liv.*

HALICARNASSUS, a maritime city of Caria, in Asia Minor, where the *mausoleum*, one of the seven wonders of the world, was erected. It was the residence of the sovereigns of Caria. It is celebrated for having given birth to Herodotus, Dionysius, Heraclitus, &c.

HALICYÆ, a town near Lilybæum, now Saleme, in Sicily.

HALIRRHOTIUS, a son of Neptune, who ravished Alcippe, daughter of Mars, because she slighted his addresses. This violence offended Mars, and he killed the ravisher. Neptune cited Mars to appear before the tribunal of justice, to answer for the murder of his son. [*Vid. Areopagites.*] *Apollod. &c.*

HALITHERSUS, an old man, who foretold to Penelope's suitors the return of Ulysses, and their own destruction. *Homer.*

HALIUS, a son of Alcinous, famous for his skill in dancing.—A Trojan, who came with Æneas into Italy, where he was killed by Turnus. *Virg.*

HALONNESUS, an island in the Ægean sea, near Thrace. It was inhabited only by women, who had slaughtered all the males. *Mela.*

HALŌTUS, an eunuch, who used to taste the meat of Claudius: he poisoned the emperor's food by order of Agrippina. *Tacit.*

HALYS, a river of Asia Minor, rising in Cappadocia and falling into the Euxine sea, famous for the defeat of Cræsus, king of Lydia, by Cyrus the Great. Cræsus unfortunately passed the Halys, in consequence of an ambiguous answer of an oracle:

Χρoισος ἄλυν διαδoς μεγάλην ἀρχὴν διαλύσει.

If Cræsus passes over the Halys, he shall destroy a great empire.

That empire was his own. *Herodot.*

HAMADRYADES, nymphs who presided over trees, with which they lived and died. The word is derived from ἄμα, *simul*, and δρyς, *quercus*. *Virg. Ovid.*

HAMILCAR. [*Vid. Amilcar.*]

HAMMON. [*Vid. Ammon.*]

HANNIRAL. [*Vid. Annibal.*]

HANNO. [*Vid. Anno.*]

HARCĀLO, a person, who rendered himself remarkable for touching the most venomous reptiles without injury: and for his accurate knowledge of poisonous herbs.

HARMŌDIUS. [*Vid. Aristogiton.*]

HARMŌNIA, a daughter of Mars and Venus, who married Cadmus. Vulcan, to revenge the infidelity of her mother, made her a present of a vestment dyed in all sorts of crimes, which inspired all the children of Cadmus with impiety. *Paus.*

HARMŌNIDES, a Trojan, beloved by Minerva: he built the ships in which Paris carried away Helen. *Homer.*

HARPĀGUS, a general of Cyrus: he conquered Asia Minor after he had revolted from Astyages, who had cruelly forced him to eat the flesh of his son, because he had disobeyed his orders in not killing the infant Cyrus. *Herodot.*

HARPĀLICE. [*Vid. Harpalyce.*]

HARPĀLION, a son of Pylæmenes, king of Paphlagonia, killed by Merion. *Homer Il.*

HARPĀLUS. The most remarkable of this name is a man entrusted with the treasures of Babylon by Alexander: his hopes that Alexander would perish in his expedition rendered him

negligent and vicious. When he heard that the conqueror was returning, he fled to Athens, where he corrupted the orators, among whom was Demosthenes: he escaped with impunity to Crete, where he was at last assassinated by Thimbron, B. C. 325. *Plut.*—A celebrated astronomer of Greece, 480 years B. C.

HARPĀLYCE, the daughter of Harpalyceus, king of the Amymneans, in Thrace: her father fed her with the milk of cows and mares, and inured her early to sustain the fatigues of hunting. When her father's kingdom was invaded by Neoptolemus, she defeated the enemy with manly courage. The death of her father, which happened soon after, rendered her disconsolate; she fled society, and lived in the forests upon plunder. Every attempt to secure her proved fruitless, till her great swiftness was overcome by intercepting her with a net. After her death they appeased her manes by proper oblations on her tomb. *Virg. Hygin.*—A beautiful virgin, daughter of Clymenus and Epicaste of Argos: her father became enamoured of her, and enjoyed her company. Some time after she married Alastor, who was put to death by her father. Harpalyce, inconsolable for the death of her husband, and ashamed of her father's passion, resolved to revenge her wrongs. She killed her younger brother, and served it before her father. She was changed into an owl, upon her entreaties of the gods, and Clymenus killed himself. *Hygin.*

HARPŌCRATES, a divinity, supposed to be the same as Orus the son of Isis, among the Egyptians: he presided over silence, and the Romans placed his statues at the entrance of the temples: he is represented as holding one of his fingers on his mouth.

HARPOCRATION, a philosopher of Argos, whom Stobæus is supposed to have compiled his Eclogues.

HARPYLÆ, winged monsters, were daughters of Neptune and Terra, who had the face of a woman, the body of a vulture, and their feet and fingers armed with sharp claws. They were three in number, Aello, Ocypete, and Celeno. They were sent by Juno to plunder the tables of Phineus, whence they were driven to the islands called Strophades, by Zethes and Calais. They emitted an infectious smell, and spoiled whatever they touched by their filth. They plundered Æneas during his voyage towards Italy, and Celeno predicted many of the calamities which attended him. *Virg. Hesiod.*

HARUDES, a people of Germany.

HARUSPEX, a soothsayer at Rome, who drew omens by consulting

the entrails of beasts that were sacrificed : he received the name of *Aruspex*, *ab aris aspiciendis*, and that of *Ertispex*, *ab extis inspicendis*. The order of *Aruspices* was first established at Rome by Romulus. The first *Aruspices* were Tuscans, who received all their knowledge from a boy named Tages, who, as was commonly reported, sprang from a clod of earth. [*Vid.* Tages.]—For a minute description of the office of the *Aruspices*, and the manner in which they collected the omens, &c. the young student is referred to Lempriere's Dictionary, or Kenner's Antiquities.

HASDRUBAL. [*Vid.* Asdrubal.]

HATERIUS, AGRIPPA, a senator, whom Tiberius assassinated for the independence of his mind.

HEBE, a daughter of Jupiter and Juno, and according to some, of Juno only, who conceived her after eating lettuce. As she was fair, and always in the bloom of youth, she was called the goddess of youth, and made, by her mother, cup-bearer to all the gods. Ganymedes, however, succeeded her as cup-bearer, in consequence of her having fallen when she was serving the nectar. She was employed by her mother to prepare her chariot, and to harness her peacocks whenever requisite. When Hercules was raised to the rank of a god, he married Hebe, by whom he had two sons, Alexiares and Anicetus. As Hebe had the power of restoring gods and men to the vigor of youth, she, at the instance of her husband, performed that kind office to Iolas his friend. She is represented as a young virgin crowned with flowers, and arrayed in a variegated garment. In Greece she was worshipped under the name of *Dia* and *Juventas*. *Homer*, *Pindar*, *Hesiod*, &c.

HEBRUS, a river of Thrace, which was supposed to roll its waves upon golden sands. It falls into the *Ægean* sea. The head of Orpheus was thrown into it, after it had been cut off by the Ciconian women. *Strab.* *Virg.*—A friend of *Æneas*, son of *Dolichaon*, killed by *Mezentius* in the *Rutulan* war. *Virg.*

HECÆLE, an old woman of Attica, who received Theseus with hospitality, when he was going against the bull of Marathon.

HECALËSIA, a festival in honor of Jupiter of Hecale, instituted by Theseus, or in commemoration of the kindness of Hecale, which Theseus had experienced when he went against the bull of Marathon, &c.

HECANËDE, a daughter of *Arsinous*, who fell to the lot of Nestor after the plunder of Tenedos by the Greeks. *Homer*.

HECÆTE, a daughter of *Perses* and *Asteria*, the same as *Proserpine* or

Diana. She was called *Luna* in heaven, *Diana* on earth, and *Hecate* or *Proserpine* in hell, whence her name of *Diva triformis*, *tergemina*, *triceps*. She was supposed to preside over magic and enchantments. Dogs, lambs, and honey were generally offered to her, especially in cross roads, whence she obtained the name of *Trivia* : her power was extended over heaven, the earth, sea, and hell.

HECATËSIA, a yearly festival observed by the *Stratonicensians* in honor of *Hecate*. The Athenians paid also particular worship to this goddess, who was deemed the patroness of families and of children.

HECÆTO, a pupil of *Panætius*, and author of a work on the duties of man.

HECATOMBÆUS, a surname to Jupiter, Neptune, and Apollo, as likewise that of *Hecatombæa* to Juno, because *Hecatombs* were peculiarly offered to their divinity. The festival in honor of Juno was celebrated on the first of July, whence that month was called *Hecatombæon*.

HECATOMBOIA, from *ἐκατόν* and *βους*, a sacrifice of an hundred oxen, a festival celebrated in honor of Juno, by the *Argians* and people of *Ægina*.

HECATOMPHŌNIA, a solemn sacrifice offered by the *Messenians* to Jupiter when any of them had killed an hundred enemies.

HECATOMPŌLIS, an epithet given to Crete, from the hundred cities which it once contained.

HECATOMPŶLOS, an epithet applied to Thebes, in Egypt, on account of its hundred gates.

HECATOUNËSI, a collection of small islands between *Lesbos* and the continent of Asia.

HECTOR, a son of king *Priam* and *Hecuba*, the most valiant of all the Trojan chiefs that fought against the Greeks. He married *Andromache*, the daughter of *Eetion*, by whom he had *Astyanax*. He was appointed chief commander of all the Trojan forces, when Troy was besieged by the Greeks. He engaged with the bravest of the Greeks in the different actions. When *Achilles* had driven back the Trojans towards the city, Hector waited the approach of his enemy near the *Scæan* gates. The sight of *Achilles*, however, terrified him, and he fled before him in the plain. The Greek pursued, and Hector was killed, and his body was dragged in cruel triumph by the conqueror round the tomb of *Patroclus*. Old *Priam*, after the greatest insults had been offered to the corpse, ransomed it. The epithet of *Hectoreus* is applied by the poets to the Trojans, as best expressive of valor

and intrepidity. The Thebans boasted in the age of the geographer *Pausanias* that they had the ashes of Hector preserved in an urn, by order of an oracle; which promised them undisturbed felicity if they were in possession of that hero's remains.

HECÛBA, daughter of Dymas a Phrygian prince, or according to others, of Cisseis, a Thracian king, was the second wife of Priam, king of Troy. When pregnant of Paris, she dreamed she had brought forth a torch, which had reduced all Troy to ashes. The soothsayers declared that the son she should bring into the world would prove the ruin of his country. When Paris was born, she exposed him on mount Ida to avert the calamities threatened; but the prediction of the soothsayers was eventually fulfilled. [*Vid. Paris.*] After having had the misfortune to see the greatest part of her children perish by the hands of the enemy, she, when Troy was taken, fell to the lot of Ulysses, one of the captors. She sailed for Greece, and in her voyage found on the Thracian coast the body of her son Polydorus, who had perished by the cruelty of Polymnestor, king of Thrace. She attempted to revenge the death of her son, but was prevented by being suddenly changed into a bitch. After this metamorphosis, it is said she threw herself into the sea. *Ovid. Hygin. Virg.*

HEGĒMON, a Thasian poet, in the age of Alcibiades. He wrote a poem called *Gigantomachia*, besides other works. *Ælian.*

HEGESIĀNAX, an historian of Alexandria, who wrote an account of the Trojan war.

HEGESIAS. The most remarkable of this name is a philosopher who so eloquently convinced his auditors of their failings and follies, and that there were no dangers after death, that many were guilty of suicide. Ptolemy forbade him to continue his doctrines.—An historian of Magnesia, who asserted that the burning of Diana's temple ought not to excite wonder, since the goddess was then assisting at the birth of Alexander. *Cic. Plut.*

HEGESILŌCHUS, one of the chief magistrates of Rhodes in the age of Alexander and his father Philip.—Another native of Rhodes, 171 years before the Christian æra. He engaged his countrymen to prepare a fleet of 40 ships to assist the Romans against Perseus king of Macedonia.

HEGESINOS, an Athenian, author of a poem on Attica.

HEGESINUS, a philosopher of Pergamus, of the second academy. He flourished B. C. 193.

HEGESIPÛLE, a daughter of Olorus, king of Thrace, who married

Miltiades, and became mother of Cimon. *Plut.*

HEGESISTRĀTUS, an Ephesian, who consulted the oracle to know in what particular place he should fix his residence. He was directed to settle where he found peasants dancing with crowns of olives. This was in Asia, where he founded Elea, &c.

HEGETORĪDES, a Thasian, who, upon seeing his country besieged by the Athenians, and a law forbidding any one, on pain of death, to speak of peace, went to the market-place with a rope about his neck, and boldly told his countrymen to treat him as they pleased, provided they saved the city from the calamities which the continuation of the war seemed to threaten. The Thasians were awakened, the law was abrogated, and Hegetorides pardoned, &c. *Polyæn.*

HĒLĒNA, the most celebrated beauty of her age, sprang from one of the eggs which Leda, the wife of Tyn-darus, brought forth after her amour with Jupiter metamorphosed into a swan. [*Vid. Leda.*] Her beauty was so admired, even in infancy, that Theseus, with his friend Pirithous, carried her away before she had attained her 10th year, and concealed her at Aphidnæ; but her brothers, Castor and Pollux, recovered her, and she returned unpolluted to Sparta. This violence offered to her virtue rather augmented her fame, and her hand was eagerly solicited by many of the young princes of Greece. At length all the suitors agreed by oath to abide by the uninfluenced choice which Helen herself should make, and also to unite, in order to defend her if any attempt was made to force her from her husband. Helen then fixed upon Menelaus, and married him. Hermione was the early fruit of this union. After this, Paris, son of Priam, came to Lacedæmon on pretence of sacrificing to Apollo. He was kindly received by Menelaus, but shamefully in his absence in Crete, corrupted the fidelity of his wife Helen, and persuaded her to follow him to Troy, B. C. 1198. At his return, Menelaus, highly sensible of the injury, assembled the Grecian princes, and reminded them of their solemn promises. They resolved to make war against the Trojans; but previously sent ambassadors to Priam to demand the restitution of Helen, but received no satisfactory answer. Soon after their return, their combined forces assembled and sailed for the coast of Asia. Authors have differed much with respect to her conduct while at Troy. After the death of Paris she married Deiphobus, whom she betrayed, in order to ingratiate herself with Menelaus. She returned to Sparta with Menelaus, who pardoned all her errors. Some assert that she had willingly followed Paris,

and that she warmly supported the cause of the Trojans; while others believe that she secretly favored the cause of the Greeks, always sighed after her husband, and cursed the day in which she had proved faithless to his bed. Homer represents her as in the last instance. After she had lived some years at Sparta, Menelaus died, and she was driven from Peloponnesus by Megapenthes and Nicostratus, the illegitimate sons of her husband. She retired to Rhodes, where Polyxo, a native of Argos, who reigned over the country, caused her to be tied to a tree and strangled. *Herodotus* mentions a tradition, that Paris, on his return from Sparta, was driven on the coast of Egypt, where Helen was detained by Proteus, king of the country, in consequence of his ingratitude to Menelaus. Helen was honored after death as a goddess, and the Spartans built her a temple at Therapne, which had power of giving beauty to all the deformed women that entered it. *Homer. Apollod. Herodot. &c.*—A young woman of Sparta, often confounded with the daughter of Leda. As she was going to be sacrificed, because the lot had fallen upon her, an eagle came and carried away the knife of the priest, upon which she was released, and the barbarous custom of offering human victims was abolished.—The mother of Constantine the Great. She was born at Dropanum in Bithynia, where she was engaged in the obscure employment of inn-keeper. Constantius Chlorus saw, and loved her, but his marriage with her was some time after followed by a divorce, when he was elevated to the imperial dignity. When Constantine succeeded to the purple, he drew her from her obscurity, and the liberality of her conduct, and the humanity of her character, merited the high rank which she afterwards held in the empire.

HELËNIA, a festival in Lacedæmonia, in honor of Helen, who received there divine honors.

HËLËNOR, a Lydian prince who accompanied Æneas to Italy, and was killed by the Rutulians. His mother's name was Licymnia.

HËLENUS, son of Priam and Hecuba, was a famous prophet, and greatly respected by all the Trojans. It was he who disclosed that Troy could not be taken whilst in possession of the palladium, nor until Philoctetes [*vide*] came from his retreat at Lemnos, and assisted at the siege. After the ruin of his country, he fell to the share of Pyrrhus, the son of Achilles, and received from his hand Andromache, the widow of his brother Hector; some say he married her after the death of Pyrrhus. Helenus was the only one of Priam's sons who survived the ruin of his country. After the death of Pyrrhus, he

reigned over part of Epirus, which he called Chaonia, in memory of his brother Chaon, whom he had inadvertently killed. Helenus received Æneas as he voyaged towards Italy, and foretold him some of the calamities which attended his fleet. The manner in which he received the gift of prophecy is doubtful. [*Vid. Cassandra.*] *Virg. &c.*

HELES OR HALES, a Lunacian river, near Velia.

HËLIÀDES, the daughters of the Sun and Clymene, were three in number according to Ovid, Lampetie, Phaetusa, and Lampethusa, or seven according to Hyginus, Merope, Helie, Ægle, Lampetie, Phœbe, Ætheria, and Dioxippe. They were so afflicted at the death of their brother Phaeton [*Vid. Phaeton*] that they were changed by the gods into poplars, and their tears into precious amber, on the banks of the river Po. *Ovid. Hygin.*—A name given to the inhabitants of Rhodes. Diodorus relates, that this island, when the world was created, was covered with mud; when being warmed by the rays of the sun, seven men sprang up, who were called from the sun Helia-des.

HELIASÆ, a name given to the judges of the most numerous tribunal at Athens. They consisted of 1000, and sometimes of 1500; they were seldom assembled, and only upon matters of the greatest importance. *Demosth.*

HELICÆON, a Trojan prince, son of Antenor. He married Laodice, the daughter of Priam. *Homer.*

HËLICE, a star near the north pole, generally called Ursa major. It is supposed to receive its name from the town of Helice, of which Calisto, who was changed into the Great Bear, was an inhabitant. *Lucan.*—A daughter of Lycaon, king of Arcadia.—A town on the bay of Corinth, overwhelmed by an inundation of the sea.

HËLICON, a mountain of Bœotia, on the borders of Phocis, sacred to the Muses, who had there a temple. The fountain Hippocrene flowed from this mountain. *Strab. &c.*—A river of Macedonia, near Hium.

HËLICŌNIÀDES, a name given to the Muses because they lived upon mount Helicon, which was sacred to them.

HELIODŌRUS. The most remarkable of this name is one of the favorites of Seleucus Philopator, king of Syria. He attempted to plunder the temple of the Jews, about 176 years before Christ, by order of his master, &c.—A learned Greek rhetorician in the age of Horace.—A famous sophist, born at Emessa in Phœnicia in the age of Theodosius, and made bishop of Tricca in Thessaly. He is particularly known

for his romance in ten books, called *Æthiopica*, or the history of Theagenes and Chariclea.

HELIOGABĀLUS, a deity among the Phenicians.—M. Aurelius Antoninus, a Roman emperor, son of Varius Marcellus, called Heliogabalus, because he had been priest of that divinity in Phenicia. After the death of Macrinus, he was invested with the purple, and the senate approved of his election, and bestowed upon him the title of Augustus at the age of 14 years. Heliogabalus made his grand-mother and mother his colleagues on the throne, and chose a senate of women, over which his mother presided, and prescribed all the fashions which prevailed in the empire. Rome now displayed a scene of cruelty and debauchery, and the imperial palace was full of prostitution. He raised his horse to the honors of the consulship. To the ridiculous deity Heliogabalus, which was only a black stone, temples were raised at Rome, and the altars of the gods plundered to deck those of the new divinity. He married four wives, and not satisfied with following the plain laws of nature, he professed himself to be a woman, and gave himself up to one of his officers, called Hierocles. In this ridiculous farce he suffered the greatest indignities from his pretended husband. Such licentiousness soon became detestable to the Romans. At length, through terror of the soldiers, he hid himself in the filth and excrements of the camp, where he was found in the arms of his mother. His head was severed from his body the 10th of March, A. D. 222, in the 18th year of his age. He was succeeded by Alexander Severus. His cruelties were as conspicuous as his licentiousness. He often tied some of his favorites on a large wheel, and was particularly delighted to see them whirled round like Ixions, and sometimes suspended in the air, or sunk beneath the water.

HELIOÏPŌLIS, a famous city of Lower Egypt, in which was a temple sacred to the sun. The inhabitants worshipped a bull called Mnevis, with the same ceremonies as the Apis of Memphis. Apollo had an oracle there. *Strab.*

HELIUS, a celebrated favorite of the emperor Nero, put to death by order of Galba, for his cruelties.

HELLANĪCE, sister to Clitus, and nurse to Alexander.

HELLANĪCUS, a celebrated Greek historian, born at Mitylene. He wrote a history of the ancient kings of the earth, with an account of the founders of the most famous towns in every kingdom, and died B. C. 411, in the 85th year of his age. *Paus.*—There were others also of this name, but of inferior note.

HELLAS, an ancient name of Thessaly, more generally applied to the territories of Acarnania, Attica, Ætolia, Doris, Locris, Bœotia, and Phocis, and also to all Greece.—A beautiful woman in the age of Horace, beloved of Marius: the lover killed her in a fit of passion, and afterwards destroyed himself. *Horat.*

HELLE, a daughter of Athamas and Nephele, and sister to Phryxus. [*Vid.* Phryxus.] She fled from her father with her brother, to avoid the oppression of her mother-in-law, Ino. According to some accounts she was carried through the air on a golden ram which her mother had received from Neptune, and in her passage she became giddy, and fell from her seat into that part of the sea, which from her received the name of *Hellespont*. Others say she was carried on a cloud, or rather upon a ship, from which she fell into the sea and was drowned. *Ovid.*

HELLEN, son of Deucalion and Pyrrha, reigned in Phthiotis about 1495 years before the Christian æra, and gave the name of Hellenes to his subjects. The Æolians, Dorians, and Ionians derive their names from his sons Æolus, Dorus, and his grandson Ion, son of Xuthus. The dialects in the Greek language arose from their expression or pronunciation. *Paus. &c.*

HELLĒNES. [*Vid.* Hellen.]

HELLESPOINTAS, the north-east wind.

HELLESPOINTUS, now the *Dardanelles*, a narrow strait between Asia and Europe, near the Propontis, received its name from Helle, who was drowned there in her voyage to Colchis. [*Vid.* Helle.] It is about 33 miles long, and in the broadest part about one mile and a half, and only half a mile in the narrowest. It is celebrated for the love and death of Leander [*Vid.* Hero], and for the bridge of boats which Xerxes built over it when he invaded Greece. The folly of this monarch is well known in beating and fettering the waves of the sea, whose impetuosity destroyed his ships, and rendered all his labours ineffectual. *Strab. Herodot. Mela. &c.*—The country along the Hellespont on the Asiatic coast bore the same name. *Strab. Plin.*

HELLOPIA, the name of a country of Eubœa, and sometimes used for the island itself.

HELLOTIA, two festivals, one of which was observed in Crete in honor of Europa, carried off by Jupiter in the shape of a bull. The other at Corinth, in honor of Minerva, surnamed Hellotis.

HELNES, a king of Arcadia. *Polyæn.*

HELŌRIS, a general of the people at Rhegium, sent to besiege Messina, which Dionysius the tyrant defended. He fell in battle, and his troops were defeated. *Diod.*

HELŌRUM and **HELŌRUS**, a town and river of Sicily, whose swollen waters generally inundate the neighbouring country. *Virg. Æn.*—A river of Magna Græcia.

HELOS, a town of Laconia, destroyed by the Lacedæmonians under Agis the third, of the race of the Heræclidæ, because they refused to pay the tribute imposed upon them. The Lacedæmonians, not satisfied with the ruin of the city, reduced the inhabitants to the most miserable slavery, and made a law which forbade their masters either giving them their liberty, or selling them in any other country. They were called Helotæ. Not only the servile offices in which they were employed denoted their misery and slavery, but they were obliged to wear peculiar garments, which exposed them to contempt and ridicule. They never were instructed in the liberal arts, and their cruel masters often obliged them to drink to excess, to show the free-born citizens of Sparta the beastliness and the disgrace of intoxication. In the Peloponnesian war, these miserable slaves behaved with uncommon bravery, and were rewarded with their liberty by the Lacedæmonians, and appeared at public shows crowned with garlands, and with every mark of festivity and triumph. This exultation did not continue long, and the sudden disappearance of the 2000 manumitted slaves was attributed to the inhumanity of the Lacedæmonians. *Thucyd. Plut. &c.*

HELŌTÆ and **HELŌTES**. [*Vid. Helos.*]

HELVETIA, a vestal virgin, struck with lightning in the reign of Trajan.

HELVĒTII, an ancient nation of Gaul, conquered by J. Cæsar. *Cæs.* Their country is the modern Switzerland.

HELVII, a people of Gaul, living along the Rhone.

HELVINA, a fountain of Aquinum, where Ceres had a temple. *Juv.*

HELVIVS CINNA, a Roman senator, who proposed a law to enable Julius Cæsar to marry whom he pleased.—The proposition did not pass into a law.

HEMATHION, a son of Aurora and Cephalus.

HEMĪTHEA, a daughter of Cyenus and Proclea, so attached to her brother Tenes, that she refused to abandon him when his father Cyenus

exposed him on the sea. They were carried by the wind to Tenedos, where Achilles, captivated by her charms, offered her violence. She was rescued from his embrace by Tenes, who was instantly slaughtered by Achilles. Hemithia then entreated the assistance of the gods, and the earth opened and swallowed her. [*Vid. Tenes.*] *Paus. Diod.*

HENIOCHI, a people near Colchis, descended from the charioteers of Castor and Pollux.

HEPHÆSTIA, the capital town of Lemnos.—A festival in honor of Vulcan, *Ἡφαιστῖος* at Athens. There was then a race with torches between three young men. Each in his turn ran a race with a lighted torch in his hand, and whoever could carry it to the end of the course before it was extinguished, obtained the prize.

HEPHÆSTII, mountains in Lycia, which are set on fire by the lightest touch of a burning torch. Their very stones burn in the middle of water according to *Pliny*.

HEPHÆSTIO, a Greek grammarian of Alexandria, in the age of the emperor Verus.

HEPHÆSTION, a Macedonian, famous for his intimacy with Alexander: he accompanied him in his eastern expedition, and was so faithful to him, that Alexander observed that Craterus was the friend of the king, but Hephæstion the friend of Alexander. He died at Ecbatana 325 years before the Christian era. Alexander was inconsolable at his death, and honored his corpse with the most magnificent funeral at Babylon. Hephæstion was so like the king in features and stature, that he was often saluted by the name of Alexander. *Curt. Plut.*

HEPTAPŌLIS, a country of Egypt, which contained seven cities.

HEPTAPŶLOS, a surname of Thebes in Bœotia, from its seven gates.

HERACLĒA, a name common to no less than 40 cities in different parts of the world, all built in honor of Hercules, whence the name is derived. The most celebrated are the following.—An ancient town of Sicily, near Agrigentum. It was called Heraclea, after Hercules, when he obtained a victory over Eryx.—Another in Pontus, celebrated for its naval power, and its consequence among the Asiatic states. The inhabitants conveyed home in their ships the ten thousand Greeks at their return.

HERACLĒIA, a festival celebrated in many parts of Greece and the Egean islands in honor of Hercules. It was customary to offer sheep to the hero on the occasion, but the Thebans first offered apples. In some places they

were biennial, and at Athens quinquennial.

HERACLEŌTES, a surname of Dionysius the philosopher.—A stoic philosopher of Heraclea. He maintained that pain was no evil. Being seized with an acute disorder, however, he renounced the stoic philosophy, and adopted the celebrated tenet of the Cyrenaic sect, that pleasure is the *summum bonum*.

HERACLĪDÆ, the descendants of Hercules, greatly celebrated in ancient history. After the death of Hercules, Eurystheus obliged them to retire from Argos. They went first to Ceyx, king of Trachinia, and thence to Athens, where Theseus kindly received them. Eurystheus was some time after killed by Hyllus, the son of Hercules, and the Peloponnesus became the indisputable right of the Heraclidæ, who made three unsuccessful attempts to settle in their hereditary dominions. At length Aristodemus, Temenus, and Chresphontes, the three sons of Aristomachus, encouraged by an oracle, and desirous to revenge the death of their progenitors, assembled a numerous force, and with a fleet invaded all Peloponnesus, and after some decisive battles they became masters of the peninsula, which they divided among themselves two years after. The recovery of the Peloponnesus by the descendants of Hercules forms an interesting epoch in ancient history. It is universally believed to have happened 80 years after the Trojan war, and to have been achieved about 120 years after the first attempt of Hyllus. *Apollod. Herodot. &c.*

HERACLĪDES. Ancient writers have made mention of many of this name, the most remarkable of whom is—A philosopher of Heraclea in Pontus, some time disciple of Sausippus and Aristotle. He wished it to be believed that he was carried into heaven the very day of his death, and the more firmly to render it credible, he begged one of his friends to put a serpent in his bed. The serpent disappointed him, and the noise which the number of visitors occasioned, frightened him from the bed, before the philosopher had expired: he lived about 335 years before the Christian era. *Cic. Tusc.*—A man who, after the retreat of Dionysius the younger from Sicily, raised cabals against Dion, in whose hands the sovereign power was lodged. He was put to death by Dion's order. *C. Nep.*

HERACLĪTUS, a celebrated Greek philosopher of Ephesus, who flourished about 500 years before the Christian era. Naturally of a melancholy disposition, he passed his time in a solitary and unsocial manner, and received the appellation of the mourner, from his weeping at the follies of mankind: he supported that there was a

fatal necessity, and that the world was created from fire. His opinions about the origin of things were adopted by the Stoics. To remove himself totally from the society of mankind, he retired to the mountains, where, for some time, he fed on grass. Such a diet was soon productive of a dropsical complaint, and the philosopher revisited the town. The enigmatical manner in which he consulted the physicians made his applications unintelligible, and he was left to depend for cure only upon himself. He fixed his residence on a dunghill, in hopes that the continual warmth which proceeded from it might dissipate the watery accumulation, and restore him to the enjoyment of his former health. Such a remedy proved ineffectual, and the philosopher died in the 60th year of his age. Some say that he was torn to pieces by dogs. *Diog. in vita.*—There were others also of this name, but of inferior note.

HERÆA, a town of Arcadia: also a name common to festivals celebrated at Argos, Elis, Corinth, and Palene. Some of them were instituted in honor of Juno the patroness of Argos.

HERÆI MONTES, a mountainous chain on the north of Sicily.

HERÆUM, a temple and grove, of Juno, situate between Argos and Mycenæ.—A town of Thrace.

HERBESSUS, a town of Sicily, built by a colony of Carthaginians.

HERCULĀNEUM, a town of Campania, swallowed up by an earthquake, produced from an eruption of mount Vesuvius, A. D. 79, in the reign of Titus. This famous city was discovered in the beginning of the present century, and from the ruins have been dug busts, statues, manuscripts, paintings, and utensils, which contribute much to enlarge our notions concerning the ancients. The town, buried in lava, was first discovered by laborers digging for a well, and the valuable antiquities, so miraculously recovered, are preserved in the museum of Portici, a small town in the neighbourhood, and the engravings, &c. taken from them have been presented to the different learned bodies in Europe.

HERCŪLES. According to the ancients there were many persons of this name. Of all these the son of Jupiter and Almena is the most celebrated, and to him the actions of the others have been generally attributed. The birth of Hercules was attended with many miraculous events: it is reported that Jupiter, who introduced himself to the bed of Almena, was employed three nights in forming a child, whom he intended to be the greatest hero the world ever beheld. [*Vid. Almena.*] He was brought up at Tirynthus, or at

Thebes; and before he had completed his eighth month, the jealousy of Juno, intent upon his destruction, sent two snakes to devour him. Not terrified at the sight of the serpents, he boldly seized them, and squeezed them to death, while his brother Iphiclus alarmed the house with his frightful shrieks. [*Vid. Iphiclus.*] He was early instructed in the liberal arts, and soon became the pupil of the centaur Chiron, under whom he rendered himself the most valiant and accomplished of the age. In the 18th year of his age he commenced his arduous and glorious pursuits: he subdued a huge lion that devoured the flocks of his supposed father Amphytrion. After he had destroyed the lion, he delivered his country from the annual tribute of an hundred oxen which it paid to Erginus. [*Vid. Erginus.*] As Hercules by the will of Jupiter was subjected to the power of Eurystheus, [*Vid. Eurystheus.*] and obliged to obey him in every respect, Eurystheus, jealous of his power, ordered him to appear at Mycenæ and perform the labors which, by priority of birth, he was empowered to impose upon him. Hercules refused, but afterwards consulted the oracle of Apollo, and was told that he must be subservient for twelve years to the will of Eurystheus, in compliance with the commands of Jupiter; and that after he had achieved the most celebrated labors he should be reckoned in the number of the gods. So plain an answer determined him to go to Mycenæ, and to bear with fortitude whatever gods or men imposed upon him. Eurystheus, apprehensive of so powerful an enemy, commanded him to achieve a number of enterprises the most difficult and arduous ever known, generally called the twelve labors of Hercules. Being furnished with complete armour by the gods, he boldly encountered the imposed labors. He subdued the Nemean lion; the Lernaean hydra; took alive the stag famous for its swiftness, with golden horns and brazen feet; the Erymanthian boar; cleansed the stables of Augias; killed the carnivorous birds which ravaged the country near the lake Stymphalis in Arcadia; took alive the wild bull of Crete; obtained the mares of Diomedes which fed on human flesh; obtained the girdle of the queen of the Amazons; killed the monster Geryon, king of Gades, and brought away his flocks; obtained the apples of the garden of the Hesperides; and brought upon earth the three-headed dog Cerberus, guardian of the entrance to the infernal regions. Besides these arduous labors, which the jealousy of Eurystheus imposed upon him, he also achieved others of his own accord, equally celebrated. [*Vid. Cacus, Antæus, Busiris, Eryx, &c.*] He accompanied the Argonauts to Colchis before he delivered himself up to the king of

Mycenæ. He assisted the gods in their wars against the giants, and it was through him alone that Jupiter obtained a victory. [*Vid. Gigantes.*] He conquered Laomedon, and pillaged Troy. [*Vid. Laomedon.*] Having at different times experienced three fits of insanity, in the second he slew the brother of his beloved Iole, in the third he attempted to carry away the sacred tripod from Apollo's temple at Delphi, for which the oracle told him he must be sold as a slave. He was sold accordingly for three years to Omphale, queen of Lycia, who restored him to liberty and married him. After he had completed his slavery, he returned to Peloponnesus, where he re-established on the throne of Sparta, Tyndarus, who had been expelled by Hippocoon. He became one of Dejanira's suitors, and married her after he had overcome all his rivals. [*Vid. Achelous.*] He was obliged to leave Calydon, his father-in-law's kingdom, because he had inadvertently killed a man. He retired to the court of Ceyx, king of Trachiniae. In his way he was stopped by the streams of the Euenus, where the centaur Nessus attempted to offer violence to Dejanira, under the perfidious pretence of conveying her over the river. Hercules perceived the distress of Dejanira, and killed the centaur, who as he expired gave her a tunic, which, as he observed, had the power of recalling a husband from unlawful love. [*Vid. Dejanira.*] Ceyx received him and his wife with friendship. Hercules was still mindful of Iole, who had now fallen into his hands after having murdered her father Eurystus, and three of his sons. This excited the jealousy of Dejanira, who sent him the tunic of Nessus as he was about to offer a sacrifice to Jupiter. The tunic was infected with poison, which penetrated his bones: he attempted to pull off the fatal dress, but it was too late. As the distemper was incurable, he implored the protection of Jupiter, gave his bow and arrows to Philoctetes, and erected a large burning pile on the top of mount Ceta. He spread on the pile the skin of the Nemean lion, and laid himself down upon it as on a bed, leaning his head on his club. Philoctetes set fire to the pile, and the hero saw himself on a sudden surrounded with the flames. The pile was suddenly surrounded with a dark smoke, and after the mortal parts of Hercules were consumed, he was carried up to heaven in a chariot drawn by four horses. The white poplar, among numerous other things, was particularly dedicated to his service. Hercules is generally represented naked, with strong and well-proportioned limbs, sometimes covered with the skin of the Nemean lion, and holds a knotted club in his hand, on which he often leans. The children of Hercules were as numerous as the labors he underwent, and they

became so powerful soon after his death, that they alone had the courage to invade all Peloponnesus. [*Vid.* *Heraclidae*.] He was father of Deicoon and Therimachus, by Megara; of Ctesippus, by Astydania; of Palemon, by Autonoe; of Everes, by Parthenope; of Glycisonetes, Gyneus, and Odites, by Dejanira; of Thessalus, by Chalciopé; of Thestalus, by Epicaste; of Tleopolemus, by Astyoche. Such are the most striking characteristics of the life of Hercules, who is said to have supported for a while the weight of the heavens upon his shoulders, [*Vid.* *Atlas*], and to have separated by the force of his arm the celebrated mountains which were afterwards called the boundaries of his labors. [*Vid.* *Abyla* and *Calpe*.] He is held out by the ancients as a true pattern of virtue and piety, and as his whole life had been employed for the common benefit of mankind, he was deservedly rewarded with immortality. His judicious choice of virtue in preference to pleasure, as described by Xenophon, is well known. *Diod. Cic. Apollod. Paus. Homer. Hesiod. Virg. Ovid. Hygin. &c. &c.*

HERCŪLIS COLUMNÆ, two lofty mountains, reckoned the boundaries of the labors of Hercules, and according to ancient tradition joined together, till they were severed by the arm of the hero, and a communication opened between the Mediterranean and Atlantic seas. *Dionys. Perieg.* They were called by the ancients *Abyla* and *Calpe* [which see]. *Mela. Plin.*—A small island on the coast of Spain, called also *Scombraria*, from the tunny fish (*Scombro*) caught there. *Strab.*

HERCŪNA, a river of Bœotia, so called from a nymph who travelled over the world with Ceres.

HERCYNIA, a forest of Germany, so extensive, that it required nine days to cross it in one direction; and in others more than sixty. It comprised the modern countries of Switzerland, Basil, Spire, Baden, Transilvania, part of Hungary, and no inconsiderable part of Russia.

HEREA, a town of Arcadia, situated on an eminence at the bottom of which flowed the Alpheus.

HERĪLUS, king of Præneste, who is said to have had three lives. He was, in consequence, slain three times by Evander. *Virg.*

HERMÆ, two young men, who attended all those who went to consult the oracle of Trophonius.

HERMEUM, the most northern point of Africa, now called cape Bon.

HERMAPHRŌDĪTUS, son of Venus and Mercury. As he was one day bathing in a fountain, he was seen by Salmacis, the nymph, who presided

over it. Hermaphroditus not listening to her passion, Salmacis preferred a prayer to the gods, that they might become one body. Her prayer was heard, and they became two in one.

HERMES IĀNAX, an elegiac poet of Colophon, son of Agoneus. He was publicly honored with a statue. He had written three books of elegies dedicated to Leontium, a woman celebrated for her learning as well as her beauty. *Paus.*—A native of Cyprus, who wrote a history of Phrygia. *Plut.*

HERMĪNIUS, a Roman, who defended a bridge with Cocles against the army of Porsenna. *Liv.*

HERMIŌNE, a daughter of Mars and Venus, who married Cadmus. The gods, except Juno, honored her nuptials with their presence, and she received, as a present, a rich veil and a splendid necklace which had been made by Vulcan. She was changed into a serpent with her husband Cadmus, and placed in the Elysian fields. *Apollod. Ovid. Met.*—A daughter of Menelaus and Helen. She was privately promised in marriage to Orestes, the son of Agamemnon; but her father, ignorant of this pre-engagement, gave her hand to Pyrrhus, the son of Achilles. Pyrrhus, at his return from Troy, carried home Hermione, and married her. Hermione, tenderly attached to her cousin Orestes, looked upon Pyrrhus with horror and indignation. According to others, however, Hermione received the addresses of Pyrrhus with pleasure. Her jealousy for Andromache, according to some, induced her to unite herself to Orestes, and to destroy Pyrrhus. She gave herself to Orestes after this murder, and received the kingdom of Sparta as a dowry. *Homer. Ovid. &c.*—A town of Argolis, where Ceres had a famous temple. The descent to hell from this place was considered so short, that no money, according to the usual rite of burial, was put into the mouth of the dead, to be paid to Charon for their passage over the Styx. *Plin. &c.*

HERMŌCRĀTES. The most remarkable of this name is a general of Syracuse, against Nicias the Athenian. His lenity towards the Athenian prisoners was looked upon as treacherous. He was banished from Sicily without even a trial, and he was murdered as he attempted to return back to his country, B. C. 438. *Plut.*

HERMODŌRUS, a philosopher of Ephesus, who is said to have assisted, as interpreter, the Roman decemvirs in the composition of the 10 tables of laws, which had been collected in Greece. *Cic.*—A poet who wrote a book called *Νομικά*.

HERMŌGĒNES, an architect of Alabanda in Caria, employed in build-

ing the temple of Diana at Magnesia. He wrote a book upon his profession.—A rhetorician in the second century. He died A. D. 161, and it is said that his body was opened and his heart found hairy, and of an extraordinary size. At the age of 25, as is reported, he totally lost his memory.

HERMOLĀUS, a young Macedonian among the attendants of Alexander. He conspired against Alexander's life, because he ordered him to be severely whipped for killing a boar when hunting with his master. The plot was discovered, and Hermolaus was ordered to be put to death. *Curt.*

HERMOTĪMUS, a famous prophet of Clazomenæ. It is said that his soul separated itself from his body, and wandered in every part of the earth to explain futurity, after which it returned again and animated his frame. His wife, who was acquainted with the frequent absence of his soul, took advantage of it and burnt his body, as if totally dead, and deprived the soul of its natural receptacle. Hermotimus received divine honors in a temple at Clazomenæ, into which it was unlawful for women to enter. *Plin.*

HERMUS, a river of Asia Minor, now Sarabat, whose sands, according to the poets, were covered with gold. It flows near Sardes, and receives the waters of the Pactolus and Hyllus, after which it falls into the Ægean sea. *Virg. Martial.*

HERNICI, a people of Campania, celebrated for their inveterate enmity to the rising power of Rome. *Liv. &c.*

HERO, a beautiful priestess of Venus at Sestos, greatly enamoured of Leander of Abydos. These two lovers were so faithful to one another, that Leander in the night escaped from the vigilance of his family, and swam across the Hellespont, while Hero in Sestos directed his course by holding a burning torch on the top of a high tower. After many interviews of mutual affection, Leander was drowned in a tempestuous night as he attempted his usual course, and Hero in despair threw herself down from her tower and perished in the sea. *Ovid. Virg.*

HERŌDES, surnamed the Great, was made king of Judæa by means of Antony, and after the battle of Actium was continued in his power by his submission to Augustus. He rendered himself odious by his cruelty. He ordered the most illustrious of his subjects to be confined and murdered the very moment that he expired, that every eye in the kingdom might shed tears at the death of Herod. He died in the 70th year of his age, after a reign of 40 years. *Josephus.*—This name was common to many of the Jews.

HERODIĀNUS, a Greek historian who flourished A. D. 247, was born at Alexandria, and was employed among the officers of the Roman emperors. He wrote a Roman history in eight books, from the death of Marcus Aurelius to Maximinus. His style is elegant, but it wants precision. He is accused of being too partial to Maximinus and too severe upon Alexander Severus. His book comprehends the history of 68 or 70 years.

HĒRŌDŌTUS, a celebrated historian of Halicarnassus. He travelled over Egypt, Italy, and all Greece. He afterwards returned to Halicarnassus, and expelled the tyrant Lygdamis; which deed, far from gaining the esteem of the populace, irritated them, so that Herodotus was obliged to fly into Greece. To procure a lasting fame, he publicly repeated at the Olympic games the history which he had composed, in his 39th year, B. C. 445. It was received with such universal applause that the names of the nine muses were unanimously given to the nine books into which it is divided. This celebrated composition, which has procured its author the title of father of history, is written in the Ionic dialect. Herodotus is among the historians what Homer is among the poets, and Demosthenes among the orators. His style abounds with elegance, ease, and sweetness. The work is a history of the wars of the Persians against the Greeks, from the age of Cyrus to the battle of Mycale in the reign of Xerxes; and, besides this, it gives an account of the most celebrated nations in the world. Plutarch has accused him of malevolence towards the Greeks.—A Theban wrestler of Megara, in the age of Demetrius, son of Antigonus. He was six feet and a half in height, and he ate generally twenty pounds of flesh, with bread in proportion, at each of his meals.

HEROES, a name which was given by the ancients to such as were born from a god, or to such as had signalized themselves by their actions, and seemed to deserve immortality by the service they had rendered their country. The heroes which Homer describes, such as Ajax, Achilles, &c. were of such a prodigious strength, that they could lift up and throw stones, which the united force of four or five men of his age could not have moved. According to the notions of the Stoics, the ancient heroes inhabited a pure and serene climate above the moon. As the altars of the gods were crowded with sacrifices and libations, so the heroes were often honored with a funeral solemnity, in which their great exploits were enumerated. *Cic. de Nat. D. &c.*

HERŌIS, a festival, celebrated every ninth year by the Delphians, in honor of a heroine. There were in the

celebration a great number of mysterious rites, with a representation of something like Semele's resurrection.

HERŌPHĪLA. [*Vid.* Sibyllæ.]

HEROPHĪLUS, a Greek physician, about 570 years before the Christian era. He was one of the first who dissected bodies. Pliny, Cicero, and Plutarch, have greatly commended him.

HERSE, a daughter of Cecrops, king of Athens, beloved by Mercury. The god disclosed his love to Aglauros, Herse's sister, in hopes of procuring an easy admission to Herse; but Aglauros, through jealousy, discovered the amour. Mercury was so offended at this, that he struck her with his caduceus, and changed her into a stone. Herse became mother of Cephalus by Mercury, and, after death, she received divine honors at Athens. *Ovid. &c.*

HERSĪLIA, one of the Sabines carried away by the Romans at the celebration of the Consualia. She was given and married to Romulus; and, being presented with immortality by Juno, received divine honors under the name of Ora. *Liv.*

HERTHA and **HERTA**, a goddess among the Germans, supposed to be the same as the earth. She had a temple and covered chariot dedicated to her in a remote island. No person, except her ministers, was permitted to touch her sacred chariot; but as soon as the priests declared that the goddess had entered it, chosen heifers were harnessed to it, and it was conducted through the country with rejoicings and acclamations. *Tacit.*

HERŪLI, a savage nation in the northern parts of Europe, who attacked the Roman power in its decline.

HESÆNUS, a mountain near Pæonia.

HĒSIŌDUS, a celebrated poet, born at Asera in Bæotia, son of Dius and Pycimede. He lived in the age of Homer, and even obtained a poetical prize in competition with him, according to Varro and Plutarch. Quintilian and others maintain, that Hesiod lived before the age of Homer; but Val. Paternulus, &c. support that he flourished about 100 years after him. Hesiod is the first who wrote a poem on agriculture. This composition is called "The Works and the Days." His "Theogony" is a miscellaneous narration executed without art or precision, and his "Shield of Hercules" but a fragment of a larger poem. Hesiod, without being master of the fire and sublimity of Homer, is admired for the elegance of his diction, and the sweetness of his poetry. Virgil, in his Georgics, has imitated the compositions of Hesiod, and taken his *opera* and *dies* for model. The Greeks were so partial to his poetry and moral

instructions, that they ordered their children to learn them all by heart. If Hesiod flourished in the age of Homer, he lived 907 B. C.

HĒSIŌNE, a daughter of Laomedon, king of Troy. In order to appease the resentment of Apollo and Neptune, whom Laomedon had offended, she was doomed to be exposed to a sea-monster. Hercules promised to deliver her, provided he received as a reward six beautiful horses. Laomedon consented, and Hercules attacked the monster just as he was going to devour Hesione, and killed him with his club. Laomedon, however, refused to reward the hero's services, and Hercules, incensed at his treachery, besieged Troy, and put the king and all his family to the sword, except Podarces, or Priam, who had advised his father to give the promised horses to his sister's deliverer. The conqueror gave Hesione in marriage to his friend Telamon, who had assisted him during the war, and he established Priam upon his father's throne. The removal of Hesione to Greece may be considered as a remote cause of the Trojan war, as it furnished a pretext to the subsequent rape of Helen by Paris.

HESPĒRIA, a name common both to Italy and Spain. It is derived from Hesper or Vesper, the setting sun, or Hesperus, the son of Japetus, who arrived in Italy, and settled there, whence the Greeks called Italy Hesperia, because it was situated at the setting sun, or in the west. The same name, for similar reasons, was applied to Spain by the Latins. *Virg. &c.*

HESPĒRIDES, three celebrated nymphs, daughters of Hesperus. They were appointed to guard the golden apples which Juno gave to Jupiter on the day of their nuptials; and the place of their residence, placed beyond the ocean by Hesiod, is more universally believed to be near mount Atlas in Africa, according to Apollodorus. This celebrated garden abounded with fruits of the most delicious kind, and was carefully guarded by a dreadful dragon which never slept. It was one of the labors of Hercules to procure some of the golden apples of the Hesperides, which he did, as some mythologists assert, by having previously killed the watchful dragon that guarded the fruit. This monster was supposed to be the offspring of Typhon, and to have had a hundred heads and as many voices. Those that attempt to explain mythology observe, that the Hesperides were certain persons who had an immense number of flocks, and that the ambiguous word *μηλον*, which signifies an apple and a sheep, gave rise to the fable of the golden apples of the Hesperides. *Hesiod. Ovid. Hygin. &c.*

HESPERIS. [*Vid.* *Hesperus.*]

—A town of Cyrenaica, now *Bernic* or *Bengazi*, where most authors have placed the garden of the Hesperides. [*Vid.* *Hesperides.*]

HESPERITIS, a country of Africa.

HESPĒRUS, a son of Japetus, brother to Atlas. He came to Italy, and the country received the name of Hesperia from him, according to some accounts. [*Vid.* *Hesperides.*] *Diod.*—The name of Hesperus was also applied to the planet Venus, when it appeared after the setting of the sun. It was called Phosphorus or Lucifer when it preceded the sun. *Cic.*

HESPIS, a deity among the Gauls, the same as the Mars of the Romans. *Lucan.*

HESYCHIUS, author of a valuable Greek lexicon.

HETRŪRIA and **ETRURIA**, a celebrated country of Italy, at the west of the Tiber. It originally contained twelve different nations, which had each their respective monarch. They all proved powerful and resolute enemies to the rising empire of the Romans, and were conquered only after much effusion of blood. The inhabitants were particularly famous for their superstition, and great confidence in dreams, omens, auguries, &c. *Plin. Strab.*

HIBERNIA and **HYBERNIA**, a large island at the west of Britain, now called *Ireland*. Some of the ancients have called it *Ibernia*, *Juerna*, &c. *Strab.*

HICETĀON, son of Laomedon, brother to Priam, and father of Menalippus.

HICĒTAS, a Syracusan philosopher, who taught that the earth moved, and the sun and stars were stationary.

HIEMPSAL, a king of Numidia, &c. *Plut.*

HIERA, a woman who married Telephus, king of Mysia, and who was said to surpass Helen in beauty.—One of the Lipari islands, called also *Theresia*, now *Vulcano*. *Paus.*

HIERAX, a youth who awoke Argus to inform him that Mercury was stealing Io. Mercury killed him, and changed him into a bird of prey. *Apolod.*—Antiochus, king of Syria, and brother to Seleucus, received the surname of Hierax. *Justin.*

HIERĪCHUS, a town famous for its dates; the same as Jericho.

HIERO 1st, a king of Syracuse, who rendered himself odious in the beginning of his reign by his cruelty and avarice. He made war against Theron, the tyrant of Agrigentum, and took

Himera. He died, after a reign of 18 years, B. C. 467, leaving the crown to his brother Thrasybulus. *Diod.*—The 2d of that name, king of Syracuse, was descended from Gelon: he was unanimously elected king by all the states of the island of Sicily, and appointed to carry on the war against the Carthaginians. He joined his enemies in besieging Messina; was beaten by Appius Claudius, the Roman consul, and obliged to retire to Syracuse, where he was soon blocked up. Seeing all hopes of victory lost, he made peace with the Romans, and proved faithful to all his engagements. He reigned 59 years, and died in the 94th year of his age, about 225 years before the Christian era, universally regretted. He liberally patronized the learned, and employed the talents of Archimedes for the good of his country. He was succeeded by Hieronymus. *Justin. Liv.*

HIERŌCLES. The most remarkable of this name were—a great persecutor of the Christians under Diocletian, and—a Platonic philosopher, who taught at Alexandria, and wrote a book on providence and fate, fragments of which are preserved by Photius; a commentary on the golden verses of Pythagoras; and facetious moral verses. He flourished A. D. 485.

HIERODŪLUM, a town of Libya.

HIERONŶMUS, a tyrant of Sicily, who succeeded his father or grandfather Hiero, when only fifteen years old. He rendered himself odious by his cruelty, oppression, and debauchery. He abjured the alliance of Rome, which Hiero had enjoyed with so much honor and advantage. He was assassinated, and all his family was overwhelmed in his fall, and totally extirpated, B. C. 214.—A Christian writer, commonly called St. Jerome, born in Pannonia, distinguished for his zeal against heretics. He wrote commentaries on the prophets, St. Matthew's Gospel, &c. Jerome died A. D. 420, in his 91st year.

HIEROSOLŶMA, a celebrated city of Palestine, the capital of Judæa, taken by Pompey, who, on that account, was surnamed *Hierosolymarius*. *Cic. ad Attic.* Titus also took it, and destroyed it the 8th of September, A. D. 70, according to *Josephus* 2177 years after its foundation. In the siege by Titus, 110,000 persons are said to have perished, and 97,000 to have been made prisoners, and afterwards either sold for slaves or wantonly exposed, for the sport of their insolent victors, to the fury of wild beasts. *Joseph. Bell. J.*

HILARIA, festivals at Rome in honor of the mother of the gods.

HILARIUS, a bishop of Poitiers, wrote several treatises, the most

famous of which is on the Trinity, in twelve books. Hilary died A. D. 372, in his 80th year.

HIMĒRA, a city of Sicily, built by the people of Zancle, and destroyed by the Carthaginians 240 years after. *Strab.*—There were two rivers of Sicily of the same name.

HIMILCO, a Carthaginian, son of Amilcar, who succeeded his father in the command of the Carthaginian armies in Sicily. He died, with his army, by a plague, B. C. 398. *Justin.*

HIPPAGORAS, author of an account of the Carthaginian republic.

HIPPALCIMUS, one of the Argonauts.

HIPPARCHIA, wife to Crates, the Cynic philosopher.

HIPPARCHUS. The most celebrated of this name are the following:—A son of Pisistratus, who succeeded his father as tyrant of Athens, with his brother Hippias. The seduction of a sister of Harmodius raised him many enemies, and he was at last assassinated by a desperate band of conspirators, with Harmodius and Aristogiton at their head, 513 years before Christ.—A mathematician and astronomer of Nicæa, who published several treatises and observations upon the stars, and was the first who, after Thales and Sulpicius Gallus, found out the exact time of eclipses, of which he made a calculation for 600 years. He published an account of the stars, to which he gave a name, and which he numbered and ably divided into different classes, and died B. C. 125. He first discovered that the interval between the vernal and autumnal equinox is 186 days, seven days longer than between the autumnal and vernal, occasioned by the eccentricity of the earth's orbit. He divided the heavens into 49 constellations, 12 in the ecliptic, 21 in the northern, and 16 in the southern hemisphere, and gave names to all the stars. He made no mention of comets. He also laid the first foundation of trigonometry. *Voss. de Sc. Math. Plin.*

HIPPARĪNUS, a son of Dionysius, who ejected Callipus from Syracuse, and seized the sovereign power for twenty-seven years. *Polyan.*—The father of Dion.

HIPPĀSUS, a centaur, killed at the nuptials of Pirithous. *Ovid.*—One of the pupils of Pythagoras, who believed every thing was produced from fire.

HIPPEUS, the eldest of the fifty daughters of Thestius.

HIPPIAS, a philosopher of Elis, who maintained that virtue consisted in not being in want of the assistance of men.—A son of Pisistratus, who became

tyrant of Athens after the death of his father, with his brother Hipparchus. He was willing to revenge the death of his brother, who had been assassinated, and for this violent measure he was driven from his country. He fled to king Darius in Persia, and was killed at the battle of Marathon, fighting against the Athenians, B. C. 490. *Herodot.*

HIPPIUS, a surname of Neptune, from his having raised a horse (*ἵππος*) from the earth, in his contest with Minerva concerning giving a name to Athens.

HIPPO, a celebrated town of Africa, on the Mediterranean. Strabo says there are two of the same name in Africa, one of which is called Regius by way of distinction.

HIPPOCENTAURI. [*Vid. Centauri.*]

HIPPOCOON, a son of Œbalus, brother to Tyndarus, was put to death by Hercules, because he had driven his brother from the kingdom of Lacedæmon. *Diod. Ovid.*—A friend of Æneas, son of Hyrtacus, who distinguished himself in the funeral games in Sicily. *Virg.*

HIPPŌCRATES, a celebrated physician of Cos, one of the Cyclades: he improved himself in physic by reading the tablets in the temples of the gods, where each individual had written down the diseases under which he had labored, and the means by which he had recovered: he delivered Athens from a dreadful pestilence in the beginning of the Peloponnesian war, and was publicly rewarded with a golden crown: he devoted all his time for the service of his country. From his judicious remarks and experiments, succeeding physicians have received the most valuable advantages: he died in the 99th year of his age, B. C. 361, free from all disorders of the mind and body. His writings, few of which remain, have procured him the epithet of divine, and show that he was the Homer of his profession. According to Galen, the opinion of Hippocrates was as respectable as the voice of an oracle: his memory is still venerated at Cos, and the present inhabitants of the island show a small house, which Hippocrates, as they assert, once inhabited.

HIPPŌCRĒNE, a fountain of Bœotia, near Mount Helicon, sacred to the muses. It first rose from the ground when struck by the feet of the horse Pegasus, whence the name *ἵππου κρήνη*, the horse's fountain. *Ovid.*

HIPPŌDĀME and **HIPPŌDAMIA**, a daughter of Œnomaus, king of Pisa, in Elis, married Pelops, son of Tantalus. Her father, according to an oracle, refused to marry her, except to

him who could overcome him in a chariot race. As the beauty of Hippodamia was celebrated, many accepted her father's conditions. Thirteen had already been conquered, and laid down their lives, when Pelops came from Lydia. Pelops previously bribed Myrtilus, the charioteer of Enomaus, and ensured himself the victory. Enomaus, mounted on a broken chariot, was killed in the course, and Pelops married Hippodamia, who became mother of Atreus and Thyestes. *Virg. Ovid. Hygin.*—A daughter of Adrastus, king of Argos. She married Pirithous, the king of the Lapithæ. [*Vid. Pirithous.*] *Ovid. Apollod. &c.*—Ancient writers mention others of inferior note of this name.

HIPPŌLŌCHUS, a son of Belerophon, father to Glaucus. *Homer.*—A son of Antimachus, slain in the Trojan war. *Id.*

HIPPŌLYTE. The most celebrated of this name is a queen of the Amazons, given in marriage to Theseus by Hercules, who had conquered her, and taken away her girdle, by order of Eurystheus. [*Vid. Hercules.*] She had a son by Theseus, called Hippolytus. She was also called Antiope. *Plut. Propert. &c.*—The wife of Acastus, who fell in love with Peleus, who was in exile at her husband's court. She accused him of incontinence, and of attempts upon her virtue, before Acastus, only because he refused to gratify her desires. She is also called Astyochia. [*Vid. Acastus.*]

HIPPŌLYTUS. The most celebrated of this name is a son of Theseus and Hippolyte, famous for his continence: his step-mother Phædra fell in love with him, and when he refused to pollute his father's bed, she accused him of offering violence to her person before Theseus, who believed the accusation, and entreated Neptune severely to punish the incontinence of his son. Hippolytus fled from the resentment of his father, and as he pursued his way along the sea-shore, his horses were so frightened at the noise of sea-calves, which Neptune had purposely sent there, that they ran about the rocks till his chariot was broken, and his body torn to pieces. According to some accounts, Diana restored him to life, and he assumed the name of Virbius. *Ovid. Virg. &c.*

HIPPŌMĀCHUS, a musician, who rebuked one of his pupils, because he had elicited applause from the multitude.

HIPPŌMĒDON, a son of Nisimachus and Mythidice, who was one of the seven chiefs who went against Thebes: he was killed by Ismarus, son of Acastus. *Apollod. &c.*

HIPPŌMĒNES. Ancient writers mention three of this name, the most

remarkable of whom is a son of Macareus and Merope, who married Atalanta [*Vid. Atalanta*] with the assistance of Venus. These two fond lovers were changed into lions by Cybele, whose temple they had profaned in their impatience to consummate their nuptials. *Ovid.*

HIPPOMOLGI, a Scythian people, who drank the milk of mares.

HIPPŌNA, a goddess who presided over horses; her statues were placed in horses' stables. *Juv.*

HIPPŌNAX, a Greek poet, born at Ephesus, 540 years before the Christian era: he cultivated the same satirical poetry as Archilochus, and was not inferior to him in the beauty or vigor of his lines. *Cic.*

HIPPŌNIUM, a city of Sicily, in which was a dock, made by Agathocles.

HIPPONOUS, the father of Peribœa and Capaneus: he was killed by the thunderbolts of Jupiter before the walls of Thebes. *Apollod.*

HIPPOTĀDES, a patronymic of Æolus, grandson of Hippotas, by Segesta, as also of Amastrus, his son, who was killed in the Rutulian war. *Virg. Ovid.*

HIPPOTAS, the father of Æolus.

HIPPOTHŌE, a daughter of Mestor and Lysidice, carried away to the islands called Echinades by Neptune, by whom she had a son named Taphius. This son distinguished himself by his valor, and returned to Argos at the head of the Teleboans. *Apollod.*—One of the Nereides. *Id.*

HIPPOTHŌON, a son of Neptune and Alope, exposed in the woods by his mother, that her amour with the god might be concealed from her father. Her shame was discovered, and her father ordered her to be put to death. Neptune changed her into a fountain, and the child was preserved by mares, whence his name. *Hygin.*

HIPPOTHŌUS, a son of Lethus, killed by Ajax in the Trojan war. *Homer.*

HIPPOTION, a prince who assisted the Trojans, and was killed by Merion. *Homer.*

HIPPŪRIS, an island among the Cyclades.

HIRI, a seaport in the Peloponnæsus.

HIRTIA LEX *demagistratibus*, by A. Hirtius. It required that none of Pompey's adherents should be raised to any office or dignity in the state.

HIRTIUS, AULUS, a consul with Pansa, who assisted Brutus when

besieged at Mutina by Antony. They defeated Antony, but were both killed in battle. *Suet.*—An historian, to whom the 8th book of Cæsar's history of the Gallic wars, as also that of the Alexandrian and Spanish wars, is attributed. The style is inferior to that of Cæsar's Commentaries.

HISPANIA or HISPANIÆ, a large country of Europe, separated from Gaul by the Pyrenean mountains, and bounded on every other side by the Atlantic ocean and Mediterranean sea, long subject to the power of Carthage. The Romans became sole masters of it at the end of the second Punic war, and divided it first into *citerior* and *ulterior*, which last was afterwards separated into *Bætica* and *Lusitania*, by Augustus. The Hispania *citerior* was also called *Tarraconensis*. Spain gave birth to Quintilian, Lucan, Seneca, &c. It was called by the poets *Iberia*, *Hesperia*, and *Hesperia ultima*. Its inhabitants were naturally warlike, and they often destroyed a life which was become burdensome by its infirmities. Spain was famous for its rich mines of silver, which employed 40,000 workmen, and daily yielded to the Romans no less than 20,000 drachms. These, however, have long since failed. *Strab. Mela. Plin. &c.*

HISTIAËOTIS, a country of Thessaly, situate below mount Olympus and mount Ossa, anciently called Doris, from Dorus, the son of Deucalion, and inhabited by the Pelasgi. *Strab. Herodot.*—A small country of Eubœa, of which Histiaæa, or Estiaæa, was the capital.

HISTIAËUS, a tyrant of Miletus, who excited the Greeks to take up arms against Persia. *Herodot.*

HOMERUS, a celebrated Greek poet, the most ancient of all the profane writers. The age in which he lived is not known, though some suppose it to be about 168 years after the Trojan war, or, according to others, 160 years before the foundation of Rome. According to Paterculus, he flourished 968 years before the Christian era, or 884 according to Herodotus, who supposes him to be contemporary with Hesiod. The Arundelian marbles fix his era 907 years before Christ, and make him also contemporary with Hesiod. The place of his birth is also unknown, and no less than seven illustrious cities laid claim to it, *Smyrna*, *Chios*, *Colophon*, *Salamis*, *Rhodes*, *Argos*, *Athenæ*; but the place of birth, parentage, and connexions of a man, whom some have represented blind, have never been properly ascertained. In his two celebrated poems called the *Iliad* and *Odyssey*, Homer has displayed the most consummate knowledge of human nature, and rendered himself immortal by the sublimity, the

fire, sweetness, and elegance of his poetry. In his *Iliad*, Homer has described the resentment of Achilles, and its fatal consequences in the Grecian army before the walls of Troy. In the *Odyssey*, the poet has for his subject the return of Ulysses into his country, with the many misfortunes which attended his voyage after the fall of Troy. Though the *Iliad* claims an uncontested superiority over the *Odyssey*, yet the same sublimity and elegance prevail, though divested of its more powerful fire; and Longinus, the most refined of critics, compares the *Iliad* to the mid-day, and the *Odyssey* to the setting sun; and observes that the latter still preserves its original splendor and majesty, though deprived of its meridian heat. The ancients had such veneration for Homer, that they not only raised temples and altars to him, but offered sacrifices, and worshipped him as a god. Alexander was so fond of Homer, that he generally placed his compositions under his pillow, with his sword. It is said, that Pisistratus, tyrant of Athens, was the first who collected and arranged the *Iliad* and *Odyssey* in the manner in which they now appear to us, and that it is to the well-directed pursuits of Lycurgus that we are indebted for their preservation. Besides the *Iliad* and *Odyssey*, Homer wrote, according to the opinion of some authors, a poem upon Amphiarus's expedition against Thebes, besides the Phœceis, the *Cercoptes*, the small *Iliad*, the *Epicichlides*, and the *Batrachomyomachia*, and many hymns to some of the gods. Of the numerous commentaries published on Homer, that of Eustathius, bishop of Thessalonica, is by far the most extensive and erudite. *Herodot. Aristot. Strab. &c.*—One of the Greek poets, called *Pleiades*, born at Hierapolis, B. C. 263: he wrote 45 tragedies, all lost.—There were seven other poets, of inferior note, who bore the name of Homer.

HOMEROMASTIX, a name given to Zoilus for his hypercriticisms on Homer.

HOMÔLE, a mountain in Thessaly, where the Centaurs once lived.

HOMOLOIDES, one of the seven gates of Thebes.

HOMONADENSES, a people of Cilicia.

HONOR, a virtue that received divine honor among the Romans. *Cic. &c.*

HONÔRIUS, an emperor of the western empire of Rome, succeeded his father Theodosius the Great, with his brother Arcadius: he was neither bold nor vicious, but of a modest and timid disposition, unfit for enterprise, and fearful of danger: he died of a dropsy in the 39th year of his age, 15th of Au-

gust, A. D. 423. Under him and his brother the Roman power was divided into two different empires, the eastern and western. This division of power proved fatal to both empires, and they soon looked upon one another with indifference and jealousy.

HORA, a goddess at Rome, supposed to be Hersilia, who married Romulus. She was supposed to preside over beauty. *Ovid*.

HORÆ, three sisters, daughters of Jupiter and Themis, according to Hesiod, called Eunomia, Dice, and Irene. They were represented by the poets as opening the gates of heaven and of Olympus, and yoking the horses of Phœbus. They were the same as the seasons, who presided over the spring, summer, &c. *Homer. Hesiod. &c.*

HORAPOLLO, a Greek writer, author of a work on hieroglyphics.

HORĀTIA, the sister of the Horatii, who was killed by one of her brothers, for lamenting the death of her lover, one of the Curiatii.

HORĀTIUS COCLES. [*Vid.* Cocles.]—Q. Flaccus, a celebrated poet, born at Venusia: his father was a freedman. Though poor, he liberally educated his son, and sent him to learn philosophy at Athens. Horace followed Brutus from Athens, but after the battle of Philippi he abandoned the profession of arms, and, at his return to Rome, he applied himself to cultivate poetry. Virgil and Varius recommended him to Mæcenas and Augustus, the most celebrated patrons of literature, in whose friendship he afterwards lived, and the hospitality of whose tables he enjoyed in the most unreserved manner: he adopted the philosophical tenets of Epicurus, liberally indulged his appetites, but was heedless of popularity or public employments: he was warm in his friendships, and if ever an ill-judged reflection had caused offence, the poet immediately made every concession which could effect a reconciliation, and not destroy the good purposes of friendly society. Horace died in the 57th year of his age, B. C. 8. He left all his possessions to Augustus, having survived his patron Mæcenas only three weeks. The poetry of Horace, so much commended for its elegance and sweetness, is deservedly censured for the licentious expressions and indelicate thoughts which he too frequently introduces. In his odes he has imitated Pindar and Anacreon. In his satires and epistles, Horace displays much wit, and much satirical humor, without much poetry; and his style, simple and unadorned, differs little from prosaic composition. In his Art of Poetry he has also shown much taste and judgment. *Suet. Ovid. Trist.*—Three brave Romans, born at the same birth, who fought against the

three Curiatii, about 667 years B. C. between the hostile camps of the people of Alba and Rome, and on their success depended the victory. In the first attack two of the Horatii were killed, and the only surviving one, by joining artifice to valor, obtained an honorable trophy. By pretending to fly from the field of battle, he separated his antagonists, and in attacking them one by one, he was enabled to conquer them all. As he returned victorious to Rome, his sister reproached him with the murder of one of the Curiatii, to whom she was promised in marriage: he was incensed at the rebuke, and killed his sister: he was tried, and capitally condemned for this violence, but, for his eminent services, the sentence of death was exchanged for passing under the yoke. A trophy was raised in the Roman forum, on which he suspended the spoils of the conquered Curiatii. *Liv. &c.*

HORESTI, a people in Caledonia.

HORRATUS, a Macedonian, whom Quintus Curtius describes as fighting with another soldier in sight of Alexander's army.

HORTA, a divinity among the Romans, who presided over youth, and patronized all exhortations to virtue and honorable deeds. She is the same as Hersilia.

HORTA, or **HORTINUM**, a town of the Sabines, on the confluence of the Nar and the Tiber. *Virg.*

HORTENSIA, a celebrated Roman lady, daughter of the orator Hortensius, whose eloquence she had inherited in the most eminent degree. When the triumvirs had obliged 1400 women to give, upon oath, an account of their possessions, to defray the expenses of the state, Hortensia undertook to plead their cause, and was so successful in her attempt, that 1000 of her female fellow-sufferers escaped from the avarice of the triumvirate. *Val. Maz.*

Q. HORTENSIVS, a celebrated orator, who began to distinguish himself, by his eloquence in the Roman forum, at the age of 19: his friend and successor Cicero speaks with great eulogium of his oratorical powers, and mentions the uncommon extent of his memory: he was prætor and consul, and died 50 years B. C. in his 63d year: his orations are not extant.—A rich Roman, who asked the elder Cato for his wife, to procreate children. Cato gave his wife to his friend, and took her again after his death. This behaviour of Cato was highly censured at Rome, and it was observed that Cato's wife had entered the house of Hortensius very poor, but that she returned to the bed of Cato in the greatest opulence. *Plut.*—This name was common to other Romans of inferior note.

HORUS, an Egyptian god.

HOSPITALIS, one of the surnames of Jupiter.

HUNNI, a people of Sarmatia, who invaded the empire of Rome in the fifth century, and settled in Pannonia, to which they gave the name of Hungary.

HYACINTHIA, an annual solemnity at Amyclæ, in Laconia, in honor of Hyacinthus and Apollo. It continued for three days, during which time the grief of the people was so great for the death of Hyacinthus, that they did not adorn their hair with garlands during their festivals, nor eat bread, but fed only on sweetmeats. *Athen.*

HYACINTHUS, a son of Amyclas and Diomedes, greatly beloved by Apollo and Zephyrus: he returned the former's love, and Zephyrus, incensed at his coldness, resolved to punish his rival. As Apollo once played at quoit with Hyacinthus, Zephyrus blew the quoit, which, as soon as it was thrown by Apollo, fell upon the head of Hyacinthus, and he was killed with the blow. Apollo was so disconsolate at his death, that he changed his blood into a flower, which bore his name, and placed his body among the constellations.—The Spartans also established yearly festivals in honor of the nephew of their king. [*Vid. Ryacinthia.*] *Paus. Ovid.*

HYADES, five daughters of Atlas, king of Mauritania, were so disconsolate at the death of their brother Hyas, killed by a wild boar, that they pined away and died. They became stars after death, and were placed near Taurus, one of the twelve signs of the zodiac. They received the name of Hyades, from their brother Hyas. Their names are Phœbe, Ambrosia, Eudora, Coronis, and Polyxo. To these some have added Thione and Prodicæ. The ancients supposed that the rising and setting of the Hyades was always attended with much rain. *Ovid. Hygin.* &c.

HYAGNIS, a Phrygian, who, according to Plutarch, invented the flute.

HYĀLA, an Indian city, in which prevailed the same government, as at Lacedæmon.

HYAMPŌLIS, a city of Phocis, on the river Cephissus.

HYANTHES, the ancient name of the inhabitants of Bœotia, from king Hyas. Cadmus is sometimes called Hyanthius, being king of Bœotia. *Ovid.*

HYAS, a son of Atlas, of Mauritania, by Æthra. His extreme fondness for shooting proved fatal to him, and, in his attempts to rob a lioness of her whelps, he was killed by the enraged animal. Some say that he died by

the bite of a serpent, and others that he was killed by a wild boar. [*Vid. Hyades.*] *Hygin. Ovid.*

HYBLA, a mountain in Sicily, famous for the honey which it produced. There is, at the foot of the mountain, a town of the same name. There is also another near mount Ætna, close to Catana. *Paus. &c.*

HYCCARON, a Sicilian town, the birth-place of Lais.

HYDA and HYDE, a town of Lydia, the same as Sardis, as some suppose.

HYDARNES, one of the seven noble Persians who conspired to destroy the usurper Smerdis, &c. *Herodot.*

HYDASPES, a river of Asia, flowing by Susa.—Another in India, the boundaries of Alexander's conquests in the East. It falls into the Indus. *Curt. Strab. &c.*

HYDRA, a huge monster, which infested the neighbourhood of the lake Lerna, in Peloponnesus, the fruit of Echidna's union with Typhon. It had a hundred heads, according to *Diodorus*; fifty, according to *Simonides*; and nine, according to the more received opinion of *Apollodorus*, *Hyginus*, &c. As soon as one was cut off, two immediately grew up, if the wound was not stopped by fire. It was one of the labors of Hercules to destroy this dreadful monster, and this he easily effected with the assistance of Iolas, who applied a burning iron to the wound as soon as each head was cut off. The conqueror dipped his arrow in the gall of the hydra, and, from that circumstance, all the wounds which he gave proved incurable and mortal. *Hesiod. Virg. Horat. &c.*

HYDROPHŌRIA, a festival observed at Athens, called *απο του φορειν υδωρ*, from carrying water. It was celebrated in commemoration of those who perished in the deluge.

HYDRUNTUN, a city of Calabria, distant from Greece not more than 50 miles; now Otranto.

HYEMPSAL, a son of Micipsa, brother to Adherbal, murdered by Jugurtha, after the death of his father. *Sallust.*

HYETTUS, a small town in Bœotia.

HYGEIA, the goddess of health, daughter of Æsculapius, held in great veneration among the ancients. According to some authors, Hygeia is the same as Minerva: her statues represented her with a veil, and the matrons usually consecrated their locks to her divinity. She was also represented on monuments like a young woman, holding a serpent in one hand, and in the

other a cup, out of which the serpent sometimes drank. *Plin. Plut. &c.*

C. JUL. HYGINUS, a grammarian, one of the freedmen of Augustus, was a native of Alexandria; or, according to some, he was a Spaniard, very intimate with Ovid. He was appointed librarian to the library of mount Palatine: he wrote a mythological history, which he called fables, and Poeticon Astronomicum, besides other treatises. Some of his writings are now lost. *Sueton.*

HYLAS, a son of Thiodamas, king of Mysia and Menodice, stolen away by Hercules, and carried on board the ship Argo to Colchis. On the Asiatic coast the Argonauts landed to take fresh water, and Hylas went to the fountain with a pitcher, and fell into the water and was drowned. The poets say that the nymphs of the river, enamoured of the beautiful Hylas, carried him away; and that Hercules, disconsolate at the loss of his favorite youth, abandoned the Argonautic expedition to seek him. *Apollod. Virg. &c.*

HYLÆUS, a name given to some centaurs, one of whom was killed by Hercules on mount Pholoe. *Virg.*—Another by Theseus, at the nuptials of Pirithous. *Stat.*—Another killed by Bacchus. *Virg.*—A fourth killed by Atalanta. *Apollod.*—One of the hunters of the Calydonian boar. *Ovid. Met.*

HYLLAICUS, a district near Messenia.

HYLLUS, a son of Hercules and Dejanira, who, soon after his father's death, married Iole: he was persecuted by the envy of Eurystheus, and obliged to fly to Athens from the Peloponnesus: he afterwards slew Eurystheus, and having made an unsuccessful attempt to recover the Peloponnesus with the Heracleidæ, was killed in single combat, by Echemus, king of Arcadia. [*Vid. Heracleidæ, Hercules.*] *Herodot. &c.*

HYLONOME, the wife of Cylarus, who slew herself at the time her husband was slain by the Lapithæ.

HYMÆNEUS and **HYMEN**, the god of marriage among the Greeks, was son of Bacchus and Venus, or of Apollo and one of the Muses. The people of Athens instituted festivals in his honor, and solemnly invoked him at their nuptials, as the Latins did their Thalassius. Hymen was generally represented as crowned with flowers, holding a burning torch in one hand, and in the other a vest of a purple color. It was supposed that he always attended at nuptials; for, if not, matrimonial connections were fatal, and ended in the most dreadful calamities; and hence people ran about, and called aloud, Hymen! Hymen! &c. *Ovid. Virg.*

HYMETTUS, a mountain of

Attica, about two miles from Athens, famous for its bees and excellent honey. Jupiter had there a temple, whence he is called *Hymettius*. *Strab. &c.*

HYPÆPA, or **ΙΠΕΡΑ**, a town of Lydia, sacred to Venus, between mount Tmolus and the Caystrus. *Strab.*

HYPĀNIS, a river of European Scythia, now called Bog, which falls into the Borysthenes. *Herodot.*—A Trojan, who joined himself to Æneas, and was killed by his own people, who took him for one of the enemy, in the night that Troy was burned by the Greeks. *Virg.*

HYPARĪNUS, a son of Dion, who reigned at Syracuse for two years after his father.—The father of Dion.

HYPATIA, an Alexandrian lady of great beauty, virtue, and accomplishments: assassinated A. D. 415.

HYPERBIUS, one of the sons of Ægyptus.

HYPÉREI, a name given the inhabitants of the northern parts of Europe and Asia. The word signifies people who inhabit beyond the wind Boreas. Thrace was the residence of Boreas, according to the ancients. The name is generally applied to all those who inhabit any cold climate. *Virg. Herodot.*

HYPERĪDES, an Athenian orator, son of Glaucippus, long the rival of Demosthenes: he distinguished himself by his eloquence, and the active part he took in the management of the Athenian republic. After the battle of Cranon, he was taken alive, and that he might not be compelled to betray the secrets of his country, he cut off his tongue: he was put to death by order of Antipater, B. C. 322. Only one of his numerous orations remains, admired for the sweetness and elegance of its style. He once defended Phryne, the courtesan, who was charged with impiety: and when he found his eloquence ineffectual, he unveiled the bosom of his client, which disarmed her judges, and ensured her acquittal.

HYPĒRION, a son of Cælus and Terra, married Thea, by whom he had Aurora, the Sun, and the Moon. Hyperion is often taken by the poets for the sun itself. *Hesiod. Homer.*

HYPERMNESTRA, one of the fifty daughters of Danaus, who spared the life of her husband Lynceus, whom her father ordered her to murder the first night of their marriage: her father summoned her to appear before a tribunal for her disobedience, but the people acquitted her, and Danaus was reconciled to her and her husband, to whom he left his kingdom at his death. [*Vid. Danaïdes.*] *Paus. Apollod. &c.*

HYPSEA, a Roman matron of

the family of the Plautii. She was blind, according to Horace, or, perhaps, was partial to some lover, who was recommended neither by personal nor mental excellence.

HYPSEUS, a son of the river Peneus, father of Astyage, the wife of Periphas, and of Cyrene the mother of Aristæus. *Diod. Pind. Pyth.*

HYPSICRATES, a Phœnician, who wrote a history of his country in the Phœnician language. This history was saved from the flames of Carthage, when that city was taken by Scipio, and translated into Greek.

HYPSIPYLE, a queen of Lemnos, daughter of Thoas, is remarkable for having spared the life of her father Thoas, when all the Lemnian women, in a fit of jealousy, inhumanly murdered all their male relations. The Argonauts, in their expedition to Colchis, landed on this island, and during their stay, rendered the Lemnian women mothers. Jason, the chief of the expedition, left Hypsipyle pregnant at his departure, and promised her eternal fidelity. Hypsipyle brought twins, Euneus and Nebrophonos. Jason forgot his vows to Hypsipyle, and the unfortunate queen was soon after forced to leave her kingdom. Hypsipyle, in her flight, was seized by pirates, and sold to Lycurgus, king of Nemea. She was entrusted with the care of Archemorus, [*quem vid.*] the son of Lycurgus; and, when the Argives marched against Thebes, they met her, and obliged her to show them a fountain, where they might quench their thirst. To do this more expeditiously, she laid down the child on the grass, and in her absence, he was killed by a serpent. Lycurgus attempted to revenge the death of his son, but Hypsipyle was protected by Adrastus, the leader of the Argives. *Ovid. Strab.*

HYRCANIA, a large mountainous country of Asia, at the north of Parthia, and at the west of Media, abounding in serpents, wild beasts, &c.

Virg.—A town of Asia, destroyed by a violent earthquake in the age of Tiberius.

HYRCANUM MARE. [*Vid.* Caspium mare.]

HYRIA, a country of Bœotia. It received its name from Hyrie, a woman, who wept so much for the loss of her son, that she was changed into a fountain. *Ovid. Herodot.*

HYREIUS and **HYREUS**, a peasant, or, as some say, a prince of Tanagra, who kindly entertained Jupiter, Neptune, and Mercury, when travelling over Bœotia. Being childless, he asked of the gods to give him a son, without his marrying, as he promised his wife, who was lately dead, and whom he tenderly loved, that he never would marry again. The gods, to reward the hospitality of Hyreus, made water in the hide of a bull which had been sacrificed the preceding day to their divinity, and they ordered him to wrap it up, and bury it in the ground for nine months. At the expiration of that time Hyreus opened the earth, and found a beautiful child in the bull's hide, whom he called Orion. [*Vid.* Orion.] *Ovid. Fast. Hygin.*

HYRTACUS, a Trojan of mount Ida, father to Nisus, one of the companions of Æneas. *Virg.* Hence the patronymic of *Hyrtacides* is applied to Nisus. It is also applied to Hippocoon. *Id.*

HYRIA, the royal residence of the kings of Parthia.—There were also other places of inferior note of this name.

HYSTASPES, a noble Persian of the family of the Achæmenides. His son Darius reigned in Persia after the murder of the usurper Smerdis. Hystaspes was the first who introduced the mysteries of the Indian Brachmans into Persia, and to his researches in India the sciences were greatly indebted, particularly in Persia. *Herodot.*

IACCHUS, a surname of Bacchus, *ab ἰαχέειν, clamare*, from the noise and shouts which the Bacchanals raised at the festivals of this deity. *Virg. &c.*—Some suppose him to be a son of Ceres; because, in the celebration of the Eleusinian mysteries, the word Iacchus was frequently repeated. *Herodot.*

IALÊMUS, a son of the muse Calliope, whose name, from his melancholy poems, and imperfect compositions, it is said, has been applied by the Greeks to such elegies as were expressive of sorrow and mourning, as were the *Nœniæ* of the Latins. *Athen.*

IALMENUS, a son of Mars and

Astyosche, who went to the Trojan war, with 30 ships, with his brother Ascalaphus. *Homer.*

IĀLYSUS, the name of a person, whom Protogenes was painting, at the time of the taking of Rhodes by Demetrius Poliorcetes.

IAMBE, a servant maid of Metanira, wife of Celeus, king of Eleusis, who tried to exhilarate Ceres, when she travelled over Attica in quest of her daughter Proserpine. From the jokes and stories which she made use of, free and satirical verses have been called *Iambics*. *Apollod.*

IAMBĪCUS, a Greek author, who wrote several works. He was a great favorite with the emperor Julian, and died A. D. 363.

IAMĪDÆ, certain prophets among the Greeks, descended from Iamus, a son of Apollo.

JANĪCŪLUM and **JANICULARIUS MONS**, one of the seven hills at Rome, joined to the city by Aeneas Martius, and made a kind of citadel. It is famous for the burial of king Numa and the poet Italicius. Porsenna, king of Etruria, pitched his camp on mount Janiculum, and the senators took refuge there in the civil wars, to avoid the resentment of Octavius. *Liv. &c.*

IANTHE, a girl of Crete, who married Iphis. [*Vid. Iphis.*] *Ovid. Met.*

IANTHEA, one of the Nereides. —One of the Oceanides.

JĀNUS, the most ancient king who reigned in Italy, was a native of Thessaly, and son of Apollo. He came to Italy, where he built a small town on the Tiber, which he called Janiculum. Some authors make him son of Cœlus and Hecate; and others a native of Athens. During his reign, Saturn, driven from heaven by his son Jupiter, came to Italy, where Janus received him with hospitality, and made him his colleague on the throne. Janus is represented with two faces, because he was acquainted with the past and the future; or, according to others, because he was taken for the sun, who opens the day at his rising, and shuts it at his setting. Some statues represented Janus with four heads.—Some suppose that he is the same as the world, or Cœlus. He was chiefly worshipped among the Romans, where he had many temples, some erected to *Janus Bifrons*, others to *Janus Quadrifrons*. Janus was generally represented in statues as a young man. After death, Janus was ranked among the gods for the civilization he had introduced among the wild inhabitants of Italy. His temple, which was always open in times of war, was shut only three times during above 700 years, under Numa, 224 B. C. and under Augustus; and during that long

period of time, the Romans were continually employed in war. *Ovid. Virg. &c.*—A street in Rome, near the temple of Janus, generally frequented by usurers.

JAPETĪDES, a musician who sung at the nuptials of Perseus and Andromeda.

JAPETUS, a son of Cœlus by Terra, married Asia, or, according to others, Clymene, by whom he had Atlas, Menætius, Prometheus, and Epimetheus. The Greeks looked upon him as the father of all mankind. His sons received the patronymic of *Iapetionides*. *Ovid. Hesiod. &c.*

JĀPIS, an Ætolian, who founded a city upon the banks of the Timavus. *Virg.*—A Trojan, favorite of Apollo, from whom he received the knowledge of the power of medicinal herbs. *Id.*

IAPŸGIA, a country on the confines of Italy, in the form of a peninsula, between Tarentum, Barium, and Brundisium. It is called by some Messapia, Peucetia, and Salentinum. *Plin. Strab.*

IĀPYX, a son of Dædalus, who conquered a part of Italy, which he called Iapygia. *Ovid.*—A wind which blows from Apulia, and is favorable to such as sailed from Italy towards Greece.

IARBAS, a son of Jupiter and Garamantis, king of Gætulia, from whom Dido bought land to build Carthage. He courted Dido, but the rivalry of Æneas prevented his success. [*Vid. Dido.*] *Virg. &c.*

IARBITAS, a rhetorician of Mauritania, very envious of the fame of Timagenes. *Horat.*

IĀRCHAS and **JARCHAS**, a celebrated Indian philosopher. His seven rings are famous for their power of restoring old men to the bloom and vigor of youth, according to the tradition of *Philostr. in Apol.*

IASĪDES, a patronymic given to Palinurus as descended from a person of the name of Jasius. *Virg.*

IASION and **IASIUS**, a son of Jupiter and Electra, one of the Atlantides, reigned over part of Arcadia, where he diligently applied himself to agriculture. He married the goddess Cybele or Ceres, by whom he had two sons, Philomelus and Plutus, to whom some have added a third, Corybas, who introduced the worship and mysteries of his mother in Phrygia. He had also a daughter whom he exposed as soon as born, but the child was suckled by a she-bear, and rendered herself famous afterwards under the name of Atalanta. [*Vid. Atalanta.*] Iasion was killed with a thunderbolt of Jupiter, and ranked

among the gods after death by the inhabitants of Arcadia. *Hesiod. Theog. Virg. &c.*

JASON, a celebrated hero, son of Æson, king of Iolchos, at whose death the throne was usurped by Pelias, on account of the tender youth of Jason, the lawful successor. In order to remove him from his presence, Pelias entrusted the education of Jason to Chiron the Centaur. After he had made the most rapid progress in every branch of science, Jason left the Centaur, and by his advice went to consult the oracle. He was ordered to go to Iolchos his native country, whither he immediately repaired, and boldly demanded the kingdom which Pelias had unjustly usurped. The boldness and popularity of Jason intimidated Pelias, who, in order to remove his immediate claims to the crown, reminded Jason, who was young and ambitious, that Æetes king of Colchis had severely treated, and inhumanly murdered their common relation Phryxus. [*Vid. Phryxus.*] He added that the undertaking would be attended with much glory, and that if Jason would undertake it, he would resign to him the crown when he returned victorious. Jason readily accepted a proposal which promised such military fame. His intended expedition was made known in every part of Greece, and the youngest and bravest of the Greeks assembled to share his toils and glory. They embarked on board a ship called Argo, and after a series of adventures they arrived at Colchis. [*Vid. Argonautæ.*] Æetes promised to restore the golden fleece, which was the cause of the death of Phryxus, and of the voyage of the Argonauts, provided they submitted to his conditions. Jason was to tame bulls, and kill a monstrous dragon that watched the golden fleece, &c. but Juno watched over the safety of Jason. Medea, the king's daughter, fell in love with Jason, and as her knowledge of herbs, enchantments, &c. was uncommon, she pledged herself to deliver her lover from his dangers if he promised her eternal fidelity. Jason agreed to her proposal, and received from Medea whatever herbs, &c. could protect him. He then undertook the labors imposed on him, and performed them in the presence of Æetes and his people, who were all equally astonished at his boldness and success. After this celebrated conquest, Jason immediately set sail for Europe with Medea. Æetes, desirous to revenge the perfidy of Medea, sent his son Absyrtus to pursue the fugitives. Medea killed her brother, and strewn his limbs in her father's way, that she might more easily escape, while he was employed in collecting the mangled members of his son. [*Vid. Absyrtus.*] The Argonauts, after various adventures, at length arrived in Thessaly, when Medea restored Æson [*Vid.*

to the vigor of youth, and persuaded the daughters of Pelias to cut his body in pieces for the same purpose. The flesh, however, was consumed to the bones, and Pelias was never restored to life. This inhuman action drew the resentment of the populace upon Medea, and she fled to Corinth with her husband Jason, where they lived in perfect union during ten successive years. Jason's partiality for Glauce afterwards disturbed their matrimonial happiness, and Medea was divorced. This infidelity was severely revenged by Medea, [*Vid. Glauce.*] who destroyed her children in the presence of their father. [*Vid. Medea.*] After his separation from Medea, Jason lived a melancholy life. Reposing himself one day by the side of the ship which had carried him to Colchis, a beam fell upon his head, and he was crushed to death. Some say that he afterwards returned to Colchis, seized the kingdom, and reigned in great security. *Eurip. Ovid. Diod. Paus. &c.*—There were three others also of this name, but of inferior note.

JASUS, an island on the coast of Caria, the bay adjoining which was called Jasius Sinus.

JAXARBES, a river of Sogdiana, which Alexander mistook for the Tanais.

JAZIGES, a nation on the borders of the Palus Mæotis.

IBERIA, a country of Asia, on the Caspian sea, between Colchis on the west and Albania on the east. It is now called *Georgia*.—An ancient name of Spain, derived from the river Iberus. *Lucan. &c.*

IBERUS, a river of Spain, now *Ebro*, which formerly separated the Roman from the Carthaginian possessions in that country. *Lucan.*—A river of Iberia in Asia, flowing from mount Caucasus into the Cyrus. *Strab.*

IBI, a people of India.

IBIS, a name common to two poems, one of Callimachus, the other of Ovid. The *Ibis* of Ovid is written in imitation of that of Callimachus. The *Ibis* of Callimachus bitterly satirizes the ingratitude of his pupil, the poet Apollonius; and Ovid, according to some, inveighs bitterly against Hyginus, the supposed hero of the composition. *Suidas.*

ICARIA, an island in the Ægean sea, where the body of Icarus [*Vid. Icarus*] was thrown by the waves, and buried by Hercules. *Mela. Ptol. &c.*

ICĀRIUM MARE. [*Vid. Icarus.*]

ICĀRIUS, an Athenian, father of Erigone. He gave wine to some peasants, who drank it with the greatest avidity, ignorant of its intoxicating nature. They were soon deprived of their

reason, and the fury of their friends was immediately turned upon him. After death he was honored with public festivals, and his daughter discovered the place of his burial by means of his faithful dog Mœra. Erigone hung herself in despair, and was changed into a constellation called *Virgo*. Icarus was changed into the star *Bootes*, and the dog Mœra into the star *Canis*. *Hygin. Apollod.*—A son of Œbalus of Lacedæmon, who gave his daughter Penelope in marriage to Ulysses king of Ithaca; but he was so tenderly attached to her, that he wished her husband to settle at Lacedæmon. Ulysses refused, but her father importuning with great earnestness, he told Penelope, that she might take her choice, to go with him, or return with her father, upon which Penelope blushed deeply, and threw a veil over her face. Upon this the father ceased his importuning, and soon after erected a temple to the goddess of modesty, on the spot where this affecting scene had passed.

ICÆRUS, a son of Dædalus, who with his father, fled with wings from Crete to escape the resentment of Minos. His flight being too high proved fatal to him, the sun melted the wax which cemented his wings, and he fell into that part of the Ægean sea which was called after his name. [*Vid. Dædalus.*] *Ovid. &c.*—A mountain of Attica.

ICCIUS, a lieutenant of Agrippa in Sicily. Horace writes to him, 1 *Oct.* 29, and ridicules him for abandoning the pursuits of philosophy and the muses for military employments.

ICÆLOS, one of the sons of Somnus, who changed himself into all sorts of animals, whence the name (*ἰκελος, similis.*) *Ovid. Met.*

ICENI, a people of Britain, who occupied the present counties of Norfolk, Suffolk, Cambridge, &c.

ICĒTAS, a man who obtained the supreme power at Syracuse after the death of Dion. He attempted to assassinate Timoleon, for which he was conquered, &c. B. C. 340. *C. Nep.*

ICHNÆ, a town in Macedonia.

ICHNONŪPHYS, a priest of Heliopolis, with whom Eudoxus resided, when with Plato he visited Egypt.

ICHNŪSA, an ancient name of Sardinia, which it received from its likeness to a human foot. *Paus.*

ICHTHYOPHĀGI, a people of Æthiopia, who received this name from their eating fishes. There was also an Indian nation of the same name who made their houses with the bones of fishes. *Diod. Strab.*

L. ICILIUS, a name common to three Roman tribunes, the most re-

markable of whom was he who took an active part in the management of affairs after the murder of Virginia, and showed himself an inveterate enemy of the Roman senate.

ICTINUS, a celebrated architect, 430 years before Christ. He built a famous temple to Minerva at Athens, and to Apollo Epicurius at Phigalia. The former was 100 feet on all sides, and was remarkable for its magnificence. *Paus. Plut.*

IDA, a nymph of Crete who went into Phrygia, where she gave her name to a mountain of that country. *Virg.*—A celebrated mountain in Troas, near Troy. The abundance of its waters became the source of many rivers, and particularly of the Simois, Scamander, Æsepus, Granicus, &c. It was on mount Ida that the shepherd Paris adjudged the prize of beauty to the goddess Venus. From its great elevation the poets say that it was frequented by the gods during the Trojan war. *Strab. Homer, Virg. &c.*—A mountain of Crete, where it is reported that Jupiter was educated by the Corybantes, who, on that account, were called Idæi. *Strab.*

IDÆA, the surname of Cybele, because worshipped on mount Ida. *Lucret.*

IDÆUS, a surname of Jupiter. —An arm-bearer and charioteer of king Priam, killed during the Trojan war. *Virg.*

IDĀLUS, a mountain of Cyprus, at the foot of which is Idalium, a town sacred to Venus, who was called Idalæa. *Virg. Æn. &c.*

IDANTHYRSUS, a powerful king of Seythia, who refused to give his daughter in marriage to Darius the 1st, king of Persia. This refusal was the cause of a war between the two nations, and Darius marched against Idanthyrus, at the head of 700,000 men. He was defeated, and retired to Persia, after an inglorious campaign. *Strab.*

IDAS, a son of Aphareus and Arane, famous for his valor and military glory, was among the Argonauts, and married Marpessa, the daughter of Evenus, king of Ætolia. Marpessa was carried away by Apollo, and Idas pursued his wife's ravisher with bows and arrows, and obliged him to restore her. [*Vid. Marpessa.*]

IDMON. The most remarkable of this name is—a son of Apollo and Asteria, who was the prophet of the Argonauts. He was killed in hunting a wild boar in Bithynia, where his body received a magnificent funeral. He had predicted the time and manner of his death. *Apollod. Orpheus.*

IDOMENE, a daughter of Phe-

res, who married Amythaon, by whom she had Bias king of Argos, and the soothsayer Melampus. [*Vid.* Melampus.]

IDŌMĒNEUS, king of Crete, succeeded his father Deucalion on the throne, and accompanied the Greeks to the Trojan war, with a fleet of 90 ships. During this war, he rendered himself famous by his valor. At his return he made a rash vow to Neptune in a dangerous tempest, that if he escaped, he would offer to the god whatever living creature first presented itself to his eye on the Cretan shore. This was his son, who came to congratulate his safe return. Idomeneus performed his promise, and the inhumanity of this sacrifice rendered him so odious to his subjects, that he left Crete in quest of a new settlement. He came to Italy, and founded a city called Salentum. He died in an extreme old age, after he had had the satisfaction of seeing his new kingdom flourish, and his subjects happy. *Ovid. Homer. Virg. &c.*—A Greek historian of Lampsacus, in the age of Epicurus.

IDŌTHEA, a daughter of Prætus, king of Argos. She was restored to her senses, with her sisters, by Melampus. [*Vid.* Prætidæ.] *Homer. Od. 11.*—A daughter of Proteus, the god who told Menelaus how he could return to his country in safety. *Homer.*

IDŪME, and **IDŪMĒA**, a country of Syria. Gaza is its capital, where Cambyzes deposited his riches as he was going to Egypt. *Lucan.*

IDYA, one of the Oceanides, who married Æetes, king of Colchis, by whom she had Medea, &c. *Hygin. Hesiod.*

JERĪCHO, a city of Palestine, besieged and taken by the Romans, under Vespasian and Titus. *Plin.*

JEROMUS and **JERONŶMUS**, a disciple of Aristotle, author of several histories; some fragments of which still remain.

JERUSALEM, the capital of Judæa. [*Vid.* Hierosolyma.]

IGILIUM, an island on the coast of Tuscany, now Giglio.

IGNATIUS, a bishop of Antioch, torn to pieces in the amphitheatre of Rome, by lions, during a persecution, A. D. 107.

ILERDA, a town of Spain.

ILIA or **RHEA**, a daughter of Numitor, king of Alba, consecrated a vestal virgin by her uncle Amulius, that she might not become a mother to dispossess him of his crown. He was, however, disappointed; violence was offered to Ilia, it is said, by the god Mars, in a wood, and she brought forth Romulus and Remus, who drove the

usurper from his throne, and restored the crown to their grandfather Numitor. Ilia was buried alive by Amulius, for violating the laws of Vesta; and because her tomb was near the Tiber, some suppose that she married the god of that river. *Horat. Virg. &c.*

ILIACI LUDI, games instituted by Augustus, in commemoration of the victory he had obtained over Antony and Cleopatra. They are supposed to be the same as the *Trojani ludi* and the *Actia*; and Virgil says they were celebrated by Æneas. During these games were exhibited horse-races, and gymnastic exercises. *Virg.*

ILIĀCUS, an epithet applied to such as belonged to Troy. *Virg.*

ILIADES, a surname given to Romulus, as son of Ilia. *Ovid.*—A name given to the Trojan women. *Virg.*

ILIAS, a celebrated epic poem composed by Homer upon the Trojan war.—It delineates the wrath of Achilles, and all the calamities which befel the Greeks, from the refusal of that hero to appear in the field of battle. It finishes at the death of Hector, whom Achilles sacrificed to the shades of his friend Patroclus. [*Vid.* Homerus.]—A surname of Minerva, from a temple which she had at Daulis in Phocis.

ILION. [*Vid.* Ilium.]

ILIONE, the eldest daughter of Priam, who married Polymnestor, king of Thrace. *Virg.*

ILIONEUS, a Trojan, son of Phorbas. He came into Italy with Æneas. *Virg. Æn.*—One of Niobe's sons. *Ovid.*

ILISSUS, a river of Attica, on the banks of which was a temple dedicated to the muses.

ILĪTHYĪA, a goddess, called also Juno Lucina. Some suppose her to be the same as Diana. She presided over the travails of women. [*Vid.* Diana.] *Hesiod. Homer. &c.*

ILIU or **ILION**, a citadel of Troy, built by Ilus, one of the Trojan kings, from whom it received its name. It is generally taken for Troy itself. [*Vid.* Troja.] *Virg. &c.*

ILLIBERIS, a town in Gaul.

ILLICE, now *Elche*, a town of Spain in the Mediterranean, at the east of Carthagera, with a harbour and bay, *Sinus et Portus Illicitanus*, now *Allicant.* *Plin.*

ILLITURGIS, a city of Spain, on the river Bætis, which was destroyed by Scipio, for revolting to the power of Carthage.

ILLŶRĪCUM, **ILLŶRIS**, and **ILLYRIA**, a country bordering on the Adriatic sea, opposite Italy, whose boundaries have been different at diffe-

rent times. It took its name from Illyrius, a son of Cadmus, and became a Roman province, after Gentius its king had been conquered by the prætor Anicius. *Strab. Paus.*

ILLYRIUS SINUS, that part of the Adriatic which is on the coast of Illyricum.

ILUA, an island in the Tyrrhene sea, celebrated for its iron mines. The people are called Iluates. *Liv. Virg.*

ILUS, the fourth king of Troy, son of Tros, by Callirhoe, built, or rather embellished, the city of *Ilium*, called also Troy, from his father Tros. Jupiter gave him the Palladium, a celebrated statue of Minerva, and promised that as long as it remained in Troy, so long would the town remain impregnable. When the temple of Minerva was in flames, Ilius rushed into the middle of the fire to save the Palladium, for which action he was deprived of his sight by the goddess; though he recovered it some time after. *Homer. Strab. &c.*

IMAUUS, a large mountain which divides Scythia, and is generally called *Intra Imaum*, and *Extra Imaum*. It extends, according to some, as far as the boundaries of the Eastern Ocean. *Plin. Strab.*

IMBRÆSUS, the father of Pirus, the leader of the Thracians during the Trojan war. *Virg. Homer.*

IMBREUS, one of the Centaurs, killed by Dryas, at the nuptials of Pirithous. *Ovid.*

IMBROS, an island of the Ægean sea, near Thrace, 32 miles from Samothrace. *Thucyd.*

INACHIA, a name given to Peloponnesus, from the river Inachus.—A festival in Crete, in honor of Inachus; or, according to others, of Ino's misfortunes.

INÆCHUS, a son of Oceanus and Tethys, who founded the kingdom of Argos, and was succeeded by his son Phoroneus, B. C. 1867, and gave his name to a river of Argos, of which he became the tutelary deity. He reigned sixty years. *Apollod. Paus.*—A river of Argos.—Another in Epirus.

INARIME, an island near Campana, with a mountain, under which Jupiter confined the giant Typhæus. It is now called *Ischia*, and is remarkable for its fertility and population. There was formerly a volcano in the middle of the island. *Virg.*

INCITATUS, a horse of the emperor Caligula, made high priest.

INDIA, the most celebrated of all the countries of Asia, bounded on one side by the Indus, from which it derives its name. It is situate south of

the kingdoms of Persia, Parthia, &c. along the coasts. It has always been famous for its riches. It contained 9620 different nations, and 5000 remarkable cities, according to geographers. Bacchus was the first who conquered it. In more recent ages, part of it was tributary to the power of Persia. Alexander invaded it; but his conquest was checked by the valor of Porus, one of the kings of the country. Semiramis also extended her empire far in India. The Romans knew little of it. Yet their power was so universally dreaded, that the Indians paid homage by their ambassadors to the emperors Antoninus, Trajan, &c. India is divided into several provinces, namely, *India extra Gangem*, *India intra Gangem*, and *India propria*; but these divisions are not particularly noticed by the ancients. *Strab. Plin. Curt. &c.*

INDIGÊTES, a name given to deities worshipped only in some particular places, or who became gods from men, as Hercules, Bacchus, &c. Some derive the word from *inde* & *geniti*, born at the same place where they received their worship. *Virg. Ovid.*

INDIGÊTI, a nation of Spain.

INDUS, a large river of Asia, from which the adjacent country has received the name of India. It falls into the Indian ocean by two mouths. *Strab. Plin. &c.* Now the *Sinde*.

INFERUM MARE, the sea of Tuscany.

INO, a daughter of Cadmus and Harmonia, who nursed Bacchus. She married Athamas, king of Thebes, after he had divorced Nephele, by whom he had two children, Phryxus and Helle. Ino became mother of Melicerta and Learchus, and soon conceived an implacable hatred against the children of Nephele, because they were to ascend the throne in preference to her own. Phryxus and Helle were informed of Ino's machinations, and they escaped to Colchis on a golden ram. [*Vid. Phryxus.*] Juno, jealous of Ino's prosperity, sent Tisiphone to the palace of Athamas, who filled it with such fury, that Athamas taking Ino to be a lioness, and her children whelps, pursued her, and dashed her son Learchus against a wall. Ino escaped his fury, but from a high rock threw herself into the sea, with Melicerta in her arms. The gods pitied her, and Neptune made her a sea deity, afterwards called Leucothoe. Melicerta became also a sea god, known by the name of Palæmon. *Homer. Ovid. Hygin. &c.*

INŌA, festivals in memory of Ino, celebrated yearly with sports and sacrifices at Corinth, Megara, and Laconia.

INOPUS, a river of Delos, on

the banks of which were born Apollo and Diana.

INŌUS, a patronymic given to the god Palæmon, as son of Ino. *Virg.*

INSŪBRES, the inhabitants of Insubria, a country near the Po, supposed to be of Gallic origin. They were conquered by the Romans, and their country became a province. *Strab.*

INTAPHERNES, one of the seven Persian noblemen who conspired against Smerdis, who usurped the crown of Persia. He was so disappointed for not obtaining the crown, that he fomented seditions against Darius, who had been raised to the throne after the death of the usurper. He was put to death by order of Darius. *Herodot.*

INTERAMNA, an ancient city of Umbria, the birth-place of the historian Tacitus, and of the emperor of the same name. It is situate between two branches of the Nar (*interamnes*), whence its name. *Varro*.—A colony on the confines of Samnium, on the Liris.

INTERREX, a supreme magistrate at Rome, entrusted with the care of the government after the death of a king, till the election of another. The first interrex mentioned in Roman history is after the death of Romulus. There was sometimes an interrex during the consular government. *Liv.*

INŪCUS, a city of Sicily.

Io, a daughter of Inachus, or, according to others, of Jasus or Pirenes, was priestess of Juno at Argos. Jupiter became enamoured of her; but Juno discovered him in the company of Io. Jupiter changed Io into a beautiful heifer, and the goddess obtained from her husband the animal, whose beauty she had condescended to commend. Juno commanded the hundred-eyed Argus to watch the heifer; but Jupiter, anxious for the situation of Io, sent Mercury to destroy Argus, and to restore her to liberty. [*Vid. Argus.*] Io was now persecuted by Juno, who sent a malicious insect to torment her. She wandered over the earth, and crossed the sea, till at last she stopped on the banks of the Nile, still exposed to Juno's insect: here Jupiter changed her into a woman, and she brought forth Epaphus. Afterwards she married Telegonus, king of Egypt, or Osiris. After death, she received divine honors, and was worshipped under the name of Isis. According to Herodotus, Io was carried away by Phœnician merchants, who wished to make reprisals for Europa, who had been stolen from them by the Greeks. *Virg. Ovid. Paus.*

IOBATES and **JOBATES**, a king of Lycia, father of Stenobœa, the wife of Prætus, king of Argos, was succeed-

ed on the throne by his son-in-law Bellerophon. [*Vid. Bellerophon.*]

JOBES, one of the sons of Hercules, who died in his youth.

JOCASTA, a daughter of Menæceus, who married Laius, king of Thebes, by whom she had Œdipus. She afterwards married her son Œdipus, without knowing who he was, and had by him Eteocles, Polynices, &c. [*Vid. Laius, Œdipus.*] When she discovered that she had married her own son, and had been guilty of incest, she hanged herself in despair. She is called Epicasta by some mythologists. *Stat. Sophocl. &c.*

IOLAIA, a festival, which continued for several days at Thebes, the same as that called Heracleia. It was instituted in honor of Hercules and his friend Iolas, who assisted him in conquering the hydra. [*Vid. Iolas.*]

IŌLAS or **IOLĀUS**. The most celebrated of this name is a son of Iphiclus, king of Thessaly, who assisted Hercules in conquering the hydra, and burnt with a hot iron the place where the heads had been cut off; to prevent the growth of others: he was restored to his youth and vigor by Hebe, at the request of Hercules. Some time afterwards Iolas assisted the Heraclidæ against Eurystheus, and killed the tyrant with his own hand. Iolas died and was buried in Sardinia, according to Diodorus.—A grove in Sicily was particularly devoted to the honor of Iolas by Hercules himself, and not only festivals were celebrated in his honor, but the inhabitants of Argyrium suffered their hair to grow till it became a suitable offering to their favorite hero. *Diod. Hygin. Ovid.*

IOLCHOS, a town of Magnesia, above Demetrias, where Jason was born.

IŌLE, a daughter of Eurytus, king of Œchalia. Her father Eurytus promised her in marriage to Hercules, but he refused to perform his engagements, and Iole was carried away by force. [*Vid. Eurytus.*] It was to extinguish the love of Hercules for Iole, that Dejanira sent him the poisoned tunic which caused his death. [*Vid. Hercules and Dejanira.*] After the death of Hercules, Iole married his son Hyllus, by Dejanira. *Apollod. Ovid.*

ION. The most remarkable of this name is a son of Xuthus and Creusa, daughter of Erechtheus, who married Helice, the daughter of Selinus, king of Ægiale: he succeeded on the throne of his father-in-law, and built a city, which he called Helice, on account of his wife: his subjects from him received the name of Ionians, and the country that of Ionia. [*Vid. Iones and Ionia.*] *Strab. Herodot. &c.*

ĪŌNES, a name originally given to the subjects of Ion, who dwelt at Helice. Some supposed that Ion passed into Asia Minor, at the head of a colony. The migration of the Ionians from Greece to Asia Minor was about 60 years after the return of the Heracidae, B. C. 1044.

ĪŌNIA, a country of Asia Minor, bounded on the north by Æolia, on the west by the Ægean and Icarian seas, on the south by Caria, and on the east by Lydia and part of Caria. It was founded by colonies from Greece, by the Ionians, or subjects of Ion, king of Ægiale. Ionia was divided into 12 small states, which formed a celebrated confederacy, often mentioned by the ancients. After they had enjoyed for some time their freedom, they were made tributary to Croesus. The Athenians assisted them to shake off the slavery of the Asiatic monarchs; but they afterwards joined Xerxes when he invaded Greece. They were delivered from the Persian yoke by Alexander, and restored to their original independence; and next reduced by the Romans under the dictator Sylla. Ionia has been always celebrated for the genius of its inhabitants. *Herodot. &c.*—A name sometimes given to Achaia, for its having been once the residence of the Ionians.

ĪŌNIUM MARE, a part of the Mediterranean sea, at the bottom of the Adriatic, lying between Sicily and Greece. That part of the Ægean sea which lies on the coasts of Ionia, in Asia, is called the sea of Ionia, and not the Ionian sea. *Strab.*

ĪŌPAS, a king of Africa, among the suitors of Dido: he was an excellent musician, poet, and philosopher, and he exhibited his superior abilities at the entertainment which Dido gave *Æneas*. *Virg. Æn.*

ĪŌPE and **JOPPA**, a famous town of Phenicia, more ancient than the deluge, according to some traditions. *Strab. &c.* Now Jafa.

JŌPHON, one of the sons of Sophocles, who accused his father of not being able to manage his affairs.

JORDĀNES, a river of Judea. *Strab.*

JORNANDES, an historian, who wrote on the Goths, among which nation he was born: his work *de rebus Gothicis* was translated by Maupertuis: he died A. D. 552.

Ios, an island in the Myrtoan sea, celebrated, as some say, for the tomb of Homer, and the birth of his mother. *Plin.*

JOSĒPHUS FLAVIUS, a celebrated Jew, who supported a siege of forty-seven days against Vespasian and Titus, in a small town of Judea. When

the city surrendered there were found not less than 40,000 Jews slain, and the number of captives amounted to 1,200. Josephus saved his life by flying into a cave, where 40 of his countrymen had also taken refuge: he dissuaded them from committing suicide, and, when they had all drawn lots to kill one another, Josephus fortunately remained the last, and surrendered himself to Vespasian: he afterwards gained the conqueror's esteem. Josephus was present at the siege of Jerusalem by Titus, with whom he came to Rome, where he was honored with the privileges of a Roman citizen. During his residence in Rome, he dedicated his time to study, and wrote the history of the wars of the Jews, first in Syriac, and afterwards translated it into Greek: he also wrote two books to defend the Jews against Apion, besides an account of his own life, &c. His style was lively and animated, and he has been called the Livy of the Greeks. Though, in some cases, inimical to the Christians, yet St. Jerome calls him a Christian writer: he died A. D. 93, in the 56th year of his age.

JOVĪĀNUS FLAVIUS CLAUDIUS, a native of Pannonia, elected emperor of Rome by the soldiers after the death of Julian: he at first refused to be invested with the imperial purple, but when his subjects assured him that they were warm for Christianity, he accepted the crown. Seven months and twenty days after his ascension, he was found in his bed suffocated by the vapors of charcoal, which had been lighted in his room, A. D. 364.

IPHIANASSA, a daughter of Prætes, king of Argos. [*Vid. Prætidæ.*]—Iphigenia is also called Iphianassa. [*Vid. Iphigenia.*] *Lucr.*

IPHICLUS, or **IPHICLES**, a son of Amphitryon and Alcmena, born at the same birth with Hercules. *Apollod. Theocrit.*—A king of Phylace, in Phthiotis, son of Phylacus: he had bulls famous for their bigness, and the monster which kept them. Melampus [*Vid. Melampus*] attempted to steal them away, but he was caught in the fact and imprisoned. Iphicles, who was childless, learned from the soothsayer Melampus how to become a father, and thereupon restored him to liberty: he had married Automedusa, and afterwards a daughter of Creon, king of Thebes: he was father to Podarce and Protesilaus. *Homer. &c.*

IPHICRĀTES. The most celebrated of this name is a general of Athens, who, though son of a shoemaker, rose to the highest offices in the state: he made war against the Thracians, obtained some victories over the Spartans, and assisted the Persian king against Egypt: he died 380 B. C. When once reproached of the meanness of his origin, he observed that he would be the

first of his family, but that his detractor would be the last of his own. *C. Nep.*

IPHĪDĀMUS, son of Antenor and Ipeano, killed by Agamemnon.

IPHĪGĒNĪA, a daughter of Agamemnon and Clytemnestra. When the Greeks, going to the Trojan war, were detained by contrary winds at Aulis, they were informed by Calchas, the soothsayer, that, to appease the gods, they must sacrifice Iphigenia to Diana, [*Vid.* Agamemnon], because her father had killed the favorite stag of the goddess: he heard this with the greatest horror and indignation, and rather than shed the blood of his daughter, he commanded one of his heralds, as chief of the Grecian forces, to order all the assembly to depart. Agamemnon, however, after much solicitation of other chiefs, consented to immolate his daughter for the common cause of Greece; but as soon as Calchas took the knife, and was going to strike the fatal blow, Iphigenia suddenly disappeared, and a goat of uncommon size was found in her place. This supernatural change animated the Greeks, the wind suddenly became favorable, and the combined fleet set sail from Aulis. Iphigenia's innocence had raised the compassion of the goddess on whose altar she was going to be sacrificed, and the goddess then carried Iphigenia to Taurica, where she entrusted her with the care of her temple, whence she afterwards fled with her brother Orestes, and his friend Pylades. [*Vid.* Pylades and Orestes.] *Virg. Ovid. &c.*

IPHĪMĒDĪA, a daughter of Triopas, who married the giant Alcæus. She fled from her husband, and had two sons, Otus and Ephialtes, by Neptune, her father's father. *Homer.*

IPHĪMĒDŪSA, daughter of Danaus, and wife to Euchenor.

IPHINOE, one of the daughters of Prætus. She died of a disease while under the care of Melampus. [*Vid.* Prætidæ.]

IPHINOUS, one of the Centaurs.

IPHIS, son of Alektor, succeeded his father on the throne of Argos. *Apollod.*—A beautiful youth of Salamis, of ignoble birth: he became enamoured of Anaxarete, and the coldness and contempt he met with rendered him so desperate that he hung himself. Anaxarete saw him carried to his grave without emotion, and was instantly changed into a stone. *Ovid.*—A daughter of Ligdus and Telethusa, of Crete, was, in consequence of her sex, ordered by her father to be put to death, but Isis commanded her mother in a dream to spare the life of her child, and to educate her as if she was a boy. Ligdus continued ignorant of the deceit, and when Iphis was arrived to puberty, her father resolved to

give her in marriage to Ianthe, daughter of Telestes. This involved Telethusa and her daughter in some perplexity, when Isis, on their entreaties, changed the sex of Iphis, and, on the morrow, the nuptials were consummated with the greatest rejoicings. *Ovid.*

IPHITION, an ally of the Trojans, slain by Achilles.

IPHITUS, a son of Eurytus, king of Œchalia, was killed by Hercules, because his father Eurytus had refused him his daughter Iole, after he had gained her, by overcoming him and his sons in drawing the bow. *Homer. Apollod.*—A king of Elis, who re-established the Olympic games 338 years after their institution by Hercules, or about 884 years before the Christian era. This epoch is famous in chronological history, as every thing previous to it seems involved in fabulous obscurity. *Puterc. Paus.*

IPHTHIME, a sister of Penelope, who married Eumelus. She appeared to her sister in a dream, to comfort her in the absence of her son Telemachus. *Homer.*

IPSUS, a place of Phrygia, celebrated for a battle fought there about 301 years B. C. between Antigonus and his son, and Seleucus, Ptolemy, Lysimachus, and Cassander. The former led into the field an army of above 70,000 foot and 10,000 horse, with 75 elephants. The latter's forces consisted of 64,000 infantry, besides 10,500 horse, 400 elephants, and 120 armed chariots. Antigonus and his son were defeated. *Plut.*

IRA, a city of Messenia, famous in history as having supported a siege of eleven years against the Lacedæmonians. Its capture, B. C. 671, put an end to the second Messenian war. *Hom. Strab.*

IRENÆUS, a native of Greece, bishop of Lyons, wrote on different subjects, but, as what remains is in Latin, some suppose he composed in that language, and not in Greek: his opinions concerning the soul are curious. He suffered martyrdom, A. D. 202.

IRĒNE, one of the Seasons among the Greeks, called by the moderns Horæ: her two sisters were Dia and Eunomia, daughters of Jupiter and Themis. *Apollod.*

IRESUS, a spot in Lybia, near Cyrene, on which Battus took up his residence.

IRIS, a daughter of Thaumasp and Electra, one of the Oceanides, messenger of the gods, but more particularly of Juno: her office was to cut the thread which seemed to detain the soul in the body of those that were expiring. She is the same as the rainbow, and therefore is represented with all the

beautiful colors of that phenomenon. She is likewise described as supplying the clouds with water to deluge the world. *Ovid. Virg. Hesiod.*—A river of Asia Minor, falling into the Euxine sea.

IRUS, a beggar of Ithaca, who executed the commissions of Penelope's suitors. When Ulysses returned home, disguised in a beggar's dress, Irus hindered him from entering the gates, and even challenged him. Ulysses brought him to the ground with a blow, and expelled him the house. From his poverty originates the proverb *Iro pauperior*.

Is, a river, abounding in bitumen, falling into the Euphrates.

ISĀDAS, a Lacedemonian, who stripped himself naked, and with a spear and sword flew against the Thebans, who were entering the city. For which gallant action he was rewarded with a crown.

ISÆUS, an orator of Chalcis, who came to Athens, and became the pupil of Lysias, and soon after the master of Demosthenes. Demosthenes imitated him in preference to Isocrates, because he studied force and energy of expression rather than floridness of style. Ten of his sixty-four orations are extant. *Juv. &c.*—Another Greek orator, who came to Rome A. D. 17, greatly recommended by Pliny the younger.

ISANDER, a son of Bellerophon, killed in the war which his father made against the Solymi. *Homer*.

ISAR and **ISARA**, a river of Gaul, where Fabius routed the Allobroges.

ISCHENIA, an annual festival at Olympia, in honor of Ischenus, the grandson of Mercury and Hieræa, who, in a time of famine, devoted himself for his country, and was honored with a monument near Olympia.

ISIA, certain festivals instituted by the Romans, and observed in honor of Isis, which continued nine days. It was usual to carry vessels full of wheat and barley, as the goddess was supposed to be the first who taught mankind the use of corn. They soon degenerated into licentiousness, and were abolished by a decree of the senate, A. U. C. 696, and were introduced again by Commodus.

ISIACI, the priests of Isis in Egypt, whose life was tinctured with the greatest austerity of manners.

ISIDŌRUS, a name common to three different ancient writers of distinction.

ISIS, a celebrated deity of the Egyptians, daughter of Saturn and Rhea, according to Diodorus of Sicily. Some suppose her to be the same as Io, who was changed into a cow by her lover

Jupiter, and restored to her human form in Egypt, where she taught agriculture, and received divine honors after death. Isis was the Venus of Cyprus, the Minerva of Athens, the Cybele of the Phrygians, the Ceres of Eleusis, the Proserpine of Sicily, the Diana of Crete, the Bellona of the Romans, &c. Osiris and Isis reigned conjointly in Egypt; but the rebellion of Typhon, the brother of Osiris, proved fatal to this sovereign. [*Vid.* Osiris and Typhon.] The ox and cow were the symbols of Osiris and Isis, because these deities, while on earth, had diligently applied themselves to cultivating the earth. [*Vid.* Apis.] Isis was also supposed to be the moon, and Osiris the sun. The Egyptians believed that the inundations of the Nile proceeded from the tears which Isis shed for the loss of Osiris, whom Typhon had murdered. The worship of Isis was universal in Egypt; Cleopatra, the beautiful queen of Egypt, was wont to dress herself like this goddess, and affected to be called a second Isis. The word *Isis*, according to some, signifies *ancient*, and on that account the inscriptions on the statues of the goddess were often in these words; *I am all that has been, that shall be, and none among mortals has hitherto taken off my veil.* *Cic. Plut. Herodot. &c.*

ISMĀRUS and **ISMĀRA**, a rugged mountain of Thrace, covered with vines and olives, near the Hebrus; its wines are excellent. *Hom. Virg.*—A Lydian who accompanied Æneas into Italy, and fought with great vigor against the Rutuli. *Virg.*

ISMĒNE, a daughter of Œdipus and Jocasta, who wished to share the fate of her sister Antigone, condemned to be buried alive by Creon, for giving burial to her brother Polynices. *Sophocl.*—A daughter of the river Asopus, who married the hundred-eyed Argus, by whom she had Jasus. *Apollod.*

ISMĒNIAS, a river of Bœotia falling into the Euripus, where Apollo had a temple, from which he was called Ismenius. A youth was yearly chosen by the Bœotians, to be the priest of the god, an office to which Hercules was once appointed.—A celebrated musician of Thebes. When he was taken prisoner by the Scythians, Atheas, the king of the country, observed, that he liked the music of Ismenias better than the braying of an ass. *Plut. in Apoph.*—A general of Thebes, who was sent upon an embassy by the king of Persia. None were admitted to that monarch without prostrating at his feet. Ismenias, to avoid an act so humiliating, dropped his ring, and his stooping to pick it up was construed into the act of homage; and Ismenias had an audience of the king, which finished satisfactorily.

ISMENIDES, an epithet applied

to the Theban women, as being near the Ismenus, a river of Bœotia. *Ovid.*

ISMĒNUS. The most remarkable of this name is a son of Apollo and Melia, one of the Nereides, who gave his name to a river of Bœotia. *Paus.*

ISŌCRĀTES. The most conspicuous of this name is an orator, son of a rich musical instrument-maker at Athens. He has always been much admired for the sweetness and graceful simplicity of his style, for the harmony of his expressions, and the dignity of his language. The remains of his orations extant inspire the world with the highest veneration for his abilities as a moralist, an orator, and above all, as a man. About thirty-one of his orations are extant. The defeat of the Athenians at Cheronæa, by Philip of Macedon, had such an effect on his spirits, that he died, after he had been four days without aliment, in the 99th year of his age, about 338 B. C. *Plut. Cic. &c.*

ISSE, a daughter of Macareus, the son of Lycaon. She was beloved by Apollo, who to obtain her confidence, changed himself into the form of a shepherd to whom she was attached. This metamorphosis of Apollo was represented on the web of Arachne. *Ovid.*

ISSUS, a town of Cilicia, on the confines of Syria, famous for a battle fought there between Alexander the Great and the Persians under Darius their king, in October, B. C. 333. In this battle the Persians lost 100,000 foot, and 10,000 horse, and the Macedonians only 300 foot, and 150 horse, according to Diodorus Siculus. The Persian army, according to Justin, consisted of 400,000 foot, and 100,000 horse, and 61,000 of the former, and 10,000 of the latter, were left dead upon the spot, and 40,000 were taken prisoners. The loss of the Macedonians, as he farther adds, was no more than 130 foot and 150 horse. According to Curtius, the Persians slain amounted to 100,000 foot, and 10,000 horse, and those of Alexander to 32 foot, and 150 horse, killed, and 504 wounded. This spot is likewise famous for the defeat of Niger by Severus, A. D. 194.

ISTER and ISTRU. [*Vid. Danubius.*]

ISTHMIA, sacred games among the Greeks, instituted B. C. 1326. They received their name from the isthmus of Corinth, where they were observed. They were celebrated in commemoration of Melicerta, who was changed into a sea deity, when his mother Ino had thrown herself into the sea with him. They were for some time interrupted, but Theseus at last re-instituted them in honor of Neptune, whom he publicly called his father. These games were observed every third, or rather fifth year. Combats of every kind were ex-

hibited, and the victors were rewarded with garlands of pine leaves. Some time after the victor received a crown of withered parsley. The years were reckoned by the celebration of the Isthmian game.

ISTHMUS, a neck of land, dividing two seas, and joining one country to another. The most celebrated is that of Corinth, now called Hexamil.

ISTRIA, a province at the west of Illyricum, not subjected to Rome till six centuries after its foundation. *Strab. &c.* The inhabitants were originally pirates.

ISTROPŌLIS, a city of Thrace, near the mouth of the Ister.

ISUS and ANTĪPHUS, sons of Priam, were seized by Achilles, as they fed their father's flocks on mount Ida; they were afterwards redeemed by Priam, and fought against the Greeks. They were both killed by Agamemnon. *Hom.*

ITĀLIA, a celebrated country of Europe, compared, with some similitude, to a man's leg: it is bounded on the east by the Adriatic and Tuscan seas, and by the Alps, and has borne the different names of Saturnia, Æno-tria, Hesperia, Ausonia, and Tyrrhenia; and it received the name of Italy either from Italus, a king of the country, who came from Arcadia, or from Italos, a Greek word, which signifies an ox, an animal very common in that part of Europe. The ancient inhabitants called themselves *Aborigines*, offspring of the soil, and the country was soon after peopled by colonies from Greece. Italy originally was divided into as many different governments as there were towns, till the rapid increase of the Roman power [*Vid. Rome*] changed the face of it. Italy has been the mother of arts as well as of arms. It was divided into 11 small provinces by Augustus, though sometimes known under the three greater divisions of *Cisalpine Gaul, Italy*, properly so called, and *Magna Græcia*. The sea above was called *Superum*, and that at the south *Inferum*.

ITALICA, a town in Spain, built by Scipio for his wounded soldiers. Several eminent persons were born there.

ITALICUS, a poet. [*Vid. Silius.*]

ITĀLUS. The most remarkable of this name is an Arcadian prince, who came to Italy, where he established a kingdom, called after him. He received divine honors after death, as Æneas calls upon him among the deities to whom he paid his adorations when he entered Italy. *Virg.*

ITHĀCA, an island in the Ionian sea, with a city of the same name, famous for being part of the kingdom of Ulysses: it is very rocky, and measures about 25 miles in circumference. *Hom. Strab.*

ITHÔME, a town of Phthiotis.

Hom.—Another of Messenia, which surrendered after ten years' siege to Lacedæmon, 724 years B. C. *Paus.* &c.

ITHOMAIA, a festival, in which musicians contended, observed at Ithome, in honor of Jupiter, who had been nursed by the nymphs Ithome and Neda.

ITÔNUS, a king of Thessaly, son of Deucalion, who first invented the manner of polishing metals. *Lucan.*

ITÛRÆA, a country of Palestine, whose inhabitants were very skilful in drawing the bow. *Virg.*

ITYS, a son of Tereus, king of Thrace, by Procne, daughter of Pandion, king of Athens, was killed by his mother, when about six years old, and served up before his father. He was changed into a pheasant, his mother into a swallow, and his father into an owl. [*Vid.* Philomela.] *Ovid.*—A Trojan, who came to Italy with Æneas, and was killed by Turnus. *Virg.*

JUBA, a king of Numidia and Mauritania, who succeeded his father Hiempsal, and favored the cause of Pompey against J. Cæsar. He defeated Curio, whom Cæsar had sent to Africa, and after the battle of Pharsalia, he joined his forces to those of Scipio. He was conquered in a battle at Thapsus, and totally abandoned by his subjects. He killed himself with Petreius, who had shared his good fortune and his adversity. His kingdom became a Roman province, of which Sallust was the first governor. *Plut. Cæs.* &c.—The second of that name was the son of Juba the first: he was led among the captives to Rome, to adorn the triumph of Cæsar, but was afterwards, in consequence of his courteousness and fidelity, restored by Augustus to his father's dominions, and received in marriage Cleopatra, the daughter of Antony. Juba wrote a history of Rome in Greek, and also the history of Arabia, and the antiquities of Syria, &c. *Strab. Plin.* &c.

JUDEA, a famous country of Syria, bounded by Arabia, Egypt, Phœnicia, the Mediterranean sea, and part of Syria. The inhabitants, whose history is best collected from the Holy Scriptures, were chiefly governed, after the Babylonish captivity, by the high-priests, who raised themselves to the rank of princes, B. C. 153, and continued in the enjoyment of regal power till the age of Augustus. *Plut. Strab.*

JUGĀLIS, a surname of Juno, because she presided over marriage, in the celebration of which it was usual for the husband and wife to pass under the yoke, *jugum*.

JUGANTES, a people of Britain.

JUGURTHA, the illegitimate son of Manastabal, the brother of Micipsa.

Micipsa and Manastabal were the sons of Masinissa, king of Numidia. Micipsa, who had inherited his father's kingdom, educated his nephew with his two sons, Adherbal and Hiempsal; but, as he was of an aspiring disposition, he sent him with a body of troops to the assistance of Scipio, who was besieging Numantia, hoping to lose a youth whose ambition seemed to threaten the tranquillity of his children. His hopes were frustrated; Jugurtha showed himself brave and active, and endeared himself to the Roman general. Micipsa appointed him successor to his kingdom with his two sons, but this kindness of the father proved fatal to the children. Jugurtha destroyed Hiempsal, stripped Adherbal of his possessions, and obliged him to fly to Rome. The Romans listened to the complaints of Adherbal, but Jugurtha's gold prevailed among the senators. Cæcilius Metellus was at last sent against Jugurtha, and his firmness soon obliged him to fly among his savage neighbours for support. Marius and Sylla succeeded Metellus, and fought with equal success. Jugurtha was at last betrayed by his father-in-law Bocchus, and was delivered into the hands of Sylla, after a war of five years. He was exposed to the view of the Roman people, and dragged in chains to adorn the triumph of Marius. He was afterwards put in a prison, where he died six days after of hunger, B. C. 106. *Sallust.* &c.

JULIA. A name common to many Roman women of family and distinction, the most celebrated of whom are the following:—A daughter of J. Cæsar, by Cornelia, famous for her personal charms and for her virtues: she married Corn. Cæpio, whom her father obliged her to divorce, to marry Pompey the Great. Her amiable disposition more strongly cemented the friendship of the father and the son-in-law; but her sudden death in child-bed, B. C. 53, broke all ties of intimacy and relationship, and soon produced a civil war. *Plut.*—The mother of M. Antony.—An aunt of J. Cæsar, who married C. Marius.—The only daughter of the emperor Augustus, remarkable for her beauty, genius, and debaucheries. She was starved to death, A. D. 14, by order of Tiberius, who had succeeded to Augustus as emperor of Rome. *Plut.*—A daughter of the emperor Titus, who prostituted herself to her brother Domitian.—A daughter of Germanicus and Agrippina, born in the island of Lesbos, A. D. 17. She enjoyed the most unbounded favors in the court of her brother Caligula, who is accused of being her first seducer, and who afterwards banished her, on suspicion of conspiracy. Being recalled by the emperor Claudias, she was put to death by the intrigues of Messalina, about the 24th year of her age. She was no stranger

to the debaucheries of the age, and she prostituted herself as freely to the meanest of the people as to the nobler companions of her brother's extravagance.—A celebrated woman, born in Phœnicia, also called *Domna*. She applied herself to the study of geometry and philosophy, &c. and rendered herself conspicuous, as much by her mental as by her personal charms. She came to Rome, where her learning recommended her to all the literati of the age. She married Septimius Severus, who was, 20 years afterwards, made emperor, and had by him Geta and Caracalla, who succeeded to the imperial purple. The former was murdered by Caracalla, in the arms of his mother. According to some, Julia committed incest with her son Caracalla, and publicly married him. She starved herself when her ambitious views were defeated by Macrinus, who aspired to the empire in preference to her, after the death of Caracalla.

JULIACUM, a town in Germany; now Juliers.

JULIĀNUS. There were many eminent Romans of this name: the most celebrated of whom is a son of Julius Constantius, the brother of Constantine the Great, born at Constantinople. The massacre which attended the elevation of the sons of Constantine the Great to the throne nearly proved fatal to Julian and to his brother Gallus. The two brothers were privately educated together, and taught the doctrines of the Christian religion. Gallus received the instructions of his teachers with submission, but Julian secretly cherished a desire to become one of the votaries of Paganism. He went to Athens in the 24th year of his age, where he applied himself to the study of magic and astrology. He was some time after appointed over Gaul, by Constans, and there displayed his prudence and valor by the numerous victories he obtained. Julian became suspected by Constans, who ordered him to send him part of his forces to go into the East, but the army immediately mutinied, and promised immortal fidelity to their leader, and intreated him to accept of the title of independent emperor and of Augustus. The death of Constans, which soon after happened, left him sole master of the Roman empire, A. D. 361. Julian then publicly disavowed the doctrines of Christianity, and offered solemn sacrifices to all the gods of ancient Rome. This change of religious opinion was attributed to the austerity with which he received the precepts of Christianity, or, according to others, to the literary conversation and persuasive eloquence of some of the Athenian philosophers; and from this circumstance he has been called *Apostate*. He then marched from Constantinople against the Persians, and gave, in the prosecution of that war, many instances

both of his prudence and military courage. An engagement with Sapor, king of Persia, at last proved fatal to him; he received a mortal wound, and expired on the following night, the 27th of June, A. D. 363, in the 32d year of his age. He was buried at Tarsus, and afterwards his body was conveyed to Constantinople. His last moments were spent in a conversation with a philosopher about the immortality of the soul. Julian's character has been admired by some, and censured by others; but the malevolence of his enemies arises from his apostasy. As a man and a monarch he demands our warmest commendations. He was moderate in his successes, merciful to his enemies, and amiable in his character. He distinguished himself by his writings, as well as by his military character. Besides his humorous work called *Misopogon*, or *Beard-hater*, he also wrote his *Cæsars*, a satire upon all the Roman emperors, from Julius Cæsar to Constantine, a history of Gaul, letters, &c. It has been observed of Julian, that, like Cæsar, he could employ at the same time his hand to write, his ear to listen, his eyes to read, and his mind to dictate.

JULII, an illustrious family of Alba, said to be descended from *Æneas*. Julius Cæsar and Augustus were of this family.

JULIOMAGUS, a town in Gaul, now Angers in Anjou.

JULIOPOLIS, a town in Bithynia, sometimes called Tarsus.

JULIS, a town in the island of Cos, the birth-place of Simonides, Hippocrates, and other celebrated characters.

JULIUS CÆSAR. [*Vid. Cæsar.*]

—*Agricola*, a governor of Britain, A. U. C. 80, who first discovered that Britain was an island by sailing round it. His son-in-law, the historian Tacitus, has written an account of his life. *Tacit. in Agric.*—*Titianus*, a writer in the age of Diocletian. His son became famous for his oratorical powers, and was made preceptor in the family of Maximinus. Julius wrote a history of all the provinces of the Roman empire, greatly commended by the ancients. He also wrote some letters, in which he happily imitated the style and elegance of Cicero, for which he was called *the ape of his age*.—*Maximinus*, a Thracian, who, from a shepherd, became an emperor of Rome. [*Vid. Maximinus.*] This name was common to many other Romans in whose lives, &c. there is nothing very remarkable.

IULUS, the name of Ascanius, the son of *Æneas*. [*Vid. Ascanius.*]—A son of Antony and Fulvia.

JUNIA LEX Sacrata, by L. Junius Brutus, the first tribune of the people, A. U. C. 260. It ordained that the person of the tribune should be held

sacred and inviolable; that an appeal might be made from the consuls to the tribunes; and that no senator should be able to exercise the office of a tribune.

JUNIA, a niece of Cato of Utica, who married Cassius, and died 64 years after her husband had killed himself at the battle of Philippi.—Calpurnia, a beautiful Roman lady, accused of incest with her brother Silanus. She was descended from Augustus. She was banished by Claudius, and recalled by Nero. *Tacit.*

JUNIUS D. SILANUS, a Roman, who committed adultery with Julia, the grand-daughter of Augustus. *Tacit. Ann.*—Brutus. [*Vid. Brutus.*—Lupus, who accused Vitellius of aspiring to the throne.

JUNO, a daughter of Saturn and Ops, was sister to Jupiter, Pluto, Neptune, Vesta, Ceres, &c. She was born at Argos, or, according to others, in Samos, and was entrusted to the care of the Seasons, or, as Homer and Ovid mention, to Oceanus and Tethys. Juno was devoured by Saturn, according to some mythologists; and, according to Apollodorus, she was again restored to the world by means of a potion which Metis gave to Saturn. [*Vid. Saturnus.*] Jupiter was not insensible to her charms: he, therefore, took occasion to enjoy her by artifice, under the form of a cuckoo. When he had obtained his desire, he proposed to marry her, and the nuptials of Jupiter and Juno were celebrated with the greatest solemnity; the gods, all mankind, and all the brute creation attended. By her marriage with Jupiter, Juno became the queen of all the gods, and mistress of heaven and earth. Her conjugal happiness, however, was frequently disturbed by the numerous amours of her husband, and she showed herself jealous and inexorable in the highest degree. Her severities to Alcmena, Ino, Athamas, Semele, &c. are well known. Juno had some children by Jupiter. According to Hesiod, she was mother of Mars, Hebe, and Ilithyia, or Lucina; and, besides these, she brought forth Vulcan, without having any commerce with the other sex. According to others, it was not Vulcan, but Mars, or Hebe, that she brought forth in this manner. The repeated debaucheries of Jupiter at last provoked Juno to such a degree, that she retired to Eubœa, and resolved for ever to forsake his bed. Jupiter, however, produced a reconciliation. This reconciliation was soon dissolved by new offences, and Jupiter had often recourse to blows. He punished the cruelties which she had exercised upon Hercules, by suspending her from the heavens by a golden chain, and Vulcan was kicked down from heaven by his father, for assisting his mother; his leg was broken by the fall. The worship of Juno was universal, and even more so than that of Jupiter, ac-

cording to some authors. Her sacrifices were offered with the greatest solemnity. She was particularly worshipped at Argos, Samos, Carthage, and afterwards at Rome. Among the birds, the hawk, the goose, and particularly the peacock, often called Junonia avis, [*Vid. Argus,*] were sacred to her; and the dittany, the poppy, and the lily, were her favorite flowers. As Juno's power was extended over all the gods, she had the privilege of hurling the thunder of Jupiter when she pleased. Her temples were numerous, the most famous of which were at Argos, Olympia, &c. The surnames of Juno are various; they are derived either from the function or things over which she presided, or from the places where her worship was established. She was the goddess of all power and empire, and she was also the patroness of riches. She is represented sitting on a throne, with a diadem on her head, and a golden sceptre in her right hand. Some peacocks generally sat by her, and a cuckoo often perched on her sceptre, while Iris behind displayed the thousand colors of her beautiful rainbow. The Roman consuls, when they entered upon office, were always obliged to offer her a solemn sacrifice. The Juno of the Romans was called Matrona, or Romana. *Cic. Paus. Apollod. Homer. Virg. &c.*

JUNONĀLIA, and **JUNONIA**, festivals at Rome in honor of Juno, the same as the *Heræa* of the Greeks.

JUNŌNES, a name of the protecting genii of the women among the Romans. *Plin.*

JUNŌNIA, a name which Gracchus gave to Carthage, when he went with 6000 Romans to rebuild it.—Two islands, supposed to be the Fortunate Islands.

JUPĪTER, the most powerful of all the gods, according to the mythologists, was the son of Saturn and Ops. He was saved from destruction by his mother, and entrusted to the care of the Corybantes. Saturn, who had received the kingdom of the world from his brother Titan, on condition of not raising male children, devoured all his sons as soon as born; but Ops secreted Jupiter, and gave a stone to Saturn, which he devoured on the supposition that it was a male child. Jupiter was educated in a cave on mount Ida, in Crete, and fed upon the milk of the goat Amalthœa. He received the name of Jupiter, *quasi juvenis pater*. As soon as he was a year old, Jupiter found himself sufficiently strong to make war against the Titans, who had imprisoned his father, because he had brought up male children. The Titans were conquered, and Saturn set at liberty by the hands of his son. Saturn, however, soon after, apprehensive of the power of Jupiter, conspired against his life, and was, for this treachery, driven from his kingdom, and obliged

to fly into Latium. Jupiter, now become the sole master of the empire of the world, divided it with his brothers. He reserved for himself the kingdom of heaven, and gave the empire of the sea to Neptune, and that of the infernal regions to Pluto. The peaceful beginning of his reign was soon interrupted by the rebellion of the giants, whom he subdued by the assistance of Hercules. [*Vid. Gigantes.*] Jupiter now gave himself up to pleasures. He married Metis, Themis, Euronymé, Ceres, Mnemosyne, Latona, and Juno. [*Vid. Juno.*] He became a Proteus to gratify his passions. His intrigues with Danaë, Antiope, Leda, Europa, Egina, Calisto, and Alcmena, are all well known. His children were also numerous as well as his mistresses. The worship of Jupiter was universal: he was the Ammon of the Africans, the Belus of Babylon, the Osiris of Egypt, &c. His surnames were numerous, many of which he received from the place or functions over which he presided. He was delighted with the sacrifice of goats, sheep, and white bulls. The oak was sacred to him, because he first taught mankind to live upon acorns. He is generally represented sitting upon a golden throne, holding in one hand thunderbolts just ready to be hurled, in the other a sceptre, and the eagle stands with expanded wings at his feet. Jupiter had several oracles, the most celebrated of which were at Dodona, and Ammon, in Libya. As Jupiter was the king and father of gods and men, his power was extended over the deities, and every thing was subservient to his will, except the Fates. From him mankind received their blessings and their miseries, and they looked upon him as acquainted with every thing past, present, or to come. It is said that Minerva came completely armed from his brains, when he ordered Vulcan to open his head. *Homér. Hesiod. Virg. &c.*

JURA, a ridge of mountains separating the Helvetii from the Sequani, or Switzerland from Burgundy. *Cæs. Bel. G.*

JUSTINIANUS, emperor of the east, succeeded his uncle Justin the first, August 1st, 527. The military abilities of the great Belisarius happily seconded his efforts to support the tottering power of the imperial throne of Constantinople. His name is immortalized in history by the code of laws, which under his directions was selected by the ablest lawyers, and to which the name of Justinian's *Pandects* and *Digests* are given. The church of St. Sophia at Constantinople, so much admired for its beauty, and the magnificence of its architecture, was erected under his patronage. This has since been converted into a Turkish mosque. Justinian died in his 83d year, after a reign of 39 years.

JUSTINUS M. JUNIANUS, a Latin historian in the age of Antoninus, who epitomized the history of Troglus Pompeius. It comprehends the history of the Assyrian, Persian, Grecian, Macedonian, and Roman empires, &c. in a neat and elegant style. The indecency of many of his expressions is deservedly censured.—Martyr, a Greek father, formerly a Platonic philosopher, born in Palestine.—An emperor of the east, who reigned nine years, and died A. D. 526.—Another, who died A. D. 564, after a reign of 38 years.—Another, who died A. D. 577, after a reign of 13 years.

JUTURNA, a sister of Turnus, king of the Rutuli. She heard with contempt the addresses of Jupiter, or, according to others, she was ravished by him and made immortal. She was afterwards changed into a fountain near the Numicus. The waters of that fountain had, it is said, the power to heal diseases. *Ovid. Virg.*

JUVENĀLIS, Decius Junius, a celebrated poet, born at Aquinum in Italy. He came early to Rome, and passed some time in declaiming, after which he applied himself to write satires, 16 of which are extant. He spoke with virulence against the partiality of Nero for the pantomime Paris, and though all his satire was pointed against this favorite, yet Juvenal lived in security during the reign of Nero. After the death of Nero, he was sent by Domitian as governor, or rather in exile, on the frontiers of Egypt, in the 80th year of his age. He returned, however, to Rome, after the death of Paris, and died in the reign of Trajan, A. D. 128. His writings are fiery and animated. He is particularly severe upon the dissipation of the age he lived in; but the gross manner in which he exposes to ridicule the follies of mankind, rather encourages than disarms the licentious. Juvenal was far more correct than his contemporaries, a circumstance attributed to his mature judgment and experience. He may be called, and with reason perhaps, the last of the Roman poets. After him poetry decayed, and nothing more claims attention as a perfect poetical composition.

JUVENEUS, a Spaniard, who distinguished himself in the reign of Constantius and Constans, as a champion of Christianity. He turned the four Gospels into heroic verse, if not with great elegance or superior genius, yet with great fidelity. He also wrote hymns.

JUVENTAS, or **JUVENTUS**, a goddess at Rome, who presided over youth and vigor. She is the same as the Hebe of the Greeks, and represented as a beautiful nymph, arrayed in variegated garments.

JUVERNA, or **HIBERNIA**, an island at the west of Britain, now called Ireland. *Juv.*

IXION, a king of Thessaly, son of Phlegyas, married Dia, daughter of Eioneus, or Deioneus, and promised his father-in-law a present for choosing him as a son-in-law. His unwillingness to fulfil his promises obliged Deioneus to steal away some of his horses. Ixion concealed his resentment; he invited his father-in-law to a feast at Larissa, and when Deioneus came, he threw him into a pit, which he had previously filled with burning coals. This treachery so irritated the neighbouring princes, that all shunned and despised Ixion. Jupiter taking compassion upon him, carried him to heaven, and placed him at the tables of the gods. Here he became enamoured of Juno, and attempted to seduce her.

Juno informed Jupiter of Ixion's attempt, and Jupiter made a cloud in the shape of Juno, and carried it to the place where Ixion had appointed to meet Juno. Ixion was caught in the snare, and from his embrace with the cloud, he had the Centaurs. [*Vid.* Centauri.] Jupiter, displeased with the insolence of Ixion, banished him from heaven, but when he heard that he had the rashness to boast that he had seduced Juno, the god struck him with his thunder, and ordered Mercury to tie him to a wheel in hell, which continually whirls round. The wheel was perpetually in motion, therefore the punishment of Ixion was eternal. *Diod. Hygin. Virg. &c.*—One of the Heraclidæ, who reigned at Corinth for 57 or 37 years.

LAB

LAB

LAANDER, brother to Nicocrates, tyrant of Cyrene.

LAARCHUS, guardian to Battus, king of Cyrene, who usurped the sovereignty, and, with a view of consolidating his power, desired to marry the mother: the queen appeared to consent, but caused him to be assassinated, and restored the sovereignty to her son.

LABARIS, a king of Egypt, after the reign of Sesostris.

LABDA, a daughter of Amphion, one of the Bacchiadæ, born lame. She married Eetion, by whom she had a son whom she called Cypselus, because she saved his life in a coffin. [*Vid.* Cypselus.] This coffin was preserved at Olympia. *Herodot. &c.*

LABDACIDES, a title given to Edipus and other kings of Thebes, because descended from Labdacus.

LABDÆCUS, a son of Polydorus, by Nycteis, the daughter of Nycteus, king of Thebes. His father and mother died during his childhood, and he was left to the care of Nycteus, who, at his death, left his kingdom in the hands of Lycus. He was father to Laius: it is unknown whether he ever sat on the throne of Thebes. His descendants were called Labdacides. *Stat. Apollod.*

LABDALON, a promontory near Syracuse.

LABEALIS, a lake in Dalmatia, now Scutari, of which the neighbouring inhabitants were called Labeates. *Liv.*

LÆBEO, Antistius, a celebrated lawyer in the age of Augustus, whose

views he opposed, and whose offers of the consulship he refused. Horace, 2 *Sat.* has unjustly taxed him with insanity, because, no doubt, he inveighed against his patrons.—A tribune of the people at Rome, who condemned the censor Metellus to be thrown down from the Tarpeian rock, because he had expelled him from the senate.—Q. Fabius, a Roman consul, A. U. C. 571, who obtained a naval victory over the fleet of the Cretans. He assisted Terence in composing his comedies, according to some.

LABÆRIUS, J. Decimus, a Roman knight, famous for his poetical talents in writing pantomimes. By appearing on the stage he lost the rank of knight, but was restored to it by Julius Cæsar; and when he went to take his seat among the knights, no one offered to make room for him, and Cicero said, *Recepissem te nisi anguste sederem.* Laberius, offended at the affectation of Cicero, reflected upon his pusillanimous behaviour during the civil wars of Cæsar and Pompey, by the reply of *Mirum si anguste sedes, qui soles duobus sellis sedere.* Laberius died ten months after the murder of J. Cæsar. *Horat. Seneca, &c.*

LABĪCUM, now Colonna, a town of Italy, called also Lavicum, between Gabii and Tusculum, which became a Roman colony about four centuries B.C. *Virg. Liv.*

LABIENUS. The most remarkable of this name is Titus, an historian and orator at Rome, in the age of Augustus. The senate ordered his papers to be burnt, on account of their seditious contents; and Labienus, unable to sur-

vive the loss of his writings, destroyed himself. *Suet. Seneca.*

LABOTAS, a river in Syria, near Antioch.

LABRADEUS, a surname of Jupiter in Caria. The word is derived from *labrys*, which, in the language of the country, signifies a hatchet, which Jupiter's statue held in its hand. *Plut.*

LABRON, a town of Italy; now Leghorn.

LABYRINTHUS, a building whose perplexing windings, &c. render the way from it almost impracticable. There were four very famous among the ancients; one near the city of Arsinoe, in Egypt, another in Crete, a third at Lemnos, and a fourth in Italy, built by Porsenna. That of Egypt was the most ancient, and, according to Herodotus, who saw it, superbly magnificent: it was built by 12 kings of Egypt, who reigned together, and was intended as the place of their burial. The labyrinth of Crete was built by Dædalus, in imitation of that of Egypt, and it is the most famous in classical history: it was the place of confinement for Dædalus himself, and the prison of the Minotaur. According to Pliny, the labyrinth of Lemnos surpassed the others in grandeur and magnificence: it was supported by forty columns of uncommon height and thickness, and equally admirable for their beauty and splendor. Modern travellers are still astonished at the noble and magnificent ruins which appear of the Egyptian labyrinth, at the south of the lake Mæris. *Virg. Meta. Strab. &c.*

LACENA, an epithet applied to a female native of Laconia, and, among others, to Helen. *Virg.*

LACEDÆMON, a son of Jupiter and Taygeta, the daughter of Atlas, who married Sparta, the daughter of Eurotas, by whom he had Amyclas and Eurydice, the wife of Acrisius. From Lacedæmon and his wife, the capital of Laconia was called Lacedæmon and Sparta. *Apollod. &c.*—A noble city of Peloponnesus, the capital of Laconia, called also Sparta, and now Misitra. It has been severally known by the names of Lelegia, (Ebalia, and Hecatompolis. Lelex is supposed to have been the first king, from whom it has been called Lelegia. Twelve of the descendants of Lelex enjoyed the crown before the succession of the Heraclidæ in Procles and Eurysthenes. These two brothers began to reign B. C. 1102, their successors in the family of Procles were called Proclidæ, and afterwards Eurypondidæ, and those of Eurysthenes, Eurysthenidæ, and afterwards Agidæ. This succession continued until the year 219 B. C. when, under the kings Lycurgus and Agesipolis, the monarchical power was abolished. In 191 B. C. Lacedæmon joined the Achæan league, and in 147

B. C. Laetotia was conquered by Mummius, and converted into a Roman province. The inhabitants of Lacedæmon have rendered themselves illustrious for their courage, their love of liberty, and for their aversion to sloth and luxury. They were inured from their youth to labor, and their laws commanded them to make war their profession. They hardened their bodies by stripes and other manly exercises, and accustomed themselves to undergo hardships, and even to die without fear or regret. They were forbidden by the laws of their country [*Vid. Lycurgus*] to visit foreign countries, lest their morals should be corrupted by an intercourse with effeminate nations. The austere manner in which their children were educated, rendered them undaunted in the field of battle. Even the women were as courageous as the men. In the affairs of Greece, the interest of the Lacedæmonians was often powerful, and obtained the superiority for 500 years. The authority of their monarchs was checked by the Ephori, who had the power of imprisoning the kings themselves, if guilty of misdemeanors. [*Vid. Ephori.*] The Lacedæmonians are remarkable for the honor and reverence which they paid to old age. *Strab. Thucyd. Herodot.*

LACEDÆMŌNII and **LACEDÆMONES**, the inhabitants of Lacedæmon. [*Vid. Lacedæmon.*]

LACEDÆMŌNIUS, son of Cimon; so called from the regard his father had for the Lacedæmonians.

LÆCERTA, a rich soothsayer in the reign of Diocletian. *Jun.*

LACHÆRES, an Egyptian, buried in the labyrinth, near Arsinoe.—There were several of this name.

LACHES, an Athenian admiral, sent with Carias against Sicily.—The artist who completed the colossus of Rhodes.

LACHESIS, one of the Parcæ.

Her name is derived from *λαχεν, to measure out by lot*. She presided over futurity, and was represented as spinning the thread of life, or, according to others, holding the spindle. [*Vid. Paræ.*] *Stat. Theb.*

LACIDAS, a Greek philosopher of Cyrene, who flourished B. C. 241. He was disciple of Arcesilaus, whom he succeeded in the government of the second academy. He taught his disciples to suspend their judgment, and never speak decisively. He disgraced himself by the magnificent funeral with which he honored a favorite goose. He died through excess of drinking. *Diog.*

LACIDES, a villager near Athens, in which were temples dedicated to Ceres and Proserpine.

LACINIA, a surname of Juno.

from her temple at Lacinium, a promontory of Magna Græcia, in Italy, which the Crotonians held in great veneration. *Strab. Ovid. &c.*

LACINIUM, a promontory of Magna Græcia, now Cape Colonna, which, with the promontory of Salentum, forms the entrance of the Tarentine Gulf, about 70, or, according to some, 100 miles wide. Juno Lacinia had a temple there held in great veneration.

LACOBRIGA, a city of Spain, where Sertorius was besieged by Metellus.

LACŌNIA, **LACŌNĪCA**, and **LACEDÆMON**, a country on the southern parts of Peloponessus, having Argos and Arcadia on the north, Messenia on the west, the Mediterranean on the south, and the bay of Argos at the east. Its extent, from north to south, was about 50 miles. It is watered by the river Eurotas. The capital is called Sparta or Lacedæmon. [*Vid. Lacedæmon.*] The epithet *laconic* is taken from the brief manner in which the inhabitants expressed their ideas. *Strab. Pol. &c.*

LACTANTIUS, a celebrated Christian writer, whose principal works are *de ira divina*, *de Dei operibus*, and his divine institutions, in seven books, in which he proves the truth of the Christian religion, refutes objections, and attacks the illusions and absurdities of paganism. The expressive purity, elegance, and energy of his style, have gained him the name of the Christian Cicero. He died A. D. 325.

LADAS, a celebrated courier of Alexander, born at Sicyon. He was honored with a brazen statue, and obtained a crown at Olympia. *Martial. Juv.*

LADE, an island of the Ægean sea, on the coast of Asia Minor, where was a naval battle between the Persians and Ionians.

LADON, a river of Arcadia, falling into the Alpheus. The metamorphosis of Daphne into a laurel, and of Syrinx into a reed, happened near its banks. *Strab. Ovid. &c.*—An Arcadian, who followed Æneas into Italy, where he was killed by Halesus. *Virg.*

LÆLIANUS, a general, proclaimed emperor in Gaul by his soldiers, A. D. 268, after the death of Gallienus. His triumph was short; he was conquered and put to death, after a few months' reign, by another general called Posthumus.

C. LÆLIUS. The most remarkable of this name is a Roman consul, A. U. C. 614, surnamed *Sapiens*, so intimate with Africanus the younger, that Cicero represents him, in his treatise *De Amicitia*, as explaining the real nature

of friendship, with its attendant pleasures. It is said that he assisted Terence in the composition of his comedies. His modesty, humanity, and the manner in which he patronised letters, are as celebrated as his greatness of mind and integrity in the character of a statesman. *Cic.*

LÆNA and **LEÆNA**, the mistress of Harmodius and Aristogiton. Being tortured because she refused to discover the conspirators, she bit off her tongue, totally to frustrate the efforts of her executioners.

LÆNEUS, a river of Crete, whither Jupiter brought Europa.

LAERTES, a king of Ithaca, son of Arcesius, who married Anticlea, the daughter of Autolycus. Anticlea was pregnant by Sisyphus when she married Laertes, and eight months after her union with the king of Ithaca she brought forth a son called Ulysses. [*Vid. Anticlea.*] Ulysses was treated with paternal care by Laertes, though not his son, and Laertes ceded him his crown more than 20 years before his death, and survived the return of Ulysses from the Trojan war. Laertes was one of the Argonauts, according to *Apollodorus*, *Homer*, &c.—A city of Cilicia, which gave birth to Diogenes, surnamed Laertius from the place of his birth.

LAERTIUS **DIOGENES**, a writer born at Laertes. [*Vid. Diogenes.*]

LÆSTRYŶGŌNES, the most ancient inhabitants of Sicily. Some suppose them to be the same as the people of Leontium, and to have been neighbours to the Cyclopes. They fed on human flesh, and when Ulysses came on their coasts, they sunk his ships and devoured his companions. [*Vid. Antiphatas.*] They were of a gigantic stature, according to Homer's description. A colony of them, as was supposed, passed over into Italy, with Lamus at their head, where they built the town of Formiæ, whence the epithet of *Læstrygonia* is often used for that of *Formiana*.

LÆTA, the emperor Gratian's wife, much celebrated for her humanity and generous sentiments.

LÆTUS. The most remarkable of this name is a Roman, whom Commodus condemned to be put to death. This violence raised Lætus against Commodus; he conspired against him, and raised Pertinax to the throne.—Another Roman, put to death by Severus.

LÆVINUS, a Roman consul sent against Pyrrhus, A. U. C. 474. He informed the monarch that the Romans would not accept him as an arbitrator in the war with Tarentum, and feared him not as an enemy. He was defeated by Pyrrhus.—Marcus, a Roman general

in the second Punic war. He behaved with great valor, and drove the Carthaginians from Sicily. *Liv.*

LAGIA, a name of the island Delos. [*Vid.* Delos.]

LAGUS, a Macedonian of mean extraction, married Arsinoë, the daughter of Meleager, then pregnant by king Philip, and being willing to hide the disgrace of his wife, he exposed the child in the woods. An eagle preserved the life of the infant, and fed him with her prey. This uncommon preservation was divulged by Lagus, who adopted the child, and called him Ptolemy, conjecturing that as his life had been so miraculously preserved, his days would be spent in grandeur and affluence. This Ptolemy became king of Egypt after the death of Alexander. The first of the Ptolemies is called Lagus, to distinguish him from his successors of the same name. Ptolemy, the first of the Macedonian kings of Egypt, wished it to be believed that he was the legitimate son of Lagus, and he preferred the appellation of Lagides to all other appellations. The surname of Lagides was transmitted to all his descendants on the Egyptian throne till the reign of Cleopatra, Antony's mistress. *Plut. Justin. &c.*

LAIS, a celebrated courtesan, daughter of Timandra, the mistress of Alcibiades, born at Hyccara in Sicily, was carried into Greece, when Nicias, the Athenian general, invaded Sicily. She first resided at Corinth, where she sold her favors for 10,000 drachmas, and was visited by princes, noblemen, philosophers, orators, &c. The expenses which attended her pleasures gave rise to the proverb of *Non cuius homini contingit adire Corinthum*. She next went to Thessaly, where the women, jealous of her personal charms, and apprehensive of her corrupting the fidelity of their husbands, assassinated her in the temple of Venus, about 340 years before the Christian era. Diogenes, the cynic, was one of her warmest admirers; and though filthy in his dress and manners, he gained her heart, and enjoyed her most unbounded favors. *Ovid. Plut.*

LAIUS, a son of Labdacus, succeeded to the throne of Thebes, which his grandfather Nycteus had left to the care of his brother Lycus, till his grandson came of age. He was driven from his kingdom by Amphiön and Zethus, but was afterwards restored, and married Jocasta, the daughter of Creon. An oracle informed him that he should perish by the hand of his son. Jocasta, some time after, brought forth a son. The child, as soon as born, was given to a servant, with orders to put him to death. The servant only exposed him on mount Cithæron, where his life was preserved by a shepherd. The child,

called Œdipus, was educated in the court of Polybus, and unfortunately meeting with his father in a narrow road, he killed him. [*Vid.* Œdipus.] *Sophoc. Hygin. &c.*

LALÆGE, one of Horace's favorite mistresses. *Horat.*

LANÆCHUS, a son of Xenophanes, sent into Sicily with Nicias and Alcibiades. He was killed B. C. 414, before Syracuse, where he displayed much courage and intrepidity. *Plut.*

LAMALMON, a mountain in Æthiopia.

LAMBRUS, a river falling into the Eridanus or Po.

LÂMIA, a town of Thessaly, famous for a siege it supported after Alexander's death, under Antipater, governor of Macedonia.—A daughter of Neptune, mother of Hierophile, an ancient Sibyl, by Jupiter. *Paus.*

LÂMIA and **AUXESIA**, two deities of Crete, whose worship was the same as at Eleusis. The Epidaurians made them two statues of an olive tree given them by the Athenians, provided they came to offer a sacrifice to Minerva at Athens. *Paus. Herodot.*

LÂMIE, small islands before Troas. *Plin.*—Certain monsters of Africa, which had the face and breast of a woman, and the rest of the body like that of a serpent. They allured strangers to come to them, that they might devour them. Some believed them to be witches, or rather evil spirits, who, under the form of a beautiful woman, enticed young children and devoured them. They are also called Lemures. [*Vid.* Lemures.] *Horat. Plut. &c.*

LÂMIAS ÆLIUS. The most remarkable of this name is—A governor of Syria under Tiberius, who was honored with a public funeral by the senate; and as having been a respectable and useful citizen, Horace has dedicated his 26 Ode, lib. 1. to his praises, as also 3 Od. 17.

LAMPËDO, a woman of Lacedæmon, who was daughter, wife, sister, and mother of a king. She lived in the age of Alcibiades. Agrippina, the mother of Claudius, could boast the same honors. *Tacit.*

LAMPËTIA, a daughter of Apollo and Neëra. She, with her sister Phæusa, guarded her father's flocks in Sicily, when Ulysses arrived on that island. They fed by night as well as by day, and it was deemed unlawful and sacrilegious to touch them. The companions of Ulysses, impelled by hunger, paid no regard to their sanctity, but carried away and killed some of the oxen. The keepers complained to their father, and Jupiter, at the request of Apollo, punished the offence of the Greeks. The hides

appeared to walk, and the flesh roasting by the fire began to bellow, and nothing was heard but dreadful howlings. The companions of Ulysses embarked, but the resentment of Jupiter followed them. A storm arose, and all perished, except Ulysses, who saved himself on the broken piece of a mast. *Homer, &c.*—According to Ovid, Lampetia is one of the Heliades, who was changed into a poplar tree at the death of her brother Phaeton.

LAMPETO and **LAMPEDO**, a queen of the Amazons, who boasted herself to be the daughter of Mars. She gained many conquests in Asia, where she founded several cities. She was surprised afterwards by a band of barbarians, and destroyed with her female attendants. *Justin.*

LAMPEUS, a mountain of Arcadia.

LAMPONIA, an island on the coast of Thrace.—A city of Troas.

LAMPONIUS, a general sent by the Athenians to attempt the conquest of Sicily.

LAMPRIDIUS ÆLIUS, a Latin historian in the fourth century, who wrote the lives of some of the Roman emperors. His style is inelegant, and his arrangement injudicious. His life of Commodus, Heliogabalus, Alexander Severus, &c. is still extant, and to be found in the works of the *Historiæ Augustæ Scriptores*.

LAMPSÆCUS and **LAMPSÆCUM**, a town of Asia Minor, on the borders of the Propontis, at the north of Abydos. It took its name from Lampsaces, a daughter of Mandron, king of Phrygia. Priapus was the chief deity of the place, of which he was reckoned by some as the founder. It was formerly called Pityusa. The wine of Lampsacus was famous, and therefore a tribute of wine was granted from the city by Xerxes to maintain the table of Themistocles. *Strab. C. Nep.*

LAMPTĒRIA, a festival at Pelene, in Achaia, in honor of Bacchus, who was surnamed Lampter from λαμπειν, *to shine*, because during this solemnity, which was observed in the night, the worshippers went to the temple of Bacchus with lighted torches in their hands. It was also customary to place vessels full of wine in several parts of every street in the city. *Paus.*

LĀMUS. The most remarkable of this name is—A king of the Læstrygones, who is supposed by some to have founded Formiæ in Italy. The family of the Lamiae at Rome was, according to the opinion of some, descended from him. *Horat.*

LĀMYRUS, *buffoon*, a surname of one of the Ptolemies.

LANASSA, a daughter of Cleodæus, and wife to Pyrrhus, son of Achilles, by whom she had eight children.—A daughter of Agathocles, married to Pyrrhus, whom she forsook to follow the fortunes of Demetrius.

LANDI, a people of Germany, conquered by Cæsar.

LANGOEBARDI, a warlike nation of Germany, called improperly *Lombards* by some. *Tacit. Ann.*

LANGOBRIGA, a town in Lusitania.

LANŪVIUM, a town of Latium, about 16 miles from Rome on the Appian road. Juno had there a celebrated temple, which was frequented by the inhabitants of Italy, and particularly by the Romans, whose consuls, on first entering upon office, offered sacrifices to the goddess. *Cic. Liv.*

LAOBŌTAS or **LĀBOTAS**, a Spartan king, of the family of the Agidæ, who succeeded his father Echestratus, B. C. 1023. *Paus.*

LĀŌCOON, a son of Priam and Hecuba, or according to others, of Antenor, or of Capys, was priest of Apollo. When sacrificing a bullock to Neptune, two enormous serpents issued from the sea, and attacked Laocoon's two sons, who stood next to the altar. The father immediately attempted to defend his sons, but the serpents seizing him, squeezed him in their complicated wreaths, and he died in the greatest agonies. This punishment was inflicted for his temerity in dissuading the Trojans to bring into the city the fatal wooden horse consecrated to Minerva, as also for his impiety in hurling a javelin against the sides of the horse as it entered within the walls. *Virg. Hygin.* Hyginus attributes this to his marriage against the consent of Apollo, or according to others, for his polluting the temple by his commerce with his wife Antiope, before the statue of the god.

LAODĀMAS, a son of Alcinous, king of the Phæacians, who offered to wrestle with Ulysses, while at his father's court. Ulysses, mindful of the hospitality of Alcinous, refused the challenge of Laodamas. *Homer. Odys.*—A son of Eteocles, king of Thebes.

LĀŌDĀMIA, a daughter of Acasus and Astydania, married Protesilaus, the son of Iphiclus, king of a part of Thessaly. The departure of her husband for the Trojan war, and his death from the hand of Hector, was the source of great grief to her. To keep alive the memory of her husband, she ordered a wooden statue to be made, and regularly placed in her bed. This was seen by one of her servants, who informed Iphiclus, that his daughter's bed was daily defiled by an unknown stranger. Iphiclus watched his daughter, and when he found that

the intelligence was false, he ordered the wooden image to be burned, in hopes of dissipating his daughter's grief. He did not succeed. Laodamia threw herself into the flames with the image, and perished. This circumstance has given occasion to the fabulous tradition that Protesilaus was restored to life, and to Laodamia for three hours, and that when he was obliged to return to the infernal regions, he persuaded his wife to accompany him. *Virg.*—A daughter of Bellephophon by Achemone the daughter of king Iobates. She had a son by Jupiter, called Sarpedon. She dedicated herself to the service of Diana, and hunted with her, but her haughtiness proved fatal to her, and she perished by the arrows of Diana. *Homer.*—A daughter of Alexander, king of Epirus, by Olympia the daughter of Pyrrhus. She was assassinated in the temple of Diana; whither she had fled for safety during a sedition.

LÄÖDĪCĒ. There are many illustrious women of this name recorded in ancient history, the most remarkable of whom are the following.—A daughter of Priam and Hecuba, who became enamoured of Acamas, son of Theseus, when he came with Diomedes from the Greeks to Troy, with an embassy to demand the restoration of Helen. She had a son by Acamas, whom she called Munitus. She afterwards married Helaicon, son of Antenor, and Telephus, king of Mysia. Some call her Astyoche. Laodice threw herself down from the top of a tower, and was killed when Troy was sacked by the Greeks. *Dictys Cret. Paus. Homer.*—A sister of Mithridates, who married Ariarathes, king of Cappadocia, and afterwards her own brother Mithridates. During the secret absence of Mithridates, she prostituted herself to her servants, in hopes that her husband was dead; but when she saw her expectations frustrated, she attempted to poison Mithridates, for which she was put to death.—The mother of Seleucus. Nine months before she brought forth, she dreamt that Apollo had introduced himself into her bed, and had presented her with a precious stone, on which was engraved the figure of an anchor, commanding her to deliver it to her son as soon as born. This dream appeared the more wonderful, when in the morning she discovered in her bed a ring answering the same description. Not only the son that she brought forth, called Seleucus, but also all his successors of the house of the Seleucidae, had the mark of an anchor upon their thigh. *Justin. Appian. in Syr.* mentions this anchor, though in a different manner.

LÄÖDĪCĒA, a name common to four cities in Asia, the most remarkable of which is that situate on the borders of Caria, Phrygia, and Lydia, so called from Laodice, the wife of Antiochus.

It was celebrated for its commerce, and the fine wool of its sheep. It was originally called Diospolis, and afterwards Rhoas. *Strab. Mela.*

LÄÖDĪCĒNE, a province of Syria, which receives its name from Laodicea, its capital.

LAODŌCHUS, a son of Antenor, whose form Minerva borrowed to advise Pandarus to break the treaty between the Greeks and Trojans. *Homer.*

LAOGŌNUS, a priest of Jupiter slain by Merion. *Hom.*—Brother to Dardanus, killed by Achilles. *Hom.*

LAOGŌRAS, king of the Dryopes, who plundered the temple of Apollo at Delphi, and whom Hercules slew.

LAOGŌRE, daughter of Cinyras and Metharme, daughter of Delphi.

LÄÖMĒDON, son of Ilus, king of Troy, was father to Podarces, afterwards known by the name of Priam, and Hesione. He built the walls of Troy, assisted by Apollo and Neptune. When the walls were finished, Laomedon refused to reward the labors of the gods, and soon after his territories were laid waste by the sea, and his subjects were visited by a pestilence. Sacrifices were offered to the offended divinities, but nothing could appease the gods, according to the oracle, but annually to expose to a sea monster a Trojan virgin. This victim was decided by lot, and when the calamity had continued for five or six years, the lot fell upon Hesione, Laomedon's daughter. In the midst of Laomedon's fears for the fall of his daughter, Hercules came and offered to deliver the Trojans from this calamity, if Laomedon promised to reward him with a number of fine horses. The king consented, but when the monster was destroyed, he refused them. Hercules was obliged to besiege Troy, and take it by force of arms. Laomedon was put to death, after a reign of twenty-nine years. [*Vid. Hesione and Priamus.*] *Homer. Virg. &c.* According to *Hyginus*, the wrath of Neptune and Apollo was kindled against Laomedon, because he refused to offer on their altars, as a sacrifice, all the first born of his cattle, according to a vow which he had made.

LÄÖMĒDONTIÄDÆ, a patronymic given to the Trojans from Laomedon their king. *Virg.*

LAONŌME, wife of Polyphemus one of the Argonauts.

LÄÖNŌMĒNE, a daughter of Thespius, by whom Hercules had two sons, Teles and Menippides, and two daughters, Lysidice and Stenedice. *Apollod.*

LÄÖTHŌE, a daughter of Altes, a king of the Leleges, who married

Priam, and became mother of Lycaon and Polydorus. *Homer.*

LAPÄTHUS, a city of Cyprus.

LAPHRIA, a surname of Diana at Patræ in Achaia, where she had a temple. This name was given to the goddess from Laphrius, the son of Delphus. There was a festival of the goddess there, called also Laphria, of which *Paus.* gives an account.

LAPHYSTIUM, a mountain in Bœotia, where Jupiter had a temple, whence he was called *Laphystius*. It was here that Athamas prepared to immolate Phryxus and Helle, whom Jupiter saved by sending them a golden ram, whence the surname and the homage paid to the god.—Bacchus was also called *Laphystius*, from the temple he had on mount Laphystium, and his priestesses were, in consequence, often called Laphystides. *Paus.*

LÄPITHÆ, a people of Thessaly. [*Vid.* Lapithus.]

LÄPITHUS, a son of Apollo, by Stilbia. He was brother to Centaurus, and married Orsinome, daughter of Euronymus, by whom he had Phorbas and Periphas. The name of Lapithæ was given to the numerous children of Phorbas and Periphas. The chief of the Lapithæ assembled to celebrate the nuptials of Pirithous, one of their number. The Centaurs were invited to partake of the festivity, one of whom being intoxicated, offered violence to Hippodamia, the bride of Pirithous. A general quarrel ensued, in which many of the Centaurs were slain, and they at last were obliged to retire. Theseus among the Lapithæ showed himself brave and intrepid in supporting the cause of his friends, and Nestor also was not less active in the protection of chastity and innocence. [*Vid.* Centauri.] The invention of bits and bridles for horses is attributed to the Lapithæ. *Virg. Ovid. &c.*

LARA or **LARANDA**, one of the Naiads, daughter of the river Almon in Latium, famous for her beauty and loquacity. She revealed to Juno the amours of her husband Jupiter with Juturna, for which the god cut out her tongue, and ordered Mercury to conduct her to the infernal regions. The messenger fell in love with her by the way, and gratified his passion. Lara became mother of two children, to whom the Romans have paid divine honors according to the opinion of some, under the name of Lares. *Ovid.*

LARES, gods of inferior power at Rome, who presided over houses and families. They were two in number, sons of Mercury by Lara. [*Vid.* Lara.] In process of time their power was extended not only over houses, but also over the country and the sea. The statues of the Lares resembling monkeys,

and covered with the skin of a dog, were placed in a niche behind the doors of the houses, or around the hearths. Incense was burnt on their altars, and a sow was offered on particular days. The word Lares seems to have been derived from the Etruscan word *Lars*, which signifies conductor, or leader. At the feet of the Lares was the figure of a dog barking, to intimate their care and vigilance. *Ovid. Plut. Horat. &c.*

LARGA, a well known prostitute in Juvenal's age.

LARGUS, a Latin poet, author of a poem on the arrival of Antenor in Italy, where he founded Padua.

LARIDES, a son of Daucus, or Daunus, who assisted Turnus against Æneas, and had his hand cut off with one blow by Pallas, the son of Evander. *Virg.*

LÄRINA, a virgin of Italy, who accompanied Camilla in her war against Æneas. *Virg.*

LÄRINUM, a town on the Tiber, in Italy, now Larino.

LARISSA, a daughter of Pelastus, who gave her name to some cities in Greece.—Also a name common to six different cities in Asia and Greece, the most famous of which is that on the borders of the Peneus, in Thessaly. It was here that Acrisius was inadvertently killed by his grandson Perseus. Jupiter had there a famous temple, on account of which he is called Larissæus. The same epithet is also applied to Achilles, who reigned there. It is still extant, and bears the same name. *Ovid. Virg. &c.*

LARIUS, a large lake in Italy. *Virg.*

LARS TOLUMNIVS, a king of the Veientes, conquered by the Romans, and put to death, A. U. C. 329. *Liv.*

LARTIVS FLORVS. This name is common to many Romans, the most celebrated of whom are the following:—A consul, who appeased a sedition raised by the poorer citizens, and was the first dictator ever chosen at Rome, B. C. 498. He made Spurius Cassius his master of horse. *Liv.*—One of the three Romans who alone withstood the fury of Porsenna's army at the head of a bridge while the communication was cutting down behind them. His companions were Cocles and Herminius. [*Vid.* Cocles.]

LARTOLÆTANI, a nation of Spain.

LARVÆ, from *larva*, a mask, a name given to the wicked spirits and apparitions which, according to the notions of the Romans, issued from their graves in the night, and came to terrify the world. Some call them Lemures.

[*Vid.* Lemures.] As the word *larva* signifies a mask, whose horrid appearance often serves to frighten children, that name has been given to the ghosts and spectres which superstition believes to hover around the graves of the dead.

LARYSIUM, a mountain of Laconia.

LASSUS or **LASUS**, a dithyrambic poet, born at Hermione, in Peloponnesus, about five hundred years before Christ, and reckoned by some among the wise men of Greece. Some fragments of his poetry may be found in *Athenæus*.

LASTHÈNES, a minister, remarkable for his cruelty at the court of Seleucus, king of Syria.

LATERANUS PLAUTUS, a Roman consul elect A. D. 65. A conspiracy with Piso against the emperor Nero proved fatal to him. Being ordered to execution, he refused to confess his associates, and did not even frown at the executioner, who was as guilty as himself: and when a first blow could not sever his head from his body, he looked at the executioner, and shaking his head he returned it to the hatchet with the greatest composure, and it was cut off.

LATIĀLIS, a surname of Jupiter, who was worshipped by the inhabitants of Latium, upon mount Albanus, at stated times.

LATĪNI, the inhabitants of Latium. [*Vid.* Latium.]

LATĪNUS, a son of Faunus by Marica, king of the Aborigines in Italy, who from him were called Latini, married Amata, by whom he had a daughter, called Lavinia, who was secretly promised in marriage by her mother to Turnus, king of the Rutuli. The gods opposed this union, and the oracles declared that Lavinia must become the wife of a foreign prince. The arrival of Æneas seemed favorable to this prediction, and Latinus, by offering his daughter to him, seemed to have fulfilled the commands of the oracle. Turnus, however, claimed Lavinia as his lawful wife, and prepared to support his cause by arms. Æneas then took up arms in his own defence, and after mutual losses it was agreed, that the quarrel should be decided by the two rivals. Æneas obtained the victory, and married Lavinia. Latinus soon after died, and was succeeded by his son-in-law. *Virg. Liv. &c. &c.*—A son of Sylvius Æneas, surnamed also Sylvius, fifth king of the Latins.

LĀTIUM, a country of Italy, near the river Tiber. The first inhabitants were called Aborigines, and received the name of Latini from Latinus, their king. According to others, the word is derived from *lateo*, to conceal,

because Saturn concealed himself there when flying the resentment of his son Jupiter. Laurentum was the capital of the country in the reign of Latinus. *Virg. Strab. &c.*

LATIUS, a surname of Jupiter.

LATMUS, a mountain of Caria near Miletus, famous for the residence of Endymion, whom the Moon regularly visited in the night, whence he is often called Latmius Heros. [*Vid.* Endymion.] *Mela. Ovid.*

LATOBIUS, the god of health, worshipped at Corinth.

LATŌIS, a name of Diana, as being the daughter of Latona.

LATŌNA, a daughter of Cœus, the Titan, or, according to Homer, of Saturn. She is celebrated for the favors which she granted to Jupiter. Juno, always jealous of her husband, sent the serpent Python to persecute her. Latona wandered from place to place in time of pregnancy, continually alarmed for fear of Python. She was driven from heaven, and Terra refused to give her a place where she might rest and bring forth. Neptune, moved with compassion, struck with his trident, and made immoveable, the island of Delos, which before wandered in the Ægean sea. Latona, changed into a quail by Jupiter, came to Delos, where she resumed her original shape, and gave birth to Apollo and Diana. Juno obliged her to fly from Delos. After having wandered over the greatest part of the earth, and experienced the violence of Niobe and Tityus [*Vid.* Niobe and Tityus], she at length, though exposed to the resentment of Juno, became a powerful deity, and saw her children receive divine honors. Her worship was generally established where her children received adoration, particularly at Argos, Delos, &c. where she had temples. She had an oracle in Egypt, celebrated for the true decisive answers which it gave. *Herodot. Homer.*

LATŌUS, a name given to Apollo as son of Latona. *Ovid.*

LATREUS, one of the Centaurs, who, after having killed Halesus, was himself slain by Cæneus. *Ovid. Met.*

LAUDĀMIA, a daughter of Alexander, king of Epirus, and Olympias, daughter of Pyrrhus, killed in a temple of Diana, by the enraged populace. *Justin.*

LAVERNA, the goddess of thieves and dishonest persons at Rome. The Romans raised her an altar near one of the gates of the city, which, from that circumstance, was called the gate of Laverna. She did not only preside over robbers, called from her Laverniones, but she protected such as deceived others, or formed their secret machinations in obscurity and silence.

She was generally represented by a head without a body. *Horat. Var.*

LAVIANA, a province in Armenia Minor.

LĀVĪNIA, a daughter of king Latinus and Amata, was betrothed to her relation king Turnus; but because the oracle ordered her father to marry her to a foreign prince, she was given to Æneas after the death of Turnus. [*Vid. Latinus.*] At her husband's death she was left pregnant, and being fearful of the tyranny of Ascanius, her stepson, she fled into the woods, where she brought forth a son called Æneas Sylvius. *Virg. Liv. &c.*

LAVĪNIUM, or **LAVĪNUM**, a town of Italy, built by Æneas, and called by that name in honor of Lavinia, the founder's wife. It was the capital of Latium during the reign of Æneas. *Virg. Strab.*

LAURA, a spot near Alexandria.

LAURENTĀLIA, certain festivals celebrated at Rome in honor of Laurentia, in the calends of January.

LAURENTIA. [*Vid. Acca.*]

LAURENTĪNI, the inhabitants of Latium, so called from *laurus*, a laurel, because king Latinus found one of uncommon largeness and beauty when he was going to build a temple to Apollo. The tree was consecrated to the god. *Virg.*

LAURENTUM, the capital of the kingdom of Latium in the reign of Latinus. It is now called *Paterno*, and is situated on the sea coast, a few miles east from the mouth of the Tiber. *Strab. Mela.*

LAURON, a town of Spain, where Pompey's son was conquered by Cæsar's army.

LAUS, a town in Lucania; now Laino.

LAUS POMPEIA, a town in Italy; so called in honour of Pompey, who sent a colony thither.

LAUSUS, son of Numitor, and brother of Ilia. He was put to death by his uncle Amulius, who usurped his father's throne. *Ovid.*—A son of Mezentius, king of the Tyrrhenians, killed by Æneas in the war which his father and Turnus made against the Trojans. *Virg.*

LEENA, an Athenian harlot, who bit off her tongue, not to betray the associates in the conspiracy of Aristogiton and Harmodius against the Pisistratidæ.

LEANDER. [*Vid. Hero.*]

LEARCHUS, a son of Athamas and Ino, crushed to death against a wall by his father, in a fit of madness. [*Vid. Athamas.*]

LEBĀDĒA, a town of Bœotia,

near mount Helicon. It received this name from the mother of Aspledon, and became famous for the oracle and cave of Trophœus. *Strab. &c.*

LEBĒDOS, or **LEBĒDUS**, a town of Ionia, at the north of Colophon, where festivals were yearly observed in honor of Bacchus. Lysimachus destroyed it, and carried part of the inhabitants to Ephesus. It had been founded by an Athenian colony, under one of the sons of Codrus. *Strab. Horat.*

LEBĒNA, a town in Crete, having a temple, dedicated to Æsculapius.

LEBINTHOS, or **LEBYNTHOS**, an island near Patmos.

LECTISTERNIA, festivals at Rome, observed in times of public calamity. The gods were solemnly invited, and their images were placed on beds round the tables, whence their name. During the celebration, the citizens kept open table, each according to his ability, and in the temples of the invited deities a profusion of meats was served up at the expense of the republic, for the ministers and officers of the gods.

LECTUM, a promontory which separates Troas from Æolia, now called cape Baba.

LEDA, a daughter of king Thespius and Eurythemis, married Tyndarus, king of Sparta. Being seen bathing in the river Eurotas by Jupiter, when a few days advanced in her pregnancy, the god, struck with her beauty, resolved to deceive her. He persuaded Venus to change herself into an eagle, while he assumed the form of a swan, and, after this metamorphosis, Jupiter, as if fearful of the cruelty of the bird of prey, fled into the arms of Leda, who willingly sheltered the trembling swan. The caresses with which Leda received the swan, enabled Jupiter to avail himself of his situation, and in nine months after, she brought forth two eggs, from one of which sprang Pollux and Helena, and from the other Castor and Clytemnestra. The two former were deemed the offspring of Jupiter, and the others claimed Tyndarus for their father. Homer and Hesiod make no mention of the metamorphosis of Jupiter into a swan. *Apollod. Ovid. &c.*

LÆDUS, a river in Gaul; now called Lez.

LĒGIO, a corps of soldiers in the Roman armies, whose numbers were different at different times. The legion under Romulus consisted of 3000 foot and 300 horse, and was soon after augmented to 4000, after the admission of the Sabines into the city. When Annibal was in Italy it consisted of 5000 soldiers, and afterwards it decreased to 4000, or 4500. Marius made it consist of 6200, besides 700 horse. This was

the period of its greatness in numbers. Livy speaks of ten, and even eighteen, legions kept at Rome. Each legion was divided into ten cohorts, each cohort into three manipuli, and every manipulus into three centuries or ordines. The chief commander of the legion was called *legatus*, lieutenant. For a more minute description of the Legio, the student is referred to Lempiere's Dictionary, or Kennet's Antiquities.

LEITUS, or LETUS, a commander of the Bœotians at the siege of Troy. He was saved from the victorious hand of Hector, and from death, by Idomeneus. *Homer. Il.*

LELAPS, a dog that never failed to seize and conquer whatever animal he was ordered to pursue. He was given to Procris by Diana, and Procris reconciled herself to her husband by presenting him with that valuable present. According to some, Procris had received him from Minos, as a reward for the dangerous wound of which she had cured him. *Hygin. Ovid. &c.*

LELEGES, (*a λεγω, to gather*) a wandering people, composed of different unconnected nations. They were originally inhabitants of Caria, and went to the Trojan war with Altes, their king. The inhabitants of Laconia and Megara bore this name for some time, from Lelex, one of their kings. *Homer. Virg. &c.*

LELEX, an Egyptian, who came with a colony to Megara, where he reigned about 200 years before the Trojan war. His subjects were called from him Leleges. *Paus.*—A Greek, who was the first king of Laconia, in Peloponnesus. His subjects were also called Leleges, and the country where he reigned Lelegia. *Id.*

LEMANIS, the place in Britain where Cæsar is supposed to have landed.

LEMANNUS, a lake in the country of the Allobroges, now called the lake of Geneva or Lausanne, situated between the Pays de Vaud, Switzerland, and Savoy.

LEMNOS, an island in the Ægean sea, now Stalimene, sacred to Vulcan, called *Lamnius pater*, who fell there when kicked down from heaven by Jupiter. [*Vid. Vulcanus.*] Lemnos is about 112 miles in circumference, according to Pliny, who says, that it is overshadowed by mount Athos, though at the distance of eighty-seven miles. It has been called Hypsipyle from queen Hypsipyle. [*Vid. Hypsipyle.*] As the inhabitants were blacksmiths, the poets have taken occasion to fix the forges of Vulcan in that island, and to consecrate the whole country to his divinity. Lemnos is also celebrated for a labyrinth, which, according to some traditions, surpassed those of Crete and Egypt. *Virg. Homer. &c.*

LEMURES, the manes of the dead. The ancients supposed that the souls, after death, wandered over the world, and disturbed the peace of its inhabitants. The good spirits were called Lares familiares, and the evil ones were known by the name of Larvæ, or Lemures. They terrified the good, and continually haunted the impious. The Romans celebrated festivals in their honor, called Lemuria or Lemuralia, in the month of May. They were first instituted by Romulus to appease the manes of his brother Remus, from whom they were called Remuria, and by corruption, Lemuria. These solemnities continued three nights, during which period the temples of the gods were shut, and marriages prohibited. *Ovid.*

LĒMŪRIA and LĒMŪRĀLIA, festivals celebrated by the Romans in honor of the Lemures. [*Vid. Lemures.*]

LENÆUS, a surname of Bacchus, from ληνος, a wine-press. There was a festival, called Lenæa, celebrated in his honor, in which the ceremonies observed at the other festivals of the god chiefly prevailed. There were, besides, poetical contentions, &c. *Paus. Virg. &c.*

LENTŪLUS. A name common to many celebrated characters in the commonwealth of Rome, the most remarkable of whom are the two following:—Corn. Lentulus, surnamed Sura. He joined in Catiline's conspiracy, and assisted in corrupting the Allobroges. He was convicted in full senate by Cicero, and put in prison, and afterwards executed.—Cn. Lentulus, surnamed Gætulicus, was made consul, A. D. 26, and was some time after put to death by Tiberius, who was jealous of his great popularity.—Cneus Corn. a tribune at the battle of Cannæ. After that fatal rencontre he observed in his flight the consul P. Æmilius, sitting on a stone, covered with blood, and he offered him his horse, which that illustrious warrior refused, enjoining him to hasten his return to Rome, and charge the senators to make a vigorous resistance against the victorious enemy. *Liv.*

LEO. The most celebrated of this name is a native of Byzantium, who flourished about 350 years before the Christian era. His philosophical and political talents endeared him to his countrymen, and he was sent upon every important occasion as ambassador to Athens, or to the court of Philip, king of Macedonia, who perfidiously forged a letter, purporting that Leo had made solemn promises of betraying Byzantium to the king of Macedonia for money. This was no sooner known, than the people ran enraged to the house of Leo, who, to avoid their fury, and without attempting his justification, strangled himself.—Also an emperor of the east, surnamed the Thracian. He reigned

17 years, and died A. D. 474, being succeeded by Leo the Second for 10 months.

LEOCORION, a monument erected by the Athenians to Pasithea, Theope, and Eubule, daughters of Leos, who immolated themselves when an oracle had ordered that, to stop the raging pestilence, some of the blood of the citizens must be shed.

LEOCRATES, an Athenian general. *Diodorus Sic.*

LEODÄMAS, a son of Eteocles, one of the seven Theban chiefs who defended the city against the Argives. He killed Ægialeus, and was himself killed by Alcæon.

LEODÖCUS, one of the Argonauts.

LEON, a Sicilian town, near Syracuse.—A king of Lacedæmon.

LEONÄTUS, one of Alexander's generals, distinguished himself in Alexander's conquest of Asia, and once saved the king's life in a dangerous battle. After the death of Alexander, at the general division of the provinces, he received for his portion that part of Phrygia which borders on the Hellespont. Like the rest of the generals of Alexander, he was ambitious of power and dominion, and aspired to the sovereignty of Macedonia. He passed from Asia into Europe to assist Antipater against the Athenians, and was killed in a battle which was fought soon after his arrival. *Curt. Plut. &c.* He procured a quantity of earth from Egypt to wrestle upon: esteeming the sand of that country the best suited for that exercise.

LEONIDAS, a celebrated king of Lacedæmon, of the family of the Eurysthénidæ, opposed Xerxes, king of Persia, who had invaded Greece with about five millions of souls. He was offered the kingdom of Greece by the enemy, if he would not oppose his views; but Leonidas heard the proposal with indignation, and observed, that he preferred death for his country, to an unjust, though extensive dominion over it. The battle was fought at Thermopylæ, and the 300 Spartans, who alone had refused to abandon the action, withstood the enemy during three successive days, till Ephialtes, a Trachinian, perfidiously conducted a detachment of Persians by a secret path up the mountains, which suddenly fell upon the rear of the Spartans, and crushed them to pieces. Only one ingloriously escaped of the 300; he returned home, where he was treated with insult and reproaches. This celebrated battle taught the Greeks to despise the numbers of the Persians, and to rely upon their own intrepidity. Temples were raised to the fallen hero, and festivals, called *Leonidea*, yearly celebrated at Sparta, in which free-born youths contended. *Herodot. Justin. &c.*—There were other Greeks of this name, but of

inferior note, one of whom was also king of Lacedæmon, 257 years B. C.

LEONTIUM and **LEONTINI**, a town of Sicily, about five miles distant from the sea shore. It was built by a colony from Chaleis, in Eubœa. The people of Leontium implored the assistance of the Athenians against the Syracusans, B. C. 427. *Thucydh. Polyb.*

LEONTIUM, a celebrated courtesan of Athens, who studied philosophy under Epicurus, and became one of his warmest pupils. She prostituted herself to the philosopher's scholars, and as some have asserted, even to Epicurus himself. [*Vid. Epicurus.*] Leontium not only professed herself a warm admirer and follower of the doctrines of Epicurus, but she even wrote a book in support of them against Theophrastus. This book was valuable, if we believe the testimony and criticism of Cicero, who praised the purity and elegance of its style, and the truly Attic turn of the expressions. Leontium had also a daughter called Danae, who married Sophron. *Cic.*

LEONTON, a town in Egypt, the inhabitants of which worshipped lions. *Plin.*

LEOS, a son of Orpheus, who immolated his three daughters for the good of Athens. [*Vid. Leocorion.*]

LEOSTHÈNES, an Athenian general, who, after Alexander's death, drove Antipater to Thessaly, where he besieged him in the town of Lamia. The success which for a while attended his arms, was soon changed by a fatal blow, which he received from a stone thrown by the besieged, B. C. 323. The orator Hyperides pronounced the funeral oration over his body at Athens. *Diod. Sicab.*—Another Athenian general, condemned for the bad success which attended his arms.

LEOTYCHIDES, a king of Sparta, son of Menares, of the family of the Proclidæ. He was set over the Grecian fleet, and, by his courage and valor, he put an end to the Persian war at the famous battle of Mycale. The battle of Platæa, in which the Greeks obtained a signal victory, was fought on the same day that the Persian fleet was destroyed at Mycale. Leotychides was accused of a capital crime by the Ephori, and to avoid the punishment which his guilt seemed to deserve, he fled to the temple of Minerva at Tegea, where he perished, B. C. 469, after a reign of 22 years. He was succeeded by his grandson Archidamus. *Paus. Diod.*—A son of Agis, king of Sparta, by Timæa. The legitimacy of his birth was disputed, and Agesilaus was appointed in his place. *C. Nep. &c.*

LEPIDA. The most celebrated of this name are the two following:—A noble woman, accused of attempts to poison her husband. She was con-

demned under Tiberius. *Tacit.*—Domitia, aunt to the emperor Nero, described by Tacitus as a common prostitute, infamous in her manners, violent in her temper, and yet celebrated for her beauty. She was put to death by means of her rival Agrippina, Nero's mother. *Tacit.*

LEPIDUS, M. ÆMILIUS, an illustrious Roman, celebrated as being one of the triumvirs with Augustus and Antony. He was remarkable for his ambition, to which was added a narrowness of mind, and a great deficiency of military abilities. When his influence and power among the soldiers had made him one of the triumvirs, he showed his cruelty by his proscriptions, and even suffered his own brother to be sacrificed to the dagger of the triumvirate. He received Africa as his portion of the division of the empire; but his indolence soon rendered him despicable in the eyes of his colleagues: Augustus went to his camp, and obliged him to resign the power to which he was entitled as being a triumvir. After this he sunk into obscurity, and retired to Cerceli, where he died, B. C. 13. *Plut. Flor.*—A consul of Rome, who was sent to be guardian to Ptolemy Epiphanes, who had been left by his father to the care of the Romans. This name was common also to some other eminent Romans, the most remarkable of whom is a son of Julia, the granddaughter of Augustus. He was intended by Caius as his successor in the Roman empire. He committed adultery with Agrippina when young.

LEPINUS, a mountain in Italy.

LEPONTII, a people at the source of the Rhine, between the Alps and the Po. *Plin.*

LEPREOS, a son of Pyrgæus, who built a town in Elis, which he called after his own name. He laid a wager that he would eat as much as Hercules; upon which he killed an ox and ate it up. He afterwards challenged Hercules to a trial of strength, and was killed. *Paus.*

LEPREOS, a town in Elis.

LEPTINES. The most remarkable of this name is a son of Hermocrates, of Syracuse, brother to Dionysius. He was sent by his brother against the Carthaginians, and experienced so much success, that he sunk fifty of their ships. He was afterwards defeated by Mago, and banished by Dionysius. *Diod.* He always continued a faithful friend to the interests of his brother, though naturally an avowed enemy to tyranny and oppression. He was killed in an engagement with the Carthaginians.—There were others of this name, but of inferior note.

LEPTIS, the name of two cities of Africa, one of which, called Major,

was near the Syrtes, and had been built by a Tyrian or Sidonian colony. The other, called Minor, was about 18 Roman miles from Adrumetum. It paid every day a talent to the republic of Carthage, by way of tribute. *Strab. Sallust.*

LERIA, an island of the Ægean sea, on the coast of Caria, about 18 miles in circumference. Its inhabitants were very dishonest. *Strab.*

LERİNA, or **PLANASIA**, a small island in the Mediterranean, on the coast of Gaul, at the east of the Rhone. *Tacit. Ann.*

LERNA, a country of Argolis, celebrated for a grove and a lake, where, according to the poets, the Danaides threw the heads of their murdered husbands. It was there also that Hercules killed the famous hydra. *Virg. Strab. &c.*—There was a festival, called Lerna, celebrated there in honor of Bacchus, Proserpine, and Ceres.

LERO, an island on the coast of Gaul.

LESBOS, a large island in the Ægean sea, now Metelin, 168 miles in circumference. It was originally governed by kings, and its chief towns were Methymna and Mitylene. The wine which it produced was greatly esteemed by the ancients, and still is in the same repute among the moderns. Lesbos is remarkable for having given birth to Arion, Alceus, and Sappho; hence the best verses, were, by way of eminence, called *Lesborum carmen*. The Lesbians were celebrated among the ancients for their skill in music, and the women for their beauty; but the general character of the people was so debauched and dissipated, that the epithet of *Lesbian* was often used to signify debauchery and extravagance. *Strab. Horat. &c.*

LESBUS, or **LESBOS**, a son of Lapithas, grandson of Æolus, who married Methymna, daughter of Macareus. He succeeded his father-in-law, and gave his name to the island over which he reigned.

LESCHES, a Greek poet of Lesbos, who flourished B. C. 600. Some suppose him to be the author of the little Iliad, of which only a few verses remain, quoted by *Paus.*

LETHE, one of the rivers of hell, whose waters the souls of the dead drank after they had been confined for a certain space of time in Tartarus. The draught caused them to forget whatever they had done, seen, or heard before, as the name implies, *ληθη*, oblivion.—Lethe is a river of Africa, near the Syrtes, which runs under the ground, and some time after rises again, whence the origin of the fable of the Lethean streams of

oblivion.—There are also two other rivers of this name, one in Spain, the other in Bœotia. *Ovid. Virg. &c.*

LETUS, a mountain of Liguria.

LEVĀNA, a goddess at Rome, who presided over the action of the person who took up from the ground a newly-born child, after it had been placed there by the midwife. Hence *tollere liberos*.

LEUCA, a town of Ionia;—of Crete;—of Ionia;—of Italy, near the cape Leuca.

LEUCAS or **LEUCADIA**, an island of the Ionian sea, now called St. Maura, near the coast of Epirus, famous for a promontory whence desponding lovers threw themselves into the sea. The word is derived from λευκος *white*, on account of the whiteness of its rocks. Sappho had recourse to this leap, called *Leucates*, to free herself from the violent passion which she entertained for Phaon. Apollo had a temple on the promontory, whence he is often called *Leucadius*. *Ovid.*

LEUCASPIS, a Lycian, one of the companions of Æneas, drowned in the Tyrrhene sea. *Virg. Æn. 6. v. 334.*

LEUCATE. See *Leucas*.

LEUCE, a small island in the Euxine sea, between the mouths of the Danube and the Borysthenes. According to the poets, the souls of the ancient heroes were placed there as in the Elysian fields, where they enjoyed perpetual felicity. From that circumstance, it has often been called the island of the blessed, &c. *Strab. Mel. &c.*—One of the Oceanides whom Pluto carried into his kingdom.

LEUCI, a people of Gaul, between the Moselle and the Maese. Their capital is now called Toul. *Cæs. Bel. Gal.*—Mountains at the west of Crete, appearing at a distance like white clouds, whence the name.

LEUCIPPE, one of the Oceanides. *Paus.*

LEUCIPPIDES, daughters of Leucippus.

LEUCIPPUS. Ancient writers have recorded many of this name. The following are the most celebrated:—A philosopher of Abdera, about 428 years before Christ, disciple to Zeno. He was the first who invented the famous system of atoms, and of a vacuum, which was afterwards more fully explained by Democritus and Epicurus. Many of his hypotheses have been adopted by the moderns, with advantage. *Diog.*—A brother of Tyndarus, king of Sparta, who married Philodice, daughter of Inachus, by whom he had two daughters, Hilaira and Phœbe, known by the patronymic of *Leucippides*. They were

carried away by their cousins Castor and Pollux, as they were going to celebrate their nuptials with Lynceus and Idas. *Ovid. &c.*—A son of Xanthus, descended from Bellerophon. He became enamoured of his sister, who yielded to him at the solicitation of her mother. This unnatural intrigue eventually proved the cause of the death of both. *Parthen.*—A son of Enomaus, who became enamoured of Daphne, and to obtain her confidence, disguised himself in a female dress, and attended his mistress as a companion. He gained the affections of Daphne by his obsequiousness and attention, but his artifice at last proved fatal; for when Daphne and her attendants were bathing in the Ladon, the sex of Leucippus was discovered, and he perished by the darts of the females. *Parthen.*

LEUCON. The most remarkable of this name is a tyrant of Bosphorus, who lived in great intimacy with the Athenians. He was a great patron of the useful arts, and greatly encouraged commerce.—A king of Pontus, killed by his brother, whose bed he had defiled. *Ovid. Ib.*—A town of Africa, near Cyrene. *Herodot.*

LEUCŌNE, a fountain in Arcadia; so called from the daughter of Aphidas.

LEUCONES, one of the sons of Hercules.

LEUCŌNOE, a daughter of Lycambes. The Leuconoe to whom *Horace* addresses his 1 *Od. 11*, seems to be a fictitious name.—A nymph who relates the amours of Sol, &c. *Ovid. Met.*

LEUCOPETRA, a place on the isthmus of Corinth, where the Achæans were defeated by the consul Mummius.

LEUCŌPHRYS, a temple of Diana, with a city of the same name, near the river Mæander.

LEUCŌPOLIS, a town of Caria.

LEUCOSIA, a small island in the Tyrrhene sea. It received its name from one of the companions of Æneas, who was drowned there, or from one of the Sirens, who was thrown there by the sea. *Strab. Ovid.*

LEUCOSÝRII, the same people as the Cappadocians.

LEUCŌTHOE or **LEUCOTHEA**, the wife of Athamas, changed into a sea deity. [*Vid. Ino.*] She was called *Matura* by the Romans, who raised her a temple, where all the people, particularly women, offered vows for their brothers' children. They did not entreat the deity to protect their own children, because *Ino* had been unfortunate in hers. To this supplicating for other people's children, *Ovid* alludes in these lines, *Fast. 6.*

*Non tamen hanc pro stirpe suâ pia mater
adorat :*

Ipsa parum felix visa fuisse parers.

—A daughter of king Orchamus, by Eurynome. Apollo became enamoured of her, and to introduce himself to her, assumed the shape and features of her mother. Their happiness was complete, when Clytia, who was jealous of his amour, discovered the intrigue to her father, who ordered his daughter to be buried alive. The lover, unable to save her from death, sprinkled nectar and ambrosia on her tomb, which, penetrating as far as the body, changed it into a beautiful tree which bears the frankincense. *Ovid.*—A town in Egypt:—in Arabia.—A fountain at Samos.—An island in the Tyrrhene sea. It was also a name given to that part of Arabia, which produced frankincense.

LEUCTRA, a village of Bœotia, between Plataea and Thespia, famous for the victory which Epaminondas, the Theban general, obtained over the superior force of Cleombrotus, king of Sparta, on the 8th of July, B. C. 371. In this famous battle 4000 Spartans were killed, with their king Cleombrotus, and no more than 300 Thebans. From that time the Spartans lost the empire of Greece, which they had obtained for near 500 years. *Plut. C. Nep. &c.*

LIBANIUS, a celebrated sophist of Antioch, in the age of the emperor Julian. He was educated at Athens, and opened a school at Antioch, which produced some of the best, and most of the literary characters of the age. Libanius was naturally vain and arrogant, and he contemptuously refused the offers of the emperor Julian, who wished to purchase his friendship and intimacy by raising him to offices of the greatest splendor and affluence in the empire. Some of his orations, and about 1600 of his letters, are extant, which discover much affectation and obscurity of style.

LIBÂNUS, a high mountain of Syria, famous for its cedars. *Strab.*

LIBENTĪNA, a surname of Venus. She had a temple at Rome, where the young women used to dedicate the toys and childish amusements of their youth, when arrived at nubile years. *Varro.*

LĪBER, a surname of Bacchus, which signifies *free*. He received this name from his delivering some cities of Bœotia from slavery, or because wine, of which he was the patron, delivered mankind from their cares, and made them speak with freedom and unconcern. This word is often used figuratively for wine itself.

LIBERA, a goddess, the same as Proserpine. *Cic.*—A name given to Ariadne by Bacchus, or Liber, when he had married her. *Ovid. Fast.*

LĪBĒRĀLIA, festivals yearly celebrated in honor of Bacchus, the 17th of March, at Rome. Slaves were permitted to speak with freedom. They are much the same as the Dionysia of the Greeks. *Varro.*

LĪBERTAS, a goddess of Rome, who had a temple on mount Aventine, raised by T. Gracchus. She was represented as a woman clothed in a light dress, holding a rod in one hand, and a cap in the other, both signs of independence, as the former was used by the magistrates in the manumission of slaves, and the latter was worn by slaves who were soon to be set at liberty. Sometimes a cat was placed at her feet, as this animal is very fond of liberty, and impatient when confined. *Liv. Plut. &c.*

LĪBĒTHRA, a fountain of Magnesia, or Bœotia, according to some, sacred to the muses, who, from thence, are called Libethrides. *Virg. Plin. &c.*

LĪBĒTHRĪDES. [*Vid. Libethra.*]

LĪBĪTĪNA, a goddess at Rome who presided over funerals. According to some, she is the same as Venus, or rather Proserpine. Servius Tullius first raised her a temple at Rome, where every thing necessary for funerals was exposed to sale. *Dionys. Liv. &c.*

LIBO, the name of several Romans. The most remarkable was a friend to the first triumvirate, who committed suicide, and was condemned after his death.

LĪBON, a Greek architect, who built the famous temple of Jupiter Olympus. He flourished about 450 years before the Christian era.

LĪBURNIA, now *Croatia*, a country of Illyricum, between Istria and Dalmatia, whence a colony came to settle in Apulia, in Italy. *Mela, &c.*

LĪBURNUM MARE, the sea which borders on the coasts of Liburnia.

LĪBYA, a daughter of Epaphus and Cassiopea, who became mother of Agenor and Belus by Neptune. *Apollod.*—a name given to Africa, one of the three divisions of the ancient globe. Libya, properly speaking, is only a part of Africa, bounded on the east by Egypt, and on the west by that part called by the moderns Tripoli.

LĪBYCUM MARE, that part of the Mediterranean which lies on the coast of Cyrene. *Strab.*

LĪBYSSA, a river of Bithynia, with a town of the same name, where was the tomb of Annibal, still extant in the age of Pliny.

LĪCHAS, a servant of Hercules, who brought him the poisoned tunic from Dejanira. He was thrown by his master into the sea, and changed into a

rock by the compassion of the gods.
Ovid.

LICHES, a native of Arcadia who discovered the bones of Orestes.

LICĬNIA. The most remarkable of this name are the following:—The wife of C. Gracchus, who attempted to dissuade her husband from his seditious measures by a pathetic speech. She was deprived of her dowry after the death of Caius.—The wife of Mæcenas, distinguished for conjugal tenderness. She was sister to Proculus, and bore also the name of Terentia. *Horat.*

C. LICĬNIUS, a tribune of the people, celebrated for the consequence of his family, his intrigues, and abilities. He was a plebeian, and the first of that body who was raised to the office of master of horse to the dictator. He was surnamed *Stolo*, or *useless sprout*, on account of the law he enacted during his tribuneship, which forbade any person to possess 500 acres of land, or keep more than 100 head of large cattle, or 500 small. He afterwards made a law which permitted the plebeians to share the consular dignity with the patricians, A. U. C. 388. He reaped the benefits of this law, and was one of the first plebeian consuls. *Liv. Plut.*—C. Calvus, a celebrated orator and poet in the age of Cicero. He distinguished himself by his eloquence in the forum, and his poetry, which some of the ancients have compared to Catullus. His orations are greatly commended by Quintilian. He died in the 80th year of his age. *Quintil.*—P. Tegula, a comic poet of Rome, about 200 years B. C. He is ranked as the fourth of the best comic poets which Rome produced. Few lines of his compositions are extant. *Liv.*—C. Flavius Valerianus, a celebrated Roman emperor. His father was a poor peasant of Dalmatia, and himself, at first, a common soldier in the Roman armies. His valor recommended him to Galerius Maximianus, who had once shared with him the subordinate offices of the army, and had lately been invested with the imperial purple by Diocletian. Galerius showed his regard for his merit by taking him as a colleague in the empire, and appointing him over the province of Pannonia and Rætia. Constantine, who was also one of the emperors, gave him his sister Constantia in marriage, A. D. 313. The successes of Licinius increased his pride, and rendered him jealous of the greatness of his brother-in-law. The persecutions of the Christians soon caused a rupture, and Licinius lost two battles, one in Pannonia, and the other near Adrianopolis. Treaties of peace were made, but soon broken by Licinius, who was defeated in a decisive battle near Chalcedonia. He fled to Nicomedia, where the conqueror obliged him to resign the imperial purple. Con-

stantia obtained forgiveness for her husband, yet Constantine knew what an active enemy had fallen into his hands, therefore he ordered him to be strangled at Thessalonica, A. D. 324. His family was involved in his ruin.

LICĬNUS, a barber and freedman of Augustus, raised by his master to the rank and dignity of a senator, merely because he hated Pompey's family. *Horat.*

LICYMNIUS, a son of Electryon, and brother of Alemena. He was so infirm in his old age, that when he walked, he was always supported by a slave. Triptolemus, son of Hercules, seeing the slave inattentive to his duty, threw a stick at him, which unfortunately killed Licymnius. The murderer fled to Rhodes. *Apoilod. Homer.*

LIGĀRIUS, Q. a Roman proconsul of Africa, after Confidius. In the civil wars he followed the interest of Pompey, and was pardoned by Cæsar. Cæsar, however, and his adherents, were determined on the ruin of Ligarius, but Cicero, by an eloquent oration, still extant, defeated his accusers, and he was pardoned. He became afterwards one of Cæsar's murderers. *Cic. Plut.*

LIGEA, one of the Nereides.

LIGER, a native of Rutulia killed by Æneas.

LIGER or **LIGĒRIS**, a large river of Gaul, falling into the ocean, now called the Loire. *Strab. &c.*

LIGÖRAS, one of Antiochus's officers, who took the town of Sardis.

LIGÜRES, the inhabitants of Liguria. [*Vid. Liguria.*]

LIGÜRIA, a country at the west of Italy, bounded on the east by the river Macra, on the south by part of the Mediterranean, called the Ligustic sea, on the west by the Varus, and on the north by the Po. The commercial town of Genoa was anciently, and is now, the capital of the country. The origin of the inhabitants is not known. Liguria was subdued by the Romans, and its chief harbour now bears the name of Leghorn. *Strab. Liv. &c.*

LIGURINUS, a youth much celebrated for his beauty in the time of Horace.

LIGUS, a woman who concealed her son among the Alps from the pursuit of Otho's soldiers.

LIGUSTICÆ ALPES, a part of the Alps which borders on Liguria, sometimes called Maritimi.

LIGUSTICUM MARE, now the gulph of Genoa.

LIGYES, a people of Asia, who inhabited the country between Cauca-

spas and the river Phasis. Some suppose them to be a colony of the Ligyes of Europe, more commonly called Ligures. *Herodot.*

LILYBÆUM, a promontory of Sicily, projecting towards the African coast, with a town of the same name near the Ægates. The town was strong and very considerable, and it maintained long sieges against the Carthaginians, Romans, &c. Nothing now remains of this city but the ruins of temples and aqueducts. It had a port, large and spacious, which the Romans, in the wars with Carthage, endeavoured in vain to stop and fill up with stones, on account of its convenience and vicinity to the coast of Africa. *Virg. Strab.*

LIMNATIDIA, a festival in honor of Diana, surnamed Limnatis, from Limnæ, a school of exercise at Trœzene, where she was worshipped, or from λιμναι, ponds, because she presided over fishermen.

LIMNÆCE, the daughter of the Ganges, mother of Atys. *Ovid.*

LINDUS, a city at the south-east part of Rhodes, built by Cercaphus, son of Sol and Cydippe. It gave birth to Cleobulus, one of the seven wise men, and to Chares and Laches, who were employed in making and finishing the famous Colossus of Rhodes. *Strab. Homer. &c.*

LINGONES, a people of Gallia Belgica, made tributary to Rome by J. Cæsar. *Cæs.*

LINTERNUM, a town of Campania, where Scipio Africanus died, and was buried. *Liv.*

LINUS. This name is common to different persons, whose history is confused, and who are often taken one for the other.—One was son of Urania and Amphimarus, the son of Neptune. Another was son of Apollo, by Psamathe, daughter of Crotopus, king of Argos. The third, son of Ismenius, and born at Thebes, in Bœotia, taught music to Hercules, who, in a fit of anger, struck him on the head with his lyre, and killed him. He was son of Mercury and Urania, according to Diogenes, who mentions some of his philosophical compositions, in which he asserted that the world had been created in an instant. He was killed by Apollo, for presuming to compare himself to him. Apollodorus, however, and Pausanias mention, that his ridicule of Hercules on his awkwardness in holding the lyre was fatal to him. *Virg.*

LIPĀRA, the largest of the Æolian islands on the coast of Sicily, now called the Lipari. [*Vid. Æolia.*] It had a city of the same name, which, according to Diodorus, it received from Liparus, the son of Auson, king of these islands. The island was celebrated

for the variety of its fruits, and its raisins are still in general repute. According to Diodorus, Æolus reigned at Lipara before Liparus. *Plin. Virg. &c.*

LIPARIS, a Cilician river, whose waters resembled oil.

LIQUENTIA, a river of Cisalpine Gaul, now Livenza.

LIRIŌPE, one of the Oceanides, mother of Narcissus, by the Cephus. *Ovid.*—A fountain of Bœotia on the borders of Thespiis, where Narcissus was drowned according to some accounts.

LIRIS, a river of Campania, which it separates from Latium. It falls into the Mediterranean sea. *Mela. Horat. &c.* now Garigliano.—A warrior, slain by Camilla.

LISSUS, a river of Thrace, falling into the Ægean sea, between Thasos and Samothracia. According to Herodotus, it was dried up by the army of Xerxes, when he invaded Greece.

LISTA, a town of the Sabines.

LITAVĪCUS, one of the Ædui, who assisted Cæsar with 10,000 men. *Cæs.*

LITHOBŌLIA, a festival celebrated at Trœzene in honor of Lamia and Auxesia, who came from Crete, and were sacrificed by the fury of the seditious populace, and stoned to death. Hence the name of the solemnity, λιθοβολια, lapidation.

LITYERSAS, the legitimate son of Midas, king of Phrygia. He made strangers prepare his harvest, and afterwards put them to death.

LĪVIA DRUSILLA, a celebrated Roman lady, daughter of L. Drusus Calidianus. She married Tiberius Claudius Nero, by whom she had the emperor Tiberius and Drusus Germanicus. Her husband had attached himself to the cause of Antony, and Augustus saw her as she fled from the danger which threatened him, and he resolved to marry her, though then pregnant. This was the origin of her greatness. He divorced his wife Scribonia, and with the approbation of the augurs, he celebrated his nuptials with Livia. She took advantage of the passion of Augustus, and caused her children by Drusus to be adopted by the emperor. Her cruelty and ingratitude are strongly marked, when she is charged with having murdered the parents of Augustus, and her own husband, to hasten the elevation of Tiberius. Livia died in the 86th year of her age, A. D. 29. Tiberius showed himself undutiful, both before and after her death, as he expressly commanded that no honors, either private or public, should be paid to her memory. *Tacit. Suet. &c.*—This name was common to some other

Roman ladies, of whom there is nothing very remarkable recorded.

LIVIVS ANDRONICUS, a dramatic poet, who flourished at Rome about 240 years B. C. He was the first who turned the personal satires and fescennine verses into the form of a proper dialogue and regular play. Andronicus was the freedman of M. Livius Salinator, whose children he educated. His poetry was grown obsolete in the age of Cicero. Some few of his verses are preserved in the *Corpus Poetarum*.—M. Salinator, a Roman consul, sent against the Illyrians, over whom he obtained signal advantages. He also obtained a splendid victory over Asdrubal, a few years afterwards, who was passing into Italy with a reinforcement for his brother Annibal. *Liv.*—Titus, a native of Padua, celebrated for his writings. He passed the greatest part of his life at Naples and Rome, particularly at the court of Augustus, who liberally patronized the learned. Few particulars of his life are known, yet his fame was universally spread, even in his life-time. Livy died at Padua, in his 67th year, and, according to some, on that same day, Rome was also deprived of another of its brightest ornaments, by the death of the poet Ovid, A. D. 17. The name of Livy is rendered immortal by his history of the Roman empire. Besides this, he wrote some philosophical treatises and dialogues, with a letter addressed to his son, on the merit of authors, which ought to be read by young men. His Roman history was comprehended in 140 books, of which only 35 are extant. It began with the foundation of Rome, and was continued till the death of Drusus in Germany. His style is clear and intelligible, labored without affectation, diffusive without tediousness, and argumentative without pedantry.—There were others also of this name of inferior note among the Romans.

LIXUS, a river of Mauritania, with a city of the same name. Antæus had a palace there, and according to some accounts it was in the neighbourhood that Hercules conquered him. *Mela. Strab.*

LOBON, an Argive who wrote a work on the poets.

LOCHA, a city of Africa, taken and plundered by Scipio's soldiers.

LOCRI, a town of Magna Græcia, in Italy, on the Adriatic, not far from Rhegium. It was founded by a Grecian colony, about 757 years B. C. The inhabitants were called Locrenses. *Virg.*

LOCRI, a country of Greece, whose inhabitants are known by the name of Ozolæ, Epicnemidii, and Opuntii. The Epicnemidii were the only Lo-

crians who had the privilege of sending members to the Amphictyonic council.

LOCUSTA, a celebrated woman at Rome, in the favor of Nero. She poisoned Claudius and Britannicus, and at last attempted to destroy Nero himself, for which she was executed. *Tacit. Suet.*

LOCUTIVS. [*Vid Aius.*]

LOLLIA PAULINA, a beautiful woman, who married C. Memmius Regulus, and afterwards Caligula. She was divorced and put to death by means of Agrippina. *Tacit.*

LOLLIANUS SPURIUS, a general, proclaimed emperor by his soldiers in Gaul, and soon afterwards murdered.

M. LOLLIVS, a companion and tutor of C. Cæsar, the son-in-law of Tiberius. He was consul, and offended Augustus by his rapacity in the provinces. Horace has addressed two of his epistles to him, &c. *Tacit.*

LONDINUM, the capital of Britain, founded, as some suppose, between the age of Julius Cæsar and Nero. It has been severally called Londinium, Lundinum, &c. Ammianus calls it *vetustum oppidum*. It is represented as a considerable, opulent, and commercial town in the age of Nero. *Tacit.*

LONGIMANUS, a surname of Artaxerxes, from his having one hand longer than the other. The Greeks called him Macrochir. *C. Nepos in Reg.*

LONGINUS. The most celebrated of this name is a Greek philosopher and critic of Athens. He was preceptor of the Greek language, and afterwards minister to Zenobia, the famous queen of Palmyra, and his ardent zeal, and spirited activity in her cause, proved, at last, fatal to him. When the emperor Aurelian entered victorious the gates of Palmyra, Longinus was sacrificed to the fury of the Roman soldiers, A. D. 273. At the moment of death he showed himself great and resolute. Longinus has rendered his name immortal by his critical remarks on ancient authors. His treatise on the Sublime has been justly esteemed a finished piece of criticism, and gives the world reason to lament the loss of his valuable compositions.—A lawyer, whom, though blind, Nero ordered to be put to death, because he had in his possession a picture of Cassius, one of Cæsar's murderers. *Juv.*

LONGOBARDI, a people of Germany.

LONGŪLA, a town of Latium, on the borders of the Volscian state.

LONGUNTICA, a seaport town in Spain.

LONGUS, a Greek author, who wrote a novel called the amours of Daphnis and Chloe. The age in which he lived is not precisely known.

LOTIS, or LOTOS, a beautiful nymph, daughter of Neptune. Priapus offered her violence, and to save herself from his importunities, she implored the gods, who changed her into a tree called Lotus. *Ovid.*

LOTŌPHĀGI, a people on the coast of Africa, near the Syrtes. They received this name from their living upon the lotus. Ulysses visited their country at his return from the Trojan war. *Herodot. &c.*

LUA, a goddess at Rome, who presided over things which were purified by lustrations, whence the name *a luendo*. She is supposed to be the same as Ops or Rhea.

LUA, a city of Etruria, now Lucca.

LUCĀNI. [*Vid.* Lucania.]

LUCĀNIA, a country of Italy, between the Tyrrhene and Sicilian seas, and bounded by Picenum, Pucetia, and the country of the Brutii. The country was famous for its grapes. *Strab. Horat. &c.*

LUCĀNUS, M. ANNĒUS, a native of Corduba, in Spain, was early removed to Rome, where his rising talents and lavished panegyrics recommended him to Nero, who raised him to the dignity of an augur and questor before he had attained the proper age. A poetical contest then took place between Lucan and Nero, in which the former obtained an easy victory; this excited not only the jealousy but the resentment of the emperor. The insults to which Lucan was exposed, provoked him at last to join Piso in a conspiracy against the emperor. The plot was discovered, and the poet had nothing left but to choose the manner of his execution. He had his veins opened in a warm bath. He died in his 26th year, A. D. 65. Of all his compositions, none but his *Pharsalia* remains, which is an unfinished account of the civil wars of Caesar and Pompey. He wrote a poem upon the burning of Rome, now lost. *Quintil. &c.*—*Ocellus*, or *Ucellus*, an ancient Pythagorean philosopher, whose age is unknown. He wrote, in the Attic dialect, a book on the nature of the universe, which he deemed eternal, and from it were drawn the systems adopted by Aristotle, Plato, and Philo Judæus. This work was first translated into Latin by Nogarola. Another book of *Ocellus*, on laws, written in the Doric dialect, was greatly esteemed by Archytas and Plato, a fragment of which has been preserved by Stobæus, of which, however, *Ocellus* is disputed to be the author. *Quintil. &c.*

LUCĀRIA or LUCĒRIA, festivals at Rome, celebrated in a large grove between the Via Salaria and the Tiber,

where the Romans hid themselves when besieged by the Gauls. *Tacit.*

L. LUCCEIUS, a celebrated historian, asked by Cicero to write a history of his consulship. He favored the cause of Pompey, but was afterwards pardoned by Julius Cæsar. *Cic.*

LUCĒRES, a body of horse, composed of Roman knights, first established by Romulus and Tatius. *Propert.* They received their name from Lucus, a grove where Romulus had erected a place of refuge for all fugitives, slaves, homicide, &c. that he might, with the greater facility, people his new city.

LUCĒRIA, a town of Apulia, famous for wool. *Horat.*

LUCERIUS, a surname of Jupiter, given to him as the father of light.

LUCETIUS, a Rutulian, slain by Ilioneus.

LUCIĀNUS, a celebrated writer of Samosata, a town of Syria. His father was poor, and Lucian was early bound to his uncle, who was a sculptor. He made no proficiency in the art, and resolved to seek his livelihood by better means. A dream, in which learning seemed to promise fame and immortality, confirmed his resolutions, and he began to write. The unfair dealings of a lawyer, a life which he had embraced, disgusted him, and he began to study philosophy and eloquence. He visited different places, and more particularly Athens. The emperor M. Aurelius was sensible of his merit, and appointed him registrar to the Roman governor of Egypt. He died A. D. 180, in his 90th year. The works of Lucian consist partly of dialogues, in which he introduces different characters, with much dramatic propriety. His style is easy, simple, elegant, and animated, and he has stored his compositions with many lively sentiments, and much of the true Attic wit. His exposing to ridicule, not only the religion of his country, but also that of every nation, has branded him with the appellation of atheist. He wrote also the life of Sostrates, a philosopher of Bœotia, as also that of the philosopher Demonax. Some have also attributed to him the life of Apollonius Thyaneus.

LUCIFER, the name of the planet Venus, or morning star. It is called Lucifer, when appearing in the morning before the sun, but when it follows it, and appears some time after its setting, it is called Hesperus. According to some mythologists, Lucifer was son of Jupiter and Aurora.

C. LUCILIUS, a Roman knight, born at Aurunca, lived in the greatest intimacy with Scipio the first Africanus. He is looked upon as the founder of

satire, or first satirical writer among the Romans. He was superior to his poetical predecessors at Rome, and though he wrote with great roughness, but much facility, he gained many admirers. Horace compares him to a river which rolls upon its waters precious sand, with much dirt and filth. Of the thirty satires which he wrote, nothing but a few verses remain. He died at Naples, in the 46th year of his age, B. C. 103. *Quintil. Horat. &c.*—Lucinus, a famous Roman, who fled with Brutus after the battle of Philippi. He was taken, and carried to the conquerors, whose clemency spared his life. *Plut.*—There were other Romans of this name, but of inferior note.

LUCILLA, a daughter of M.

Aurelius, celebrated for the virtues of her youth, her beauty, and afterward, for her debaucheries and misfortunes. She was put to death for conspiring, with many of the senators, against her brother Commodus, in the 38th year of her age.

LUCINA, a goddess, daughter of Jupiter and Juno, presided over the birth of children. According to Ovid, she derives her name either from *lucus* or *lux*. Some suppose her to be the same as Diana and Juno, because these two goddesses presided over the labors of women. She is called Ilithyia by the Greeks. She had a famous temple at Rome.

LUCIUS, a *prænomen* common to many Romans, of whom an account is given under their family names. The most remarkable of those who bore Lucius as a *nomen*, is a writer, born in Africa, on the borders of Numidia. He studied poetry, music, geometry, &c. at Athens, and warmly embraced the tenets of the Platonists. He wrote in Greek and Latin with great ease and simplicity; but his style is sometimes affected. He flourished in the reign of M. Aurelius.

LUCRĒTIA, a celebrated Roman lady, daughter of Lucretius, and wife of Tarquinius Collatinus. Her accomplishments proved fatal to her. A conversation having arisen among some young noblemen at Ardea, concerning the virtue of their wives, it was agreed to go to Rome and ascertain the truth of their respective assertions. Collatinus and the sons of Tarquinius Superbus were of the number. On their arrival at Rome, Collatinus had the pleasure to see his expectations fulfilled in the highest degree, and while the wives of the other Romans were involved in the riot of a feast, Lucretia was found at home, employed in the midst of her female servants, and easing their labor by sharing it herself. The beauty and innocence of Lucretia inflamed the passion of Sextus, the son of Tarquin, who was a witness of her virtues and indus-

try. He cherished his flame, and he secretly retired from the camp, and came to the house of Lucretia, where he met with a kind reception. In the dead of night he introduced himself to Lucretia, who yielded only when he threatened to murder her, and to slay one of her slaves, and put him in her bed. Lucretia, on the following day, revealed to her father and husband, whom she had sent for to the camp, the indignities she had suffered from the son of Tarquin, entreated them to avenge her wrongs, and then stabbed herself with a dagger, which she had previously concealed under her clothes. The body of the virtuous Lucretia was then exposed to the eyes of the senate, and the barbarity of Sextus, joined to the oppression of his father, so irritated the Roman populace, that that moment they expelled the Tarquins for ever from Rome, A. U. C. 244. [*Vid. Brutus.*] Brutus, who was present at the tragical death of Lucretia, kindled the flames of rebellion, and the republican or consular government was established. *Liv. &c.*

LUCRETĪLIS, a mountain in the country of the Sabines, hanging over a pleasant valley, near which the house of Horace was situate. *Horat.*

T. LUCRĒTIUS CARUS, a celebrated Roman poet and philosopher, who studied under Zeno and Phædrus. The tenets of Epicurus and Empedocles, which then prevailed at Athens, were warmly embraced by Lucretius, and when united with the infinite of Anaximander, and the atoms of Democritus, they were explained and elucidated in a poem, in six books, which is called *De rerum natura*. In this poem the genius and elegance of the poet are conspicuous; but the opinions of the philosopher are censured, who gives no existence of power to a Supreme Being, but is the advocate of atheism and impiety. It is said that he destroyed himself in the 44th year of his age, about 54 years B. C.—Osella, a Roman, put to death by Sylla, because he had applied for the consulship without his permission.—There were many others of this name, but of inferior note.

LUCRĪNUS, a small lake of Campania, opposite Puteoli, remarkable for its excellent oysters. *Strab. Horat.*

C. LUCTĀTIUS CATŪLUS, a Roman, consul with Marius, assisted his colleague in conquering the Cimbrians. [*Vid. Cimbricum bellum.*] He wrote, with great veracity, the history of his consulship, which is now lost. *Cic. Flor. &c.*—C. Catulus. [*Vid. Catulus.*]

LUCULLEA, a festival established by the Greeks in honor of Lucullus, who had behaved with great

prudence and propriety in his province. *Plut.*

LUCULLI HORTI, the gardens of Lucullus.—A villa belonging to Tiberius, and in which he died, situated near mount Misenus.

LUCULLI VILLA, a country seat of Lucullus, near mount Misenus, where Tiberius died. *Tacit.*

LUCULLUS, Lucius Licinius, a Roman, celebrated for his luxury and for his military talents. He was born about 115 years B. C. His first campaign was in the Marsian war, where his valor recommended him to public notice. His constancy gained him the confidence of Sylla. During his quaestorship in Asia, and praetorship in Africa, he rendered himself conspicuous by his justice and humanity. He was raised to the consulship, A. U. C. 680, and entrusted with the care of the Mithridatic war. He first rescued his colleague Cotta, besieged in Chalcedonia, and next gained a celebrated victory over Mithridates, on the borders of the Granicus. His victories by sea were as great as those by land, and Mithridates lost a powerful fleet near Lemnos. Mithridates fled towards Armenia, to Tigranes, his father-in-law. Lucullus crossed the Euphrates in pursuit of him, and, according to Plutarch, defeated the forces of Tigranes, with the loss of 100,000 foot, and 55,000 horse. All this carnage was made by a Roman army, amounting to no more than 18,000 men, of whom only five were killed and 100 wounded during the combat. The taking of Tigranocerta, the capital of Armenia, was the consequence of this immortal victory. The severity of Lucullus, however, soon offended his soldiers, and displeased his adherents at Rome, and Pompey was sent to succeed him. Lucullus was permitted to return to Rome, where he with difficulty obtained a triumph, which his victories deservedly claimed. In this ended the days of his glory; he retired to the enjoyment of ease and peaceful society, and fell into a delirium in the last part of his life, and died in the 67th or 68th year of his age. Lucullus has been admired for his many accomplishments, but he has been censured for his severity and extravagance. The expenses of his meals were immoderate: his halls were distinguished by the different names of the gods; and when Cicero and Pompey attempted to surprise him, they were astonished at the costliness of a supper, which had been prepared upon the word of Lucullus, who had merely said to his servant, that he would sup in the hall of Apollo. In his public character Lucullus was humane and compassionate, and he showed his sense of the vicissitudes of human affairs, by shedding tears at the sight of one of the cities of Armenia,

which his soldiers reduced to ashes. He was a perfect master of the Greek and Latin languages. *Plut. Flor. &c.*—There were other Romans of this name, according to ancient historians, but of inferior note.

LUCŪMO, the first name of Tarquinius Priscus, afterwards changed into Lucius. The word is Etrurian, and signifies prince or chief.

LUCUS, a town in Gaul, at the foot of the Alps.

LUGDUNENSIS GALLIA, a part of Gaul, which received its name from Lugdunum, the capital city of the province. [*Vid. Gallia.*]

LUGDŪNUM, a town of Gallia Celtica, built at the confluence of the Rhone and the Arar, or Saone, by Manutius Plancus, when governor of the province. This town, now called Lyons, is the second city of France, in point of population. *Strab.*—Batavorum, a town on the Rhine, now called Leyden. It had a capacious harbour, and the inhabitants were much given to augury, and the observation of natural phenomena.

LUNA (*the moon*), was daughter of Hyperion and Terra, and was the same, according to some, as Disna. She was worshipped by the ancients with many superstitious ceremonies. It was supposed that magicians, particularly those of Thessaly, had an uncontrollable power over the moon, and that they could draw her down from heaven at pleasure by the mere force of their incantations. *Ovid. Hesiod.*—A maritime town of Etruria, famous for the white marble which it produced. *Mela. Plin.*

LUPA (*a she wolf*), was held in great veneration at Rome, because Romulus and Remus, according to an ancient tradition, were suckled and preserved by one of these animals. This fabulous story arises from the surname of Lupa, *prostitute*, which was given to the wife of the shepherd Faustus, to whose care and humanity these children owed their preservation. *Ovid. Plut.*

LUPERCAL, a place at the foot of mount Aventine, where Romulus and Remus are said to have been suckled by a wolf.

LUPERCĀLIA, a yearly festival observed at Rome, at a place at the foot of mount Aventine, sacred to Pan, the 15th of February, in honor of that god. This festival, as Plutarch mentions, was first instituted in honor of the she-wolf which suckled Romulus and Remus. This opinion is controverted by others, who observe that they were first introduced into Italy by Evander.

LUPERCI, priests at Rome,

who assisted at the celebration of the Lupercalia [*Vid.* Lupercalia], in honor of the god Pan to whose service they were dedicated. This order was the most ancient of all the sacerdotal offices. It was divided into two separate colleges, called *Fabiani* and *Quintiliani*, from Fabius and Quintilius, two of their high priests. The former were instituted in honor of Romulus, and the latter of Remus. To these J. Cæsar added a third called from himself, *Julii*. *Plut. Virg. &c.*

LUPERCUS, a grammarian, living in the reign of the emperor Galienus.

LUPIAS, a town of Germany, now Lippe.

LUPUS, a Roman, who, contrary to the omens, marched against the Mars, and was killed with his army. He has been taxed with impiety, and was severely censured in the Augustan age. *Horat.*

LUSITANIA, a part of Hispania, now Portugal, whose extent and situation have not been accurately defined by the ancients. The inhabitants were warlike, and were at last conquered by the Roman army under Dolabella, B. C. 99, with great difficulty. They generally lived upon plunder, and were rude and unpolished in their manners. *Strab. Melu.*

LUTATIUS CATULUS, a Roman, who shut the temple of Janus after peace had been made with Carthage. [*Vid.* Luctatius.]

LUTETIA, now *Paris*, a town of Belgic Gaul, on the confluence of the rivers Sequana and Matrona. J. Cæsar fortified and embellished it, from which circumstance some authors call it *Julii Civitas*. Julian the apostate resided there some time. *Cæs. Strab. &c.*

C. LUTORIUS, a Roman knight, put to death by order of Tiberius, because he had written a poem in which he had bewailed the death of Germanicus, who then labored under a severe illness. *Tacit.*

LYÆUS, a surname of Bacchus. It is derived from λυειν, *solvere*, because wine, over which Bacchus presides, gives freedom to the mind, and delivers it from all cares and melancholy. *Horat. &c.*

LYBIA, or **LYBISSA**, a small village of Bithynia, where Annibal was buried.

LYCĀBAS, an Etrurian, one of those who offered violence to Bacchus, and were changed into dolphins. *Ovid.*

LYCÆA, festivals in Arcadia, in honor of Pan, the god of shepherds, the same as the Lupercalia of the Ro-

mans.—A festival at Argos, in honor of Apollo Lycæus, who delivered the Argives from wolves, &c.

LYCÆUM, a celebrated place near the banks of the Ilissus, in Attica. It was in this pleasant and salubrious spot that Aristotle taught philosophy, and as he generally instructed his pupils in walking [*vid.* Peripatetici], they were called Peripatetics.

LYCÆUS, a mountain in Arcadia, sacred to Jupiter. It was also sacred to Pan. *Virg. &c.*

LYCAMBES, the father of Neobule, promised his daughter in marriage to the poet Archilochus, and afterwards refused to fulfil his engagement. This irritated Archilochus: he wrote a bitter invective against Lycambes, and his daughter, and rendered them both so desperate by the satire of his composition, that they hanged themselves. *Horat. Ovid.*

LYCÆON, the first king of Arcadia, son of Pelasgus and Melibœa. He was succeeded on the throne by his eldest son Nyctimus. He lived about 1820 years before the Christian era. *Apollod. Hygin.*—Another king of Arcadia, celebrated for his cruelties. He was changed into a wolf by Jupiter, because, when Jupiter visited the earth to punish the wickedness and impiety of mortals, he, in order to try the divinity of the god, served up human flesh on his table.—A son of Priam and Laodæa. He was taken by Achilles, and carried to Lemnos, whence he escaped. He was afterwards killed by Achilles in the Trojan war. *Homer.*

LYCÆONIA, a country of Asia, between Cappadocia, Pisidia, Pamphylia, and Phrygia, made a Roman province under Augustus. *Strab.*—Arcadia bore also that name from Lycæon, one of its kings.

LYCAS, a priest of Apollo, in the interest of Turnus. He was killed by Æneas.—Another officer of Turnus. *Virg.*

LYCASTE, an ancient town of Crete, whose inhabitants accompanied Idomeneus to the Trojan war. *Homer.*—A famous courtesan of Drepanum, called Venus, on account of her great beauty. She had a son called Eryx, by Butes, son of Amycus.

LYCASTUS, a son of Minos I. He was father of Minos II. by Ida, the daughter of Corybas.—A son of Minos and Philonome, daughter of Nyctimus. He succeeded his father on the throne of Arcadia.

LYCE, one of the Amazons.

LYCHNĪDUS, a city and lake in Illyricum.

LYCIA, a country of Asia Minor, bounded by the Mediterranean

on the south, Caria on the west, Pamphylia on the east, and Phrygia on the north. The country received the name of Lycia from Lveus, the son of Pandion, who established himself there. The inhabitants have been commended for their sobriety and justice. They were conquered by Cræsus, king of Lydia, and afterwards by Cyrus. Lycia became part of the Macedonian empire under Alexander, next was subject to the Seleucidæ, and finally reduced into a Roman province under the emperor Claudius. *Herodot. Strab. Virg. &c.*

LYCIDAS, a beautiful youth, the admiration of Rome in the age of Horace. *Horat.*—A centaur killed by the Lapithæ at the nuptials of Pirithous.—The name of a shepherd in one of Virgil's pastorals.

LYCISCUS, a native of Messenia, whose daughters were doomed by lot to be sacrificed for the good of their country; whereupon he fled with them to Sparta.

LYCIUS, an epithet given to Apollo from his temple in Lycia, where he gave oracles, particularly at Patara; where the appellation of *Lyciæ sortes* was given to his answers, and even to the will of the fates. *Virg.*

LYCOMÉDES, a king of Scyros, an island in the *Ægean* sea, was secretly entrusted with the care of Achilles, whom Thetis had disguised in women's clothes, to remove him from the Trojan war, where he must unavoidably perish. Lycomedes has rendered himself famous for his treachery to Theseus, who had implored his protection when driven from the throne of Athens by the usurper Mnæstheus. Lycomedes, either envious of his fame, or bribed by Mnæstheus, led Theseus to an elevated place, on pretence of showing him the extent of his dominions, and perfidiously threw him down a precipice, where he was killed. *Plut. Paus. &c.*

LYCON. The most remarkable of this name is a philosopher of Troas, in the age of Aristotle. He was greatly esteemed by Eumenes, Antiochus, &c. He died in the 74th year of his age. *Diod.*

LYCOPHRON, a son of Perianther, king of Corinth. He left Corinth in consequence of the murder of his mother by his father, and went into exile at Coreyra, where he was murdered by the inhabitants. *Herodot. Aristot.*—A native of Cythera, son of Mastor. He went to the Trojan war with Ajax, the son of Telamon, after the accidental murder of one of his citizens. He was killed. *Hom.*—A famous Greek poet and grammarian, born at Chaleis, in Eubœa. He was one of the poets who flourished under Ptolemy Philadelphus, and who, from their number,

obtained the name of Pleiades. Lycophron died by the wound of an arrow. He wrote tragedies, the titles of twenty of which have been preserved. The only remaining composition of this poet is called Cassandra, or Alexandra. *Ovid. Stat.*

LYCÖPOLIS, a town of Egypt. It received this name on account of the immense number of wolves, *λύκοι*, which repelled an army of *Æthiopians*, who had invaded Egypt. *Diod. Strab.*

LYCOREA, a town of Phocis, at the top of Parnassus, founded by Lycæus, son of Apollo and Corycia; and to which the Delphians fled during the deluge of Deucalion.

LYCÖRIS, a freedwoman, called also Cytheris, celebrated for her beauty and intrigues. The poet Gallus was greatly enamoured of her, and his friend Virgil comforts him in his tenth eclogue for the loss of the favors of Cytheris, who followed M. Antony's camp and was become the Aspasia of Rome. The charms of Cleopatra, however, prevailed over those of Cytheris, and the unfortunate courtesan lost the favors of Antony and of all the world at the same time. Lycoris was originally a comedian.

LYCORMAS, a river of *Ætolia*, whose sands were of a golden color. It was afterwards called Evenus, from king Evenus, who threw himself into it. *Ovid.*

LYCORTAS, the father of Polybius, who flourished B. C. 184. He was chosen general of the *Achaean* league, and he revenged the death of Philopœmen, &c. *Plut.*

LYCOSŪRA, a city on mount Lycæus in Arcadia, built by Lycaon.

LYCTUS, a town of Crete, the country of Idomeneus, whence he is often called Lyctius. *Virg.*

LYCURGIDES, days of solemnity, held every year in honor of Lycurgus.

LYCURGUS. Ancient writers have recorded many of this name: the most celebrated are the following: a king of Thrace, son of Dryas, represented as impious, on account of the violence which he offered to Bacchus. He, according to the mythologists, drove Bacchus out of his kingdom, and abolished his worship, for which impiety the gods punished him. He put his son Dryas to death in a fury, and cut off his own legs, mistaking them for vine boughs. He was put to death by his subjects, who had been informed by the oracle that they should not taste wine till Lycurgus was no more. This fable is explained by observing, that the aversion of Lycurgus for wine, over which Bacchus presided, arose from the

disgrace of intoxication, and therefore the monarch wisely ordered all the vines of his dominions to be cut down, that his subjects might be preserved from the debauchery produced by too free a use of wine. *Homer. Ovid. Virg. &c.*—An orator of Athens, surnamed Ibis, famous for his justice and impartiality when at the head of the government.—A celebrated lawgiver of Sparta, son of king Eunomus, and brother to Polydectes. He succeeded his brother on the throne; but when he saw that the widow of Polydectes was pregnant, he kept the kingdom only till Charilaus, his nephew, was arrived to years of maturity. The integrity with which he acted raised him many enemies, and he at last retired to Crete. He visited Asia and Egypt, without suffering himself to be corrupted by the luxury which prevailed there. He, at length, returned home, at the earnest solicitations of his countrymen. The disorder which reigned at Sparta induced him to undertake a reform of the government. To give color to his proceedings he consulted the oracle of Delphi, where he was called the friend of the gods, and rather god than man. After such a reception from the oracle, Lycurgus found no difficulty in reforming the abuses of the state, and all were equally anxious in making a revolution which had received the sanction of heaven. This happened 884 years before the Christian era. Lycurgus first established a senate, which maintained a just equilibrium between the kings and the people. All distinction was destroyed, and an equal and impartial division of the land was made. Lycurgus banished luxury, and encouraged the useful arts. The use of money, either of gold or silver, was totally forbidden. All the citizens dined in common, and no one had greater claims to luxury than another. Their intercourse with other nations was forbidden, and few were permitted to travel. The youths were entrusted to the public master as soon as they had attained their seventh year, and their education was left to the wisdom of the laws. They were taught early to think, to answer in a short and laconic manner, and to excel in repartee. They were instructed and encouraged to carry things by surprise, but if ever the theft was discovered, they were subjected to a severe punishment. By his prudence and administration the face of Lacedæmon was totally changed. A set of men, distinguished for their intrepidity and their magnanimity, immediately sprang up. After this, Lycurgus retired from Sparta to Delphi or Crete, and before his departure bound the citizens by a solemn oath, that neither they nor their posterity would alter the laws which he had established, before his return. He soon after put himself to death, and ordered his ashes to be thrown into the sea,

lest, if they were carried to Sparta, the citizens should call themselves freed from the oath which they had taken. Lycurgus has been compared to Solon, the celebrated legislator of Athens; and it has been judiciously observed, that the former gave his citizens morals conformable to the laws which he had established, and that the latter had given the Athenians laws, which coincided with their customs and manners. The laws of Lycurgus were abrogated by Philopœmen, B. C. 188, but only for a little time, as they were soon after re-established by the Romans. *Plut. Justin. Strab. &c.*

LYCUS, a king of Bœotia, successor to his brother Nycteus, was entrusted with the government only during the minority of his nephew Labdacus. He was enjoined to make war against Epopeus, who had carried away Antiope, the daughter of Nycteus. He was successful in this expedition; Epopeus was killed, and Lycus recovered Antiope and married her, though his niece. This displeased his first wife Dirce, and Antiope was delivered to the queen and tortured in the most cruel manner. Antiope at last escaped, and entreated her sons Rethus and Amphion, [*vid.*] to avenge her wrongs. The children, incensed on account of the cruelties which their mother had suffered, besieged Thebes, killed Lycus, and tied Dirce to the tail of a wild bull, who dragged her till she died. *Paus. Apollod.*—A king of Libya, who sacrificed whatever strangers came upon his coast. When Diomedes, at his return from the Trojan war, had been shipwrecked there, the tyrant seized him and confined him. He, however, escaped by means of Callirhoe, the tyrant's daughter, who was enamoured of him, and who hung herself when she saw herself deserted. *Apollod.*—This name was also common to six rivers in different parts of Asia.

LYDE, a female living in the reign of Domitian, who presumed by medicines to remove the barrenness of women.

LYDIA, a celebrated kingdom of Asia Minor, at first bounded by Mysia Major, Caria, Phrygia Major, and Ionia, but in its more flourishing times it contained the whole country which lies between the Halys and the Ægean sea. It was anciently called Mæonia, and received the name of Lydia from Lydus, one of its kings. It was governed by monarchs who, after the fabulous ages, reigned for 249 years, down to Cræsus, who was conquered by Cyrus, B. C. 548, when the kingdom became a province of the Persian empire. *Herodot. Strab. Plin. &c.*—A mistress of Horace, &c.

LYDIAS, a river of Macedonia.

LYDIUS, an epithet applied to the Tiber, because it passed near Etruria, whose inhabitants were originally a Lydian colony. *Virg.*

LYTUS, a son of Atys, and Callithea, king of Mæonia, which from him received the name of Lydia. His brother Tyrrhenus led a colony to Italy, and gave the name of Tyrrhenia to the settlement he made on the coast of the Mediterranean. *Herodot.*

LYDMANIS, or **LYDAMUS**, a Cimmerian general, who passing into Asia Minor, took Sardis.—Propertius' servant.

LYGODESMA, a name given to Diana, from the circumstance of her statue having been brought to Sparta from Taurus, by Orestes.

LYMIRE, a town of Lycia. *Ovid.*

LYNCESTÆ, a people of Macedonia, connected with the royal family. *Justin.*

LYNCESTIUS, a river of Macedonia, whose waters were of an intoxicating quality. *Ovid.*

LYNCÆUS, son of Aphareus, was among the hunters of the Calydonian boar, and one of the Argonauts. He was so sharp-sighted that he could see through the earth, and distinguish objects at the distance of above nine miles. He stole some oxen with his brother Idas, and they were both killed by Castor and Pollux, when they were going to celebrate their nuptials with the daughters of Leucippus. *Apollod.* *Ovid.* &c.—A son of Ægyptus, who married Hypermnestra, the daughter of Danaus. His life was spared by the love and humanity of his wife, [*Vid.* Danaides] and he made war against his father-in-law, dethroned him, and seized his crown. Some say that Lynceus was reconciled to Danaus, and that he succeeded him after his death, and reigned forty-one years.—One of the companions of Æneas, killed by Turnus.

LYNCUS, **LYNCÆUS**, or **LYNX**, a cruel king of Scythia, or of Sicily. He received, with feigned hospitality, but resolved to murder in his sleep, Triptolemus, whom Ceres had sent to teach mankind agriculture. As he was going to give the deadly blow, he was suddenly changed into a lynx, an animal the emblem of perfidy and of ingratitude. *Ovid.*

LYRNESSUS, a city of Cilicia, the native country of Briseis. It was taken and plundered by Achilles and the Greeks, at the time of the Trojan war, and the booty divided among the conquerors. *Homer.*

LYSANDER, a name common to three Spartans, the most celebrated

of whom is the general in the last years of the Peloponnesian war. He gave battle to the Athenian fleet, consisting of 120 ships, at Ægospotamos, and destroyed it all, except three ships. In this celebrated battle, which happened 405 years B. C. the Athenians lost 3000 men, and with them their empire and influence among the neighbouring states. The government of Athens was then totally changed, and thirty tyrants were set over it by Lysander, whose pride this glorious success increased. He had already begun to pave his way to universal power, and now he attempted to make the crown of Sparta elective. To effect this, he attempted to corrupt the oracles of Delphi, Dodona, and Jupiter Ammon, and was even accused of using bribes by the priests of the Libyan temple. He was saved from this accusation by the sudden declaration of war against the Thebans, against whom, together with Pausanias, he was sent. The plan of his military operations was discovered, and the Haliartians, whose ruin he secretly meditated, attacked him unexpectedly, and he was killed in a bloody battle, which ended in the defeat of his troops, B. C. 394. His body was recovered by his colleague Pausanias, and honored with a magnificent funeral. Lysander has been commended for his bravery; but his ambition, his cruelty, and his duplicity, have greatly stained his character. He was arrogant and vain, in his public as well as private conduct, and heard with the greatest avidity the hymns which his courtiers and flatterers sung to his honor. Yet in the midst of all his pomp, his ambition, and intrigues, he died extremely poor, and his daughters were rejected by two opulent citizens of Sparta, to whom they had been betrothed during the life of their father. *Plut. C. Nep.*

LYSANDRA, a daughter of Ptolemy Lagus, who married Agathocles, the son of Lysimachus. She was persecuted by Arsinoë, and fled to Seleucus for protection. *Paus.*

LYSIÄDES, son of Phœdrus the philosopher.—A tyrant of Megalopolis.

LYSIANASSA, the mother of Busiris.—One of the Nereides.

LYSIAS, a celebrated orator, son of Cephalus, a native of Syracuse. His father left Sicily and went to Athens, where Lysias was born and educated. He distinguished himself by his eloquence, and the simplicity, correctness, and purity of his orations, of which he wrote no less than 425 according to Plutarch. Of these 34 are extant. He died in the 81st year of his age, 378 years B. C. *Plut. Cic. &c.*

LYSICLES, an Athenian sent

into Bœotia, to stop the conquests of Philip of Macedonia. He was conquered at Cheronæa, and sentenced to death for his ill conduct there.

LYSIDICE, a daughter of Pelops and Hippodamia, who married Mastor, the son of Perseus and Andromeda. *Apollod. &c.*

LYSIMACHE, one of the daughters of Priam.

LYSIMACHIA, now Hexamili, a city on the Thracian Chersonesus.—A town of Ætolia, built by Lysimachus.

LYSIMACHUS. Ancient writers have mentioned many of this name, the most remarkable of whom is a son of Agathocles, who was among the generals of Alexander. After the death of that monarch, he sided with Cassander and Seleucus against Antigonus and Demetrius, and fought with them at the celebrated battle of Ipsus. He afterwards seized and expelled Pyrrhus from the throne of Macedonia, B. C. 286; but his cruelty, and the murder of his son, so offended his subjects, that the most powerful revolted, and abandoned the kingdom. He declared war against Seleucus, who had given them a kind reception, and was killed in a bloody battle, 281 years before Christ, in the 80th year of his age, and his body was found in the heaps of slain only by the fidelity of a little dog, which had carefully watched near it. Justin relates that being cast into the den of a hungry lion, by order of Alexander, for having given poison to Callisthenes [*Vid. Callisthenes*], to save him from ignominy, he wrapped his hand in his mantle, and boldly thrust it into the lion's mouth, and by twisting his tongue,

immediately killed the beast. This act of courage recommended him greatly to Alexander. He was pardoned, and ever after esteemed by the monarch. *Justin. Diod. &c.*—An Acarnanian, preceptor to Alexander the Great. He used to call himself Phenix, his pupil Achilles, and Philip, Peleus. *Plut. in Alex.*

LYSINOE, a city near Pamphylia. Now Aglasson.

LYSIPPE, a daughter of Prætus. [*Vid. Prætidæ.*]

LYSIPPUS, a famous statuary of Sicyon, originally a whitesmith, who afterwards applied himself to painting, and next to sculpture. He flourished about 325 years before the Christian era, in the age of Alexander the Great. The monarch was so partial to him, that he forbade any sculptor but Lysippus to make his statue. Lysippus made no less than 600 statues, the most admired of which were those of Alexander; one of Apollo of Tarentum, 40 cubits high; one of a man coming out of a bath, with which Agrippa adorned his baths; one of Socrates; and those of the 25 horsemen who were drowned in the Granicus. These were so valued, that, in the age of Augustus, they were bought for their weight in gold. *Plut. Cic. Horat.*

LYSIS, a Pythagorean philosopher, preceptor to Epaminondas. He flourished about 388 years B. C.

LYSISTRATUS. A brother of Lysippus. He was the first artist who ever made a statue with wax. *Plut.*

LYTHÆA, the daughter of Hyacinthus, put to death by the Athenians. *Apollod.*

MAC

MACÆ, a people of Arabia Felix. *Mela.* They are placed in Africa by *Herodot.*

MACAR, a son of Criasius or Crinacus, the first Greek who led a colony to Lesbos. His four sons took possession of the four neighbouring islands, Chios, Samos, Cos, and Rhodes, which were called the seats of the Macares, or the blessed (*μακαρ, beatus*). *Dionys. Diod.*

MACAREUS, an ancient historian.—A son of Æolus, who debauched his sister Canace, and had a son by her. Macareus fled to Delphi, where he be-

came priest of Apollo. The father being informed of the incest, ordered the child to be exposed, and sent a sword to his daughter, and commanded her to destroy herself. *Ovid.*—A son of Lycaon.—One of the companions of Ulysses, whom Æneas found at Caieta in Italy.

MACARIA, a daughter of Hercules and Dejanira. After the death of Hercules, Eurystheus made war against the Heraclidæ, whom the Athenians supported, and the oracle declared, that the descendants of Hercules should obtain the victory, if any one of them devoted himself to death. This was cheer-

MAC

fully accepted by Macaria, and the Athenians obtained a victory. Great honors were paid to Macaria, and a fountain of Marathon was called by her name. *Paus.*—An ancient name of Cyprus.

MĀCĒDO, a son of Osiris, who had a share in the divine honors which were paid to his father. He was represented clothed in a wolf's skin, for which reason the Egyptians held that animal in great veneration.—A man who gave his name to Macedonia. Some suppose him to be a son of Osiris.

MĀCĒDŌNĪA, a celebrated country, situated between Thrace, Epirus, and Greece. Philip increased it by the conquest of Thessaly and of part of Thrace. The kingdom of Macedonia, first founded B. C. 814, by Caranus, a descendant of Hercules, and a native of Argos, continued in existence 646 years, till the battle of Pydna, in which Perseus was conquered by the Romans under Paulus Æmilius, 168 B. C. The family of Caranus remained in possession of the crown, until the death of Alexander the Great. Macedonia has been severally called Æmonia, Mygdonia, Pæonia, Edonia, Æmathia, &c. The inhabitants of Macedonia were naturally warlike, and the Macedonian phalanx always resisted the repeated attacks of the bravest and most courageous enemies. *Liv. Justin. Curt. &c.*

MACEDONICUM BELLUM was undertaken by the Romans against Philip king of Macedonia, some few months after the second Punic war, B. C. 200. The cause of this war originated in the hostilities which Philip had exercised against the Achæans, the friends and allies of Rome.

MACEDONĪCUS, a surname, more especially given to Metellus, from his conquests in Macedonia.

MACELLA, a Sicilian town, taken by Duilius the consul.

MACER ÆMILIUS, a Latin poet of Verona, who died B. C. 16. He wrote some poems upon serpents, plants, and birds, mentioned by Ovid. He also composed a poem upon the ruins of Troy, to serve as a supplement to Homer's *Iliad*. His compositions are now lost. *Ovid. Quint.*—L. Claudius, a prætor of Africa in the reign of Nero. He assumed the title of emperor, and was put to death by order of Galba.

MACHANĪDAS, a man who made himself absolute at Sparta. He was killed by Philopœmen, after being defeated at Mantinea, B. C. 208. Nabis succeeded him. *Plut.*

MACHĀON, a celebrated physician, son of Æsculapius, went to the Trojan war. He was physician to the Greeks; he healed the wounds they received during the war, and was one of

those concealed in the wooden horse. Some suppose that he was killed before Troy by Eurypylus, the son of Telephus. He received divine honors after death, and had a temple in Messenia. *Homer. Ovid. &c.*

MACRA, a river flowing from the Apennines, and dividing Liguria from Etruria. *Liv. &c.*

MACRI CAMPI, a plain in Cisalpine Gaul.—Another near Mutina.

MACRIĀNUS, Titus Fulvius Julius, an Egyptian of obscure birth, who, from a private soldier, rose to the highest command in the army, and proclaimed himself emperor when Valerian had been made prisoner by the Persians, A. D. 260. When he had supported his dignity for a year in the east, he marched towards Rome, to crush Gallienus, who had been proclaimed emperor. He was defeated in Illyricum, and put to death with his son, at his own express request, A. D. 262.

MACRĪNUS, M. Opilius Severus, a native of Africa, rose from the most ignominious condition to the rank of præfect of the prætorian guards, and at last of emperor, after the death of Caracalla, whom he inhumanly sacrificed to his ambition, A. D. 217. The beginning of his reign was popular; an affable behaviour endeared him to his subjects: when severe punishments had been inflicted on some of the disorderly soldiers, the whole army on the plains of Syria mutinied. Heliogabalus was proclaimed emperor, and Macrinus attempted to save his life by flight, but being seized in Cappadocia, his head was cut off, and sent to his successor, June 7th, A. D. 218. He reigned about two months and three days.

MACRO, a favorite of the emperor Tiberius, celebrated for his intrigues, perfidy, and cruelty. He ruined Sejanus, was accessory to the murder of Tiberius, and prostituted his wife Ennia to Caligula. He was, at length, obliged by Caligula to kill himself together with his wife, A. D. 38.

MACRŌBII, a people of Æthiopia, celebrated for their justice, innocence of their manners, and their longevity. They generally lived to their 120th year, some say a thousand; and from that longevity they have obtained their name, (*μακρος βίος*, long life). After so long a period spent in virtuous actions, and freed from the indulgences of vice, and from maladies, they dropped into the grave as to sleep, without pain and without terror. *Herodot. Pün. &c.*

MACROBIUS, a Latin writer who died A. D. 415. He has rendered himself famous for a composition called *Saturnalia*, a miscellaneous collection of antiquities and criticisms, sup-

posed to have been the result of a conversation of some of the learned Romans during the celebration of the Saturnalia. This was written for the use of his son: and it is useful for the learned reflections they contain; especially for some curious observations on the two greatest poets of antiquity. Besides this, Macrobius wrote a commentary on Cicero's *Somnium Scipionis*, composed also for the improvement of his son.

MACRŌCHIR, a Greek surname of Artaxerxes Longimanus, arising from his having one hand longer than the other. *C. Nep.*

MACRŌNES, a people of Pontus, on the frontiers of Cŏchis and Armenia.

MĀCŪLŌNUS, a wealthy Roman, remarkable for his extreme avarice.

MADAURA, the native town of Apuleius, situated on the borders of Gætulia and Numidia.

MADESTES, a town in Thrace.

MADETES, a general of Darius, who bravely defended a place against Alexander. The conqueror resolved to put him to death, though thirty orators pleaded for his life. Sisymbrius prevailed over the almost inexorable Alexander, and Madetes was pardoned. *Curt.*

MADYES, a Scythian prince who pursued the Cimmerians in Asia, and conquered Cyaxares, B. C. 623. He held for some time the supreme power of Asia Minor. *Herodot.*

MÆANDER, a son of Oceanus and Tethys.—A celebrated river of Asia Minor, rising near Celene, and flowing through Caria and Ionia into the Ægean sea, between Miletus and Priene, after being increased by many lesser streams. It is celebrated among the poets for its windings, which amount to no less than 600, and from which, it is said, Dædalus had first the idea of his labyrinth. From its windings, all obliquities have received the name of *Mæanders*. *Ovid. Virg. &c.*

MÆANDRIA, a city in Epirus.

MÆDI, a people of Thrace, living near Rhodope.

MÆLIUS, a Roman, thrown down from the Tarpeian rock, for aspiring to tyranny at Rome, in the early ages of the republic. *Liv.*

MÆMACTERIA, sacrifices offered to Jupiter at Athens in the winter month Mæmacterion. The god surname Mæmactes was intreated to send mild and temperate weather, as he presided over the seasons, and was the god of the air.

MÆNĀDES, a name of the Bacchantes, or priestesses of Bacchus.

The word is derived from *μαινομαι*, to be furious, because in the celebration of the festivals their gestures and actions were those of mad women. *Ovid.*

MÆNĀLUS, (*plur.* Mænala) a mountain of Arcadia, sacred to Pan, and greatly frequented by shepherds. It was covered with pine trees, whose echo and shade have been greatly celebrated by all the ancient poets. *Ovid. Virg.*—A town of Arcadia.

MÆNIUS, a Roman dictator, accused and honorably acquitted, &c. —A spendthrift at Rome. *Horat.*

MÆŌNIA, a country of Asia Minor, the same as Lydia.

MÆONIDÆ, a name given to the Muses, because Homer, their greatest favorite, was supposed to be a native of Mæonia.

MÆONĪDES, a surname of Homer, because, according to some writers, he was born in Mæonia, or because his father's name was Mæon. *Ovid.*

MÆŌTIS PALUS, a large lake, or part of the sea between Europe and Asia, at the north of the Euxine, to which it communicates by the Cimmerian Bosphorus, now called the sea of Azoph. It extends about 300 miles from south-west to north-east, and is about 600 miles in circumference. *Strab. Virg.*

MÆSIA SYLVA, a wood in Etruria.

MÆVIUS, an invidious poet in the Augustan age. Virgil has ridiculed him in his third eclogue, and Horace in his 10th epode.

MAGAS, a king of Cyrene, whose reign lasted 50 years.

MAGI, a religious sect among the eastern nations of the world, and particularly in Persia. They had great influence in the political as well as religious affairs of the state. Zoroaster was founder of their sect. They paid particular homage to fire, which they deemed a deity. In their religious tenets they had two principles, one good, the source of every thing good; the other evil, from whence sprang all manner of ills. The Magi were deeply skilled in the science of astronomy, and had a great knowledge of the different phenomena of the heavens. Hence they were afterwards confounded with the magicians who impose upon the superstitious and the credulous, and in process of time the word Magi and Magicians became synonymous among the vulgar. Smerdis, one of the Magi, usurped the crown of Persia after the death of Cambyses, and the fraud was not discovered till the seven noble Persians conspired against the usurper, and

elected Darius king. From this circumstance a day was appointed every year, in which none of the Magi were permitted to appear in public, as the populace had the privilege of murdering whomsoever they met. *Strab. Herodot.*

MAGNA GRÆCIA, a part of Italy. [*Vid. Græcia Magna.*]

MAGNA MATER, a name given to Cybele.

MAGNENTIUS, an ambitious Roman who distinguished himself by his cruelty and perfidy. He conspired against the life of Constans, and murdered him in his bed. He was the first of the followers of Christianity who ever murdered his lawful sovereign, A. D. 353.

MAGNES, a young man who found himself detained by the iron nails which were under his shoes as he walked over a stone mine. This was no other than the magnet, which received its name from the person who had been first sensible of its power. Some say that Magnes was a slave of Medea, whom that enchantress changed into a magnet. *Orph.*—A poet and musician of Smyrna, in the age of Gyges king of Lydia.

MAGNËSIA, a town of Asia Minor on the Mæander, about 15 miles from Ephesus. It is celebrated for the death of Themistocles, and for a battle fought there 187 years B. C. between the Romans and Antiochus, king of Syria. The forces of Antiochus amounted to 70,000 foot and 12,000 horse, according to Livy. The Syrians lost 50,000 foot and 4000 horse, and the Romans only 300 killed, with 25 horse. It was founded by a colony from Magnesia in Thessaly, and was commonly called *Magnesia ad Mæandrum*, to distinguish it from another called *Magnesia ad Sipylum*, in Lydia, at the foot of mount Sipylus.—A country on the eastern parts of Thessaly, at the south of Ossa.

MAGO. This name was common to three Carthaginian generals.—A Carthaginian general sent against Dionysius, tyrant of Sicily. He obtained a victory, and granted peace to the conquered. In a battle which soon after followed this treaty, Mago was killed. His son of the same name succeeded to the command, but disgraced himself by flying at the approach of Timoleon, who had come to assist the Syracusans. He was accused in the Carthaginian senate, and he prevented by suicide the execution of the sentence justly pronounced against him. His body was hung on a gibbet.—A brother of Annibal the Great. He was present at the battle of Cannæ, and was deputed by his brother to carry to Carthage the news of the celebrated victory which had been obtained over the Roman

armies. He was afterwards sent to Spain, where he defeated the two Scipios, and was himself, in another engagement, totally ruined. He retired to the Baleares. After this he landed in Italy, was defeated in a battle by Quintilius Varus, and died of a mortal wound 203 years B. C. *Liv.*—A Carthaginian more known by his writings than by his military exploits. He wrote 28 volumes upon husbandry; these were preserved by Scipio at the taking of Carthage, and presented to the Roman senate.—A Carthaginian sent by his countrymen to assist the Romans against Pyrrhus and the Tarentines, with a fleet of 120 sail. This offer was politely refused by the Roman senate. *Vol. Max.*

MAGONTIACUM or **MAGONTEA**, a large city of Germany, now called *Mentz*.

MAHERBAL, a Carthaginian, who was at the siege of Saguntum, and commanded the cavalry of Annibal at the battle of Cannæ. When Annibal hesitated to march to Rome, he observed, that Annibal knew how to conquer, but not how to make a proper use of victory.

MAÏA, a daughter of Atlas and Pleione. She was the mother of Mercury by Jupiter. She was one of the Pleiades, the most luminous of the seven sisters. [*Vid. Pleiades.*] *Apollod. Virg.*

MAJESTAS, a goddess among the Romans, daughter of Honor and Reverence. *Ovid.*

MAJORIÂNUS, Jul. Valerius, an emperor of the western Roman empire, raised to the imperial throne, A. D. 457. He signalized himself by his private as well as public virtues. He was massacred, after a reign of 37 years, by one of his generals.

MAJORCA, the greatest of the islands called Baleares, on the coast of Spain, in the Mediterranean. *Strab.*

MALA FORTUNA, the goddess of evil fortune, was worshipped among the Romans. *Cic.*

MALËA, a promontory of Lesbos.—Another in Peloponnesus, at the south of Laconia, where the sea is very rough and boisterous. *Strab. Virg.*

MALIA, a city of Phthiotis, near mount Cithæ and Thermopyla. From Malia, a gulf in the western extremities of the island of Eubœa has received the name of Malæus Sinus. Some call it the gulf of Lamia. *Paus. Herodot.*

MALIS, a maid servant of Omphale, beloved by Hercules.

MALLOPHŌRA, (*lanam ferens*) a surname under which Ceres had a temple at Megara, because she had

taught the inhabitants the utility of wool, and the means of tending sheep to advantage. This temple is represented as so old in the age of Pausanias, that it was falling to decay.

MALTHINUS, a person under which Horace lashed his enemies, and sometimes his friends.

MAMERCUS, a tyrant of Catania, who surrendered to Timoleon: his attempts to speak in a public assembly at Syracuse were received with groans and hisses, upon which he dashed his head against a wall, and endeavoured to destroy himself. The blows were not fatal, and Mamercus was soon after put to death as a robber. *Polyæn. C. Nep.*

MAMERTHES, a native of Corinth, who having killed his brother's son in hopes of reigning, was in turn slain by his brother.

MAMERTĪNA, a town of Campania, famous for its wines.—A name of Messina in Sicily. *Martial. Strab.*

MAMERTĪNI, a band of mercenaries, who passed into Sicily from Campania, at the request of Agathocles. On their return home, they were received hospitably by the natives of Messina, whose hospitality they rewarded by murdering all the men in the city, marrying their wives and daughters, and rendering themselves masters of the place.

MAMILIA LEX, a law, ordaining, that five or six feet of land should be uncultivated in the boundaries of lands, which no person could convert into private property.

MAMILII, a plebeian family, which came to Rome from Tusculum.

MAMILIUS. [*Vid.* Manilius.]

MAMŪRIUS VETURIUS, a worker in brass in Numa's reign. He was ordered by the monarch to make a number of *ancilia* or shields, like that one which had fallen from heaven. [*Vid.* Ancile.] He was very successful in his undertaking, and he asked for no other reward, but that his name might be frequently mentioned in the hymns which were sung by the Salii in the feast of the Ancilia. This request was granted. *Ovid.*

MANASTĀBAL, son of Masi-nissa, who was father to the celebrated Jugurtha. [*Vid.* Jugurtha.] *Sallust.*

MANDĀNE, a daughter of king Astyages, married by her father to Cambyzes, an ignoble person of Persia. [*Vid.* Astyages, Cyrus, Cambyzes.]

MANDĀNES, an Indian prince and philosopher, whom Alexander invited by his ambassadors, on pain of death, to come to his banquet, as being the son of Jupiter. The philosopher

ridiculed the threats and promises of Alexander. *Strab.*

MANDĒLA, a village in the country of the Sabines. *Horat.*

MANDONIUS, a prince in Spain, who for some time favored the cause of the Romans. When he heard that Scipio was ill, he raised commotions in the provinces, for which he was severely punished.

MANDUBRATIUS, a young Briton who came over to Cæsar in Gaul. His father Imanuentius was king in Britain, and had been put to death by order of Cassivelaunus. *Cæs.*

MANES, a son of Jupiter and Tellus, who reigned in Mæonia. He was father of Cotys by Callirrhoe, the daughter of Oceanus.

MANES, a name generally applied by the ancients to the souls when separated from the body. They were reckoned among the infernal deities, and generally supposed to preside over the monuments of the dead. They were worshipped with great solemnity, particularly by the Romans. Virgil introduces his hero as sacrificing to the infernal deities, and to the Manes, a victim whose blood was received in a ditch. The word Manes is supposed to be derived from Mania, who was by some reckoned the mother of those tremendous deities. The term Manes is, however, differently used by ancient authors; sometimes it is taken for the infernal regions, and sometimes it is applied to the deities of Pluto's kingdom. *Virg. Horat. &c.*

MANĒTHO, a celebrated priest of Heliopolis in Egypt, B. C. 261. He wrote in Greek a history of Egypt, which has been often quoted by the ancients. This history, which was collected from the annals preserved in the Egyptian temples, has been greatly corrupted by the Greeks. The author supported, that all the gods of the Egyptians had been mere mortals, and had all lived upon earth.

MANIA, a goddess, supposed to be the mother of the Lares and Manes.

MANILIUS, a Roman who married the daughter of Tarquin. He lived at Tusculum, and received his father-in-law in his house when banished from Rome. He behaved with uncommon bravery at the battle of Regilla. *Liv.*—Caius, a celebrated mathematician and poet of Antioch, who wrote a poetical treatise on astronomy, of which five books are extant, treating of the fixed stars. The style is not elegant. The age in which he lived is not known, though some suppose that he flourished in the Augustan age.—Titus, a learned historian in the age of Sylla and Ma-

rius. He is greatly commended by Cicero, *pro Roscio*.

MANLIUS, a name common to many illustrious Romans, the most celebrated of whom are the following:—Manlius surnamed Torquatus, a celebrated Roman, whose youth was distinguished by a lively and cheerful disposition. These promising talents were however, impeded by a difficulty of speaking. In a war against the Gauls, he accepted the challenge of one of the enemy, whose gigantic stature and ponderous arms had rendered him terrible and almost invincible in the eyes of the Romans. The Gaul was conquered, and Manlius stripped him of his arms; and from the collar (*torquis*) which he took from the enemy's neck, he was ever after surnamed *Torquatus*. Manlius was the first Roman who was raised to the dictatorship, without having been previously consul. The severity of Torquatus to his son has been deservedly censured. He put his son to death because he had engaged the enemy, and obtained an honorable victory, without his permission. This uncommon rigor displeased many of the Romans, and from it all edicts and actions of severity have been called *Manliana edicta*. *Liv. &c.*—Marcus, a celebrated Roman, whose valor was displayed in the field, even at the age of 16. When Rome was taken by the Gauls, Manlius fled into the capitol, which he defended when suddenly surprised in the night by the enemy. This action gained him the surname of *Capitolinus*. A law which Manlius proposed, to abolish the taxes on the common people, raised the senators against him. The dictator, Corn. Cossus, seized him as a rebel, but the people put on mourning, and delivered from prison their common father. This did not in the least check his ambition; he continued to raise factions, and even secretly to attempt to make himself absolute, till at last the tribunes of the people themselves became his accusers. He was tried in the Campus Martius, but when the distant view of the capitol which Manlius had saved, seemed to influence the people in his favor, the court of justice was removed, and Manlius was condemned. He was thrown down from the Tarpeian rock, A. U. C. 371, and to render his ignominy still greater, none of his family were afterwards permitted to bear the surname of Marcus. *Liv. Flor. &c.*—A Roman appointed judge between his son Silanus and the province of Macedonia. When all the parties had been heard, the father said, "It is evident that my son has suffered himself to be bribed; therefore I deem him unworthy of the republic and of my house, and I order him to depart from my presence." Silanus was so struck at the rigor of his father, that he hanged himself. *Val. Mar.*

MANNUS, the son of Thiasto, both famous deities among the Germans. *Tacit.*

J. MANSUËTUS, a friend of Vitellius, who entered the Roman armies, and left his son, then very young, at home. The son was promoted by Galba, and soon after met a detachment of the partisans of Vitellius, in which his father was. A battle was fought, and Mansuetus was wounded by the hand of his son. *Tacit. Hist.*

MANTINĒA, a town of Arcadia in Peloponnesus. It was taken by Aratus and Antigonus, and from the latter it was afterwards called Antigonía. It is famous for the battle which was fought there between Epaminondas at the head of the Thebans, and the combined forces of Lacedæmon, Achaia, Elis, Athens, and Arcadia, about 362 years before Christ. The Theban general was killed in the engagement, and from that time Thebes lost its consequence among the Grecian states.

MANTINEUS, father of Ocalea, wife to Abas, son of Lynceus and Hypermnestra.

MANTO, a daughter of the prophet Tiresias, endowed with the gift of prophecy. She was made prisoner by the Argives when the city of Thebes fell into their hands, and was sent to the god of Delphi, as the most valuable present they could make. Manto remained sometime at Delphi, where she gave oracles. From Delphi she came to Claros in Ionia, where she established an oracle of Apollo. Here she married Rhadius the sovereign of the country. Manto afterwards visited Italy, where she married Tiberinus the king of Alba, or the god of the river Tiber. From this marriage sprang Ocnus, who built a town in the neighbourhood, which, in honor of his mother, he called Mantua. She received divine honors after death. *Virg. &c. &c.*

MANTUA, a town of Italy beyond the Po, founded about 300 years before Rome by Ocnus, the son of Manto. [*Vid. Manto.*] It was the ancient capital of Etruria. Virgil was a native of that town, and when it and Cremona were given to the soldiers of Octavius, because the inhabitants had followed the interest of Brutus, Virgil, through his poetical talents, and the interest of Pollio with Augustus, obtained the restoration of his farm.

MARĀTHON, a village of Attica, 10 miles from Athens, celebrated for the victory which the 10,000 Athenians, and 1000 Platæans, under the command of Miltiades, gained over the Persian army, consisting of 100,000 foot, and 10,000 horse, or, according to Val. Maximus, of 300,000, or, as Justin says, 600,000, under the command of

Datis and Artaphernes, on the 28th of Sept. 490 B. C. In this battle, according to Herodotus, the Athenians lost only 192 men, and the Persians 6,300. Justin has raised the loss of the Persians, in this expedition, and in the battle, to 200,000 men. It was also in the plains of Marathon that Theseus overcame a celebrated bull, which plundered the neighbouring country. C. *Nep. Herodot. Justin. Val. Max.*

MARCELLA, a daughter of Octavia, the sister of Augustus by Marcellus. She married Agrippa.

MARCELLINUS AMMIANUS, a celebrated historian, who carried arms under Constantius, Julian, and Valens, and wrote a history of Rome from the reign of Domitian, where Suetonius stops, to the emperor Valens. His style is not elegant, but it is valuable for its veracity, and in many of the actions he mentions, the author was nearly concerned. This history was composed at Rome, where Ammianus retired from the noise and troubles of the camp. It was divided into thirty-one books, of which only the eighteen last remain, beginning at the death of Magnentius. The negligence, with which some facts are mentioned, has induced some critics to suppose, that the history has descended to us mutilated and imperfect.

MARCELLUS, Marcus Claudius, a famous Roman general, who, after the first Punic war, had the management of an expedition against the Gauls, where he obtained the *spolia opima*, by killing, with his own hand, Viridomarus, the king of the enemy. Soon after, he was entrusted to oppose Annibal in Italy, and was the first Roman who obtained some advantage over him. Marcellus, in his third consulship, was sent with a powerful force against Syracuse. He attacked it by sea and land, but his operations proved ineffectual, and the invention of a philosopher [*Vid. Archimedes*] baffled all the efforts, and destroyed all the great and stupendous military engines of the Romans, during three successive years. The perseverance of Marcellus at last obtained the victory. After the conquest of Syracuse, Marcellus was called upon to oppose Annibal a second time. He displayed, as usual, great military talents in his operations against this general, but was not, however, sufficiently vigilant against the snares of his adversary. He imprudently separated himself from his camp, and was killed in an ambuscade, in the 60th year of his age, in his 5th consulship, A. U. C. 546. Marcellus claims our commendation for his private as well as his public virtues. *Virg. Plut.*—One of his descendants, who bore the same name, signalized himself in the civil wars of

Cæsar and Pompey, by his firm attachment to the latter. Cicero undertook his defence in an oration which is still extant.—The grandson of Pompey's friend rendered himself popular by his universal benevolence and affability. He was son of Marcellus, by Octavia, the sister of Augustus. He married Julia, that emperor's daughter, and was publicly intended as his successor. The suddenness of his death, at an early age, was the cause of much lamentation at Rome, and Virgil procured himself great favors by celebrating the virtues of this amiable prince. [*Vid. Octavia.*] Marcellus was buried at the public expense. *Virg. Æn. Suet. in Aug. &c.*—The son of the great Marcellus who took Syracuse, was caught in the ambuscade which proved fatal to his father, but he forced his way from the enemy and escaped. He received the ashes of his father from the conqueror. *Plut. in Marcell.*—This name was common also to many other eminent Romans.

MARCIA. The most remarkable of this name is the wife of Regulus: when she heard that her husband had been put to death at Carthage in the most excruciating manner, she retorted the punishment, and shut up some Carthaginian prisoners in a barrel, which she had previously filled with sharp nails. The senate was obliged to stop her wantonness and cruelty. *Diod.*—A vestal virgin, punished for her incontinence.—A daughter of Philip, who married Cato Uticensis. Her husband gave her to his friend Hortensius, for the sake of procreating children, and after his death, he took her again to his own house.

MARCIA LEX, a law, which forbade any one to hold the office of censor more than once.

MARCIAŅA, a sister of the emperor Trajan, who, on account of her public and private virtues, was declared Augusta and empress by her brother. She died A. D. 113.

MARCIAŅOPOLIS, the capital of Lower Mæsia in Greece.

MARCIAŅUS, a native of Thrace, born of an obscure family. After he had served in the army as a common soldier, and by his uncommon talents raised himself to higher stations, he was, on the death of Theodosius the Second, A. D. 450, invested with the imperial purple in the east. The subjects of the Roman empire had reason to be satisfied with their choice, as his reign has been distinguished by the appellation of the golden age. Marcianus married Pulcheria, the sister of his predecessor. It is said that in the years of his obscurity he found a man who had been murdered, and that he had the humanity to give him private

burial, for which circumstance he was accused of the homicide, and imprisoned. He was condemned to lose his life, and the sentence would have been executed, had not the real murderer been discovered.

M. MARCIUS SABINUS, was the progenitor of the Marcian family at Rome. He came to Rome with Numa, and it was he who advised Numa to accept of the crown which the Romans offered to him. He attempted to make himself king of Rome, in opposition to Tullus Hostilius, and when his efforts proved unsuccessful, he killed himself. His son who married a daughter of Numa, was made high-priest by that prince, and was the father of Ancus Martius.—Marcius was a name common also to some other eminent Romans.

MARCOMANNI, a people of Germany, who originally dwelt on the banks of the Rhine and the Danube. They proved powerful enemies to the Roman emperors. Augustus granted them peace, but they were afterwards subdued by Antoninus and Trajan, &c. *Paterc.*

MARCUS, a prænomen common to many Romans.

MARDI, a people of Persia, on the confines of Media. They were very poor, and generally lived upon the flesh of wild beasts. Their country, in later times, became the residence of the famous assassins destroyed by Hula-kou, the grandson of Zingis Khan. *Herod. Plin. &c.*

MARDIA, a place of Thrace, famous for a battle between Constantine and Licinius, A. D. 315.

MARDONIUS, a general of Xerxes, who was left in Greece, with an army of 300,000 chosen men, to subdue the country. His operations were rendered useless by the courage of the Greeks; and, in a battle at Plataea, he was defeated and left among the slain, B. C. 479. He was son-in-law of Darius. *Plut. Herodot. &c.*

MARDUS, a river of Media, falling into the Caspian.

MARE MORTUUM, called also, from the bitumen it throws up, the Asphaltites, is situate in Judæa, and near 100 miles long, and 25 broad. Its waters are saltier than those of the sea. *Plin. Strab.*

MAREOTIS, a lake in Egypt, near Alexandria. Its neighbourhood is famous for wine, though some make the *Mareoticum vinum* grow in Epirus, or in a certain part of Libya, called also Mareotis, near Egypt. *Virg. Horat. &c.*

MARGINIA and **MARGIANA**, a town and country near the river

Oxus, at the east of Hyrcania, celebrated for its wines. The vines are so uncommonly large that two men can scarce clasp the trunk of one of them. *Curt. Ttol.*

MARGITES, a person against whom Homer wrote a poem in order to expose his affectation and ignorance.

MARIABA, an Arabian city on the borders of the Red sea.

MARIANDYNUM, a place near Bithynia, where the poets feign that Hercules dragged Cerberus out of hell. *Dionys.*

MARIANUS, a surname given to Jupiter, from a temple built to his honor by Marius. It was in this temple that the Roman senate assembled to recal Cicero, a circumstance communicated to him in a dream.

MARICA, a nymph of the river Liris, near Minturnæ. She married king Faunus, by whom she had king Latinus. She was afterwards called Fauna, and Fatua, and honored as a goddess.—A city of Campania bore her name.—A wood on the borders of Campania bore also the name of *Marica*, as being sacred to the nymph.

MARISSA, an opulent town of Judæa.

C. MARIUS, a celebrated Roman, who, from a peasant, became one of the most powerful and cruel tyrants during the consular government. He was born at Arpinum, of obscure parents. He forsook the plough for the camp, and signalized himself under Scipio, at the siege of Numantia. By his intrigues at Rome, while he exercised the inferior offices of the state, he rendered himself known. He passed into Africa as lieutenant to the consul Metellus against Jugurtha, and, after he had there ingratiated himself with the soldiers, he returned to Rome, and canvassed for the consulship. He was elected, and appointed to finish the war against Jugurtha, who was defeated, and afterwards betrayed into the hands of the Romans by Bocchus. No sooner was Jugurtha conquered, than the provinces of Rome were suddenly invaded by an army of 300,000 barbarians, and Marius was again elected consul, and sent against the Teutones. The war was prolonged, and Marius was a third and fourth time invested with the consulship. At last two engagements were fought, and not less than 200,000 of the barbarian forces of the Ambrones and Teutones were slain in the field of battle, and 90,000 made prisoners. The following year a total overthrow of the Cimbri took place, in which 140,000 were slaughtered by the Romans, and 60,000 taken prisoners. Marius, with his colleague Catulus, then entered Rome in triumph. He was elected con-

sul a sixth time, when he began to raise seditions, and to oppose the power of Sylla. This was the cause and the foundation of a civil war. Sylla, who was prosecuting the Mithridatic war, and who had refused to deliver up the command of the army, advanced to Rome, and Marius was obliged to save his life by flight. He endeavoured to effect his escape to Africa, but was, in consequence of the wind not proving favorable, obliged to take shelter in a marsh, on the coast's of Campania. Here he was discovered, and violently dragged to Minturnæ. Sylla passed sentence of immediate death on him. A Gaul was commanded to cut off his head, but the stern countenance of Marius disarmed the courage of the executioner, and, when he heard the exclamation of *Tune, homo, audes occidere Caium Marium?* the dagger dropped from his hand. Such an uncommon adventure moved the compassion of the inhabitants. They released Marius, and favored his escape to Africa, where he resided for some time. Having soon after learned that Cinna had embraced his cause at Rome, he set sail to assist his friend, only at the head of 1000 men. His army, however, was soon increased, and he entered Rome like a conqueror. His enemies were inhumanly sacrificed to his fury, and Rome was filled with blood. When Marius and Cinna had sufficiently gratified their resentment, they made themselves consuls; but Marius, already worn out with old age and infirmities, died in the 70th year of his age, sixteen days after he had been honored with the consular dignity for the seventh time, B. C. 86. Such was the end of Marius, who rendered himself conspicuous by his victories, and by his cruelty. *Plut. Flor.*—Caius, the son of the great Marius, was as cruel as his father, and shared his good and his adverse fortune. *Plut.*—M. Aurelius, a native of Gaul, who, from the mean employment of a blacksmith, became one of the generals of Gallienus, and at last caused himself to be saluted emperor. Three days after this elevation, a man who had shared his poverty without partaking of his more prosperous fortune, publicly assassinated him.—Maximus, a Latin writer, who published an account of the Roman emperors from Trajan to Alexander, now lost.

MARMACUS, the father of Pythagoras.

MARMARĪDÆ, the inhabitants of that part of Libya which is between Cyrene and Egypt. They were swift in running, and pretended to possess some drugs or secret power to destroy the poisonous effects of the bite of serpents. *Sil. Ital. Lucan.*

MARO. [*Vid. Virgilius.*]

MARON, a high priest of

Apollo, in Africa, &c. *Homer.*—An Egyptian who accompanied Osiris in his conquests, and built a city in Thrace, called from him Maronea. *Mela.*

MARONĒA, a city of Thrace, near the Hebrus, celebrated for its wine; with some of which Ulysses intoxicated the Cyclops.

MARPĒSIA, a celebrated queen of the Amazons, who waged a successful war against the inhabitants of mount Caucasus. The mountain was called *Marpesius Mons*, from its female conqueror. *Justin. Virg.*

MARPESSA, a daughter of the Evenus, who married Idas, by whom she had Cleopatra, the wife of Meleager. Marpessa was tenderly loved by her husband, and when Apollo endeavoured to carry her away, Idas followed the ravisher with a bow and arrows, resolved on revenge. Apollo and Idas were separated by Jupiter, who permitted Marpessa to go with that of the two lovers whom she most approved of. She returned to her husband. *Homer. &c.*

MARPESSUS, a mountain of Paros, abounding in white marble, whence *Marpesia cautes*. The quarries are still seen by modern travellers. *Virg.*

MARRES, an Egyptian king, who raised a monument near the city of Crocodiles to a crow, which used to carry his letters wherever he pleased.

MARRŪVIUM, or **MARRUBIUM**, a place near the Liris, in Italy. *Virg.*

MARS, the god of war, was the son of Jupiter and Juno, or of Juno alone, who had wished to become a mother without the assistance of the other sex, like Jupiter, who had produced Minerva all armed from his head, and she was shown a flower, by Flora, in the plains near Olenus, whose very touch made women pregnant. The education of Mars was entrusted by Juno to the god Priapus, who instructed him in dancing, and every manly exercise. His trial before the celebrated court of the Areopagus, according to the authority of some authors, for the murder of Hælirothius, forms an interesting epoch in history. [*Vid. Areopagitæ.*] The amours of Mars and Venus are greatly celebrated. The god of war gained the affections of Venus, but Apollo informed Vulcan of his wife's debaucheries. Vulcan secretly laid a net around the bed, and the two lovers were exposed to the ridicule of all the gods, till Neptune prevailed upon the husband to set them at liberty. In the wars of Jupiter and the Titans, Mars was seized by Otus and Ephialtes, and confined for fifteen months, till Mercury procured him his

liberty. During the Trojan war he took the side of the Trojans, and defended the favorites of Venus with uncommon activity. His temples were not numerous in Greece, but in Rome he received unbounded honors, and the warlike Romans were proud of paying homage to a deity whom they esteemed as the patron of their city, and the father of the first of their monarchs. His priests, among the Romans, were called *Salii*; they were first instituted by Numa, and their chief office was to guard the sacred Ancilia, one of which, as was supposed, had fallen down from heaven.

Mars was generally represented in the naked figure of an old man, armed with a helmet, a pike, and a shield. He generally rode in a chariot drawn by furious horses, which the poets called *Flight and Terror*. The surnames of Mars are *Gradivus*, *Mavors*, *Quirinus*, *Salisubulus*, among the Romans. The Greeks called him *Ares*, and he was the *Enyalus* of the Sabines, the *Camulus* of the Gauls, and the *Mamers* of Carthage. Mars was the father of *Cupid*, *Anteros*, and *Harmonia*, by the goddess *Venus*. He was also the reputed father of *Romulus*. He presided over gladiators, and was the god of hunting, and of whatever exercises or amusements have something manly and warlike. *Ovid. Hygin. Virg. &c.*

MARSI, a nation of Germany, who afterwards settled in Italy, in a country abounding with wild boars, and other ferocious animals. They are particularly celebrated for the civil war in which they were engaged, and which, from them, has received the name of the *Marsian war*.

MARSYAS, a celebrated piper of *Celene*, in *Phrygia*. He was so skilful in playing on the flute, that he is generally deemed the inventor of it. Marsyas was enamoured of *Cybele*, and he travelled with her as far as *Nysa*, where he had the imprudence to challenge *Apollo* to a trial of his skill as a musician. The god accepted the challenge, and it was mutually agreed that he who was defeated should be flayed alive by the conqueror. Each exerted his utmost skill, and the victory, with much difficulty, was adjudged to *Apollo*. The god, upon this, tied his antagonist to a tree, and flayed him alive. Marsyas is often represented on monuments as tied, his hands behind his back, to a tree, while *Apollo* stands before him with a lyre in his hands. At *Celene* the skin of Marsyas was shown to travellers for some time; it was suspended in the public place in the form of a bladder or a foot-ball. *Hygin. Ovid. &c.*—An Egyptian, who commanded the armies of *Cleopatra* against her brother *Ptolemy Physcon*, whom she attempted to dethrone.—A river of *Phrygia*, which, it is said, had its

source from the abundant tears of the *Fauns*, *Satyrs*, and *Dryads*, at the fall of *Marsyas* the musician.—A writer, who published a history of *Macedonia*, from the first origin and foundation of that empire, till the reign of *Alexander*, in which he lived.

MARTHA, a celebrated prophetess of *Syria*, whose artifice and fraud proved of the greatest service to *C. Marius*, in the numerous expeditions he undertook. *Plut.*

MARTIA, a vestal virgin, put to death for her incontinence.

MARTIA AQUA, a water conveyed to Rome from the lake *Fucinus* by *Ancus Martius*.

MARTIALES LUDI, games celebrated at Rome in honor of Mars.

MARTIALIS, *Marcus Valerius*, a native of Spain, who came to Rome about the 20th year of his age, where he recommended himself by his poetical genius. As he was the panegyrist of the emperors, he gained the greatest honors, and *Domitian* gave him the tribuneship; but, unmindful of the favors he received, after the death of his benefactor, he exposed the vices of a monster, whom, in his lifetime, he had extolled as the pattern of virtue. *Trajan* treated the poet with coldness, who, after he had passed 35 years in Rome, in the greatest splendour, retired to his native country, where he became the object of malevolence and ridicule. He died about the 104th year of the Christian era, in the 75th year of his age. He is now well known by the fourteen books of epigrams which he wrote, and whose merit is best described by the candid confession of the author in this line,

*Sunt bona, sunt quædam mediocria,
sunt mala plura.*

But the genius which he displays in some of his epigrams deserves commendation, though many critics are liberal in their censure upon his style, his thoughts, and particularly upon his puns, which are low and despicable. Every thing he did was the subject of an epigram.

MARULLUS, a tribune of the people, who tore the garlands which had been placed upon *Cæsar's* statues, and who ordered those that had saluted him king to be imprisoned. He was deprived of his consulship by *J. Cæsar*. *Plut.*—A Latin poet, in the age of *M. Aurelius*. He satirized the emperor with great licentiousness, but his invectives were disregarded, and himself despised.

MASINISSA, a king of a small part of Africa, who assisted the Carthaginians in their wars against Rome. He proved a most indefatigable and cou-

rageous ally, but an act of generosity rendered him amicable to the interests of Rome. After the defeat of Asdrubal, Scipio found, among the prisoners, one of the nephews of Masinissa. He sent him back to his uncle, loaded with presents, and conducted him with a detachment for the safety and protection of his person. Masinissa was struck with this generous action; he forgot all former hostilities, and joined his troops to those of Scipio. This change of sentiments was not the effect of a wavering or unsettled mind, for Masinissa showed himself the most attached, and the firmest ally the Romans ever had. He afterwards rendered many services to the Romans, and his fidelity was at length rewarded with the kingdom of Syphax, and some of the Carthaginian territories. Masinissa died in the 97th year of his age, after a reign of above 60 years, 149 years before the Christian era. He left fifty-four sons, three of whom were legitimate, Micipsa, Gulussa, and Manastabal. The kingdom was fairly divided among them by Scipio, whom he had appointed as their guardian, and the illegitimate children received, as their portion, very valuable presents. The death of Gulussa and Manastabal soon after left Micipsa sole master of the large possessions of Masinissa. *Strab. Polyb. Sallust. Liv.*

MASSĀGA, an Indian town, taken by Alexander the Great.

MASSAGĒTÆ, a people of Scythia, east of the Caspian sea, who had their wives in common, and dwelt in tents. They worshipped the Sun, to whom they offered horses. When their parents had come to a certain age, they generally put them to death, and ate their flesh, mixed with that of cattle. Authors are divided with respect to the place of their residence. Some place them near the Caspian sea, others at the north of the Danube, and some found them with the Gætæ and the Scythians. *Herodot. Strab. &c.*

MASSĀNI, a people at the mouth of the Ganges.

MASSICUS, a mountain of Campania, near Minturnæ, famous for its wine, which even now preserves its ancient character. *Horat. Virg.*—An Etrurian prince, who assisted Æneas against Turnus with 1000 men. *Virg.*

MASSILIA, a maritime town of Gaul Narbonensis, now Marseilles, founded B. C. 539, by the people of Phocæa, in Asia, who quitted their country to avoid the tyranny of the Persians. It is celebrated for its laws, its fidelity to the Romans, and for its being long the seat of literature. It acquired great consequence by its commercial pursuits during its infancy, and even waged war against Carthage. *Herodot. Justin.*

MASSŶLA, an inland part of Mauritania. When the inhabitants went on horseback, they never used saddles or bridles, but only sticks. Their character was warlike, their manners simple, and their love of liberty unconquerable. *Lucan. Virg.*

MASTRAMELA, a lake near Marseilles.

MATHO, an infamous informer, patronized by Domitian. *Juv.*

MATĪNUS, a mountain of Apulia, fertile in yew-trees, and abounding in bees.

MATRĀLIA, a festival at Rome, in honor of Matuta, or Ino. Only matrons and free-born women were admitted. *Ovid.*

MATRONĀLIA, festivals at Rome, in honor of Mars, celebrated by married women, in commemoration of the rape of the Sabines. Flowers were then offered in the temple of Juno. *Ovid. &c.*

MATŪTA, a deity among the Romans, the same as the Leucothoe of the Greeks. She was originally Ino, who was changed into a sea deity [*vid. Ino and Leucothoe*], and she was worshipped by sailors as such, at Corinth, in a temple sacred to Neptune. Only married women and free-born matrons were permitted to enter her temples at Rome. *Liv. Cic.*

MAVORTIA, an epithet applied to every country whose inhabitants were warlike, but especially to Rome, founded by the reputed son of Mavors. *Virg.*

MAURI, the inhabitants of Mauritania. This name is derived from their black complexion (*μαυροι*).

MAURITĀNIA, a country on the western part of Africa, which forms the modern kingdoms of Fez and Morocco. It was bounded on the west by the Atlantic, south by Gætulia, and north by the Mediterranean, and is sometimes called Maurusia. It became a Roman province in the reign of the emperor Claudius. [*vid. Mauri.*]

MAURŪSII, the people of Maurusia, a country near the columns of Hercules. It is also called Mauritania. [*vid. Mauritania.*] *Virg.*

MAUSŌLUS, a king of Caria. His wife Artemisia was so disconsolate at his death, which happened B. C. 353, that she drank up his ashes, and erected one of the grandest monuments of antiquity to celebrate his memory. This famous monument, which passed for one of the seven wonders of the world, and was built by four different archi-

fects, was called Mausoleum, and, from it, all other magnificent sepulchres have received the same name. The expenses of this edifice were immense, and this gave an occasion to the philosopher Anaxagoras to exclaim, when he saw it, *How much money changed into stones!* [*Vid. Artemisia.*] *Herodot. Strab. &c.*

MAXENTIUS, Marcus Aurelius Valerius, a son of the emperor Maximianus Hercules. The abdication of Diocletian, and of his father, raised him in the state, and he declared himself independent emperor, A. D. 306. He was remarkable for his cruelty and oppression. He was at last defeated by Constantine near Rome, and the bridge over which he crossed the Tiber, being in a decayed situation, he fell into the river and was drowned, on the 24th of September, A. D. 312. The cowardice and luxuries of Maxentius were as conspicuous as his cruelties. He oppressed his subjects with a heavy load of taxes to gratify his pleasures, or the avarice of his favourites; neither virtue nor innocence were safeguards; and his body was as deformed as his mind.

CORN. MAXIMILIANA, a vestal virgin buried alive for incontinence, A. D. 92.

MAXIMIÄNUS, **Herculius Marcus Aurelius Valerius**, a native of Sirmium, in Paunonia, served as a common soldier in the Roman armies, and was raised as colleague to the imperial throne by Diocletian. Maximianus showed the justness of the choice of Diocletian by his victories over the barbarians. Soon after Diocletian abdicated the imperial purple, and obliged Maximianus to follow his example; but, before the first year of his resignation had elapsed, he was roused from his indolence and retreat by the ambition of his son Maxentius. He re-assumed the imperial dignity, and showed his ingratitude to his son, by wishing him to resign the sovereignty, and to sink into a private person. Maximianus, after this, acted with the greatest perfidy to his son-in-law Constantine, in Gaul, and was at last left to choose the manner of his own death by Constantine. He strangled himself at Marseilles, A. D. 310, in the 60th year of his age.—**Galerius Valerius**, a native of Dacia, who, in the first years of his life, was employed in keeping his father's flocks. He entered the army, where his valor and bodily strength recommended him to the notice of his superiors, and particularly to Diocletian, who invested him with the imperial purple in the East, and gave him his daughter Valeria in marriage. He conquered the Goths and Dalmatians, and checked the insolence of the Persians. In a battle, however, with the king of Persia, Galerius was defeated, and to complete his ignominy, Diocletian obliged him to walk behind his chariot arrayed in his imperial robes. He afterwards wiped

away this disgrace by gaining a complete victory over the Persians. He was, as soon as Diocletian had abdicated, proclaimed Augustus, A. D. 304; but his cruelty soon rendered him odious, and the Roman people, offended at his oppressions, raised Maxentius to the imperial dignity the following year. He died in the greatest agonies, A. D. 311.

MAXIMINUS, **Caius Julius Verus**, the son of a peasant of Thrace. He was originally a shepherd, and entered the Roman armies, where he gradually rose to the first offices. On the death of Alexander Severus, he caused himself to be proclaimed emperor, A. D. 235. The popularity which he had gained when general of the armies, was at an end when he ascended the throne. He was delighted with acts of the greatest barbarity, and no less than 400 persons lost their lives on the false suspicion of having conspired against the emperor's life. They died in the greatest torments; some were exposed to wild beasts, some were nailed on crosses, while others were shut up in the bellies of animals just killed. The noblest of the Romans were the objects of his cruelty. Such is the character of the suspicious and tyrannical Maximinus. In his military capacity he acted with the same degree of ferocity, and, in an expedition in Germany, he not only cut down the corn, but he totally ruined and set fire to the whole country, to the extent of 450 miles. He was at length assassinated by his soldiers in his tent, before the walls of Aquileia, A. D. 236, in the 65th year of his age. The news of his death was received with the greatest rejoicings at Rome, public thanksgivings were offered, and whole hecatombs flamed on the altars. Maximinus has been represented of gigantic size and strength. He generally ate 40 pounds of flesh every day, and drank 18 bottles of wine; he could alone draw a loaded waggon, and often broke the hardest stones between his fingers, and cleft trees with his hand. *Herodianus*. Maximinus made his son of the same name emperor as soon as he was invested with the purple, and his choice was unanimously approved by the people, and by the army.—**Galerius Valerius**, a shepherd of Thrace, raised to the imperial dignity by Diocletian, A. D. 305. He was nephew to Galerius Maximianus, by his mother's side, and to him he was indebted for his rise and consequence in the Roman armies.

MAXIMUS MAGNUS, a native of Spain, who proclaimed himself emperor, A. D. 333. The unpopularity of Gratian favored his usurpation, and he was acknowledged by his troops. After having defeated Gratian, he demanded of the emperor Theodosius to acknowledge him as his associate on the throne. Theodosius endeavoured to amuse and delay him, but Maximus resolved to support his claim by arms. Maximus was

betrayed by his soldiers, at Aquileia, to the emperor Theodosius, and the conqueror, moved with compassion at the sight of his fallen and dejected enemy, granted him life; but the multitude refused him mercy, and instantly struck off his head, A. D. 388. His son Victor, who shared the imperial dignity with him, was soon after sacrificed to the fury of the soldiers.—Petronius, a Roman, descended of an illustrious family. He caused Valentinian III. to be assassinated, and ascended the throne. He was, after a reign of 77 days, stoned to death by his soldiers, and his body thrown into the Tiber, A. D. 455.—A celebrated cynic philosopher and magician of Ephesus. He instructed the emperor Julian in magic, and, according to the opinion of some historians, it was in the conversation and company of Maximus that the apostasy of Julian originated. After the death of Julian, Maximus was almost sacrificed to the fury of the soldiers, but the interposition of his friends saved his life, and he retired to Constantinople. He was soon after accused of magical practices before the emperor Valens, and beheaded at Ephesus, A. D. 366.

MAZĀCA, a large city of Cappadocia, the capital of the province. It was called Cæsarea by Tiberius, in honor of Augustus.

MAZĀCES, a Persian governor of Memphis. He made a sally against the Grecian soldiers of Alexander, and killed great numbers of them. *Curt.*

MAZÆUS, son-in-law of Darius, and governor of Babylon, who surrendered to Alexander.—A satrap of Cilicia.

MAZĀRAS, a river of Hyrcania, falling into the Caspian sea.

MAZAXES, an African nation, famous for their skill in shooting arrows.

MAZĪCES and **MAZĪGES**, a people of Libya, very expert in the use of missile weapons. The Romans made use of them as couriers, on account of their great swiftness. *Suet. Lucan.*

MECĒNAS, or **MECENAS**, C. Cilnius, a celebrated Roman knight, descended from the kings of Etruria. He has rendered himself immortal by his liberal patronage of learned men; and to his prudence Augustus acknowledged himself indebted for the security he enjoyed. It was from the result of his advice, against the opinion of Agrippa, that Augustus resolved to keep the supreme power in his hands, and not, by a voluntary resignation, to plunge Rome into civil commotions. To the interference of Mecenas, Virgil owed the retribution of his lands; and Horace, through him, obtained forgiveness from the emperor for joining the cause of Brutus at the battle of Philippi. Mecenas was himself fond of literature,

and wrote many things which are now lost. He died eight years before Christ; and, on his death-bed, particularly recommended Horace to the care of Augustus. From the patronage which the Latin poets received from the favorite of Augustus, all patrons of literature have ever since been called Mecænates. *Suet. Plut. &c.*

MECHANEUS, a surname of Jupiter, in his character of patron of undertakings.

MECISTEUS, son of Echius, or Talaus, was one of the companions of Ajax. He was killed by Polydamas.

MEDĒA, a celebrated magician, daughter of Ætes, king of Colchis. She was the niece of Circe. When Jason came to Colchis in quest of the golden fleece, Medea became enamoured of him, and it was to her labours the Argonauts owed their preservation. [*Vid. Jason and Argonautæ.*] Medea had an interview with her lover in the temple of Hecate, where they bound themselves by the most solemn oaths, and promised eternal fidelity. No sooner had Jason overcome all the difficulties which Ætes had placed in his way, than Medea embarked with the conquerors for Greece. To stop the pursuit of her father, she tore to pieces her brother Absyrtus, and left his mangled limbs in the way through which Æetes was to pass. When Jason reached Iolchos, the return of the Argonauts was universally celebrated, but Æson, the father of Jason, was unable to assist at the solemnity, on account of the infirmities of his age. Medea, at her husband's request, removed the weakness of Æson, and by the juice of certain herbs restored him to the vigor of youth. Her conduct, however, to the daughters of Pelias, and her refusal to bring Pelias to life, after they boiled his flesh in a cauldron, greatly irritated the people of Iolchos; and Medea, with her husband, fled to Corinth, to avoid the resentment of an offended populace. Here they lived for ten years; but the love of Jason for Glauce, the king's daughter, soon interrupted their mutual harmony, and Medea was divorced. Medea revenged the infidelity of Jason by causing the death of Glauce, and the destruction of her family. [*Vid. Glauce.*] This action was followed by another, more atrocious. Medea killed two of her children in their father's presence, and, when he attempted to punish her barbarity, she fled through the air upon a chariot drawn by winged dragons. From Corinth Medea came to Athens, where she married king Ægeus. From her connexion with Ægeus, Medea had a son, who was called Medus. Soon after, when Theseus wished to make himself known to his father [*Vid. Ægeus*], Medea, jealous of his fame, and fearful of his power, attempted to poison him at a feast which had been prepared for his

entertainment. Her attempts, however, failed of success, and the sight of the sword which Theseus wore by his side, convinced *Æreus* that the stranger against whose life he had so basely conspired, was no less than his own son. The father and the son were reconciled, and Medea, to avoid the punishment which her wickedness deserved, fled to Colchis, where, according to some, she was reconciled to Jason, who had sought her in her native country, after her sudden departure from Corinth. *Hygin. Euripid. Ovid, &c.*

MEDESICASTE, daughter of Priam, married to Imbrius, son of Mentor, killed in the Trojan war by Teucer.

MEDIA, a celebrated country of Asia, bounded on the north by the Caspian sea, west by Armenia, south by Persia, and east by Parthia and Hyrcania. It was originally called *Aria*, till the age of Medus, the son of Medea, who gave it the name of Media. The Medes were warlike in the primitive ages of their power, and were remarkable for the homage they paid to their kings, who were styled kings of kings. This title was afterwards adopted by their conquerors, the Persians, and it was still in use in the age of the Roman emperors. *Justin. Herodot. &c.*

MEDIŪS, prince of Larissa, who waged war against Lycophron, tyrant of Phere.

MEDIOLĀNUM, now Milan, the capital of Insubria, at the mouth of the Po.

MEDIOMATRICES, a people living on the banks of the Rhine.

MEDITERRANEUM MARE, a sea which divides Europe and Asia Minor from Africa. It receives its name from its situation, *medio terræ*, situate in the middle of the land. It has a communication with the Atlantic by the columns of Hercules, and with the Euxine through the *Ægean*. It is sometimes called *internum*, and is frequently denominated in Scripture the *Great sea*.

MEDITRĪNA, the goddess of medicines, whose festivals, called *Medicrinalia*, were celebrated at Rome the last day of September, when they made offerings of fruits. *Var.*

MEDOBITHYNI, a nation of Thrace.

MEDON. The most remarkable of this name is the son of Codrus, the last king of Athens. He was the first archon who was invested with regal authority, B. C. 1070. He rendered himself popular by the justice and moderation of his administration. His successors were called from him *Medontidæ*, and the office of archon remained for above 200 years in the family of Codrus, under twelve perpetual archons. *Paus. Paterc.*

MEDUANA, a river of Gaul, flowing into the Ligeris, now the Mayne. *Lucan.*

MEDUS, a river of Media, falling into the Araxes.—A son of *Ægeus* and Medea, who gave his name to a country of Asia. He fled from Athens to Colchis, in pursuit of his mother, who had departed that city on the arrival of Theseus, and slew his uncle Peres, who had usurped the throne of *Æetes*, and succeeded him, with the assistance of his mother. *Apollod. Senec. &c.*

MEDŪSA, one of the three Gorgons, daughter of Phoreys and Ceto. She was the only one of the Gorgons who was subject to mortality. She is celebrated for her personal charms and the beauty of her locks. Neptune became enamoured of her, and obtained her favors in the temple of Minerva. This violation of the sanctity of the temple provoked Minerva, and she changed the beautiful locks of Medusa, which had inspired Neptune's love, into serpents. Perseus rendered his name immortal by the conquest of Medusa. He cut off her head, and the blood that dropped from the wound produced the innumerable serpents that infest Africa. The conqueror placed Medusa's head on the ægis of Minerva, which he had used in his expedition, and the head still retained the same petrifying power as before. [*Vid. Andromeda.*] Some suppose that the Gorgons were a nation of women, whom Perseus conquered. [*Vid. Gorgones.*] *Hesiod. Ovid &c.*

MEGABYZUS, one of the noble Persians who conspired against the usurper Smerdis. He was set over an army in Europe by king Darius, where he took Perinthus, and conquered all Thrace. He was greatly esteemed by his sovereign. *Herodot.*—A satrap of Artaxerxes. He revolted from his king, and defeated two large armies that had been sent against him; but the interference of his friends restored him to the king's favor.

MEGĀCLES. The most remarkable of this name is an Athenian archon, who involved the greatest part of the Athenians in the sacrilege which was committed in the conspiracy of Cylon. *Plut.*

MEGACLIDES, a peripatetic philosopher in the age of Protagoras.

MEGERA, one of the Furies, daughter of Nox and Acheron. The word is derived from *μεγυζωειν*, *invidere*, *odisse*. She is represented as employed by the gods, like her sisters, to punish the crimes of mankind, by visiting them with diseases, with inward torments, and with death. [*Vid. Eumenides.*] *Virg.*

MEGĀLE, Cybele, worshipped under this name by the Greeks.

MEGALEAS, a Corinthian, guilty of treachery to Philip of Mace-

don, and who, being debased, slew himself to avoid punishment.

MEGALESIA, games in honor of Cybele, instituted by the Phrygians, and introduced at Rome in the second Punic war, when the statue of the goddess was brought from Pessinus. *Lav. Ovid.*

MEGALOPŌLIS, a town of Arcadia, in Peloponnesus, built by Epaminondas. It joined the Achæan league, B. C. 232, and was taken and ruined by Cleomenes, king of Sparta. *Strab. &c.*

MEGAMÈDE, the wife of Theseus, mother by him of 50 daughters. *Apollod.*

MEGANĪRA, the wife of Celeus, king of Eleusis, in Attica. She was mother to Triptolemus, to whom Ceres, as she travelled over Attica, taught agriculture. She received divine honors after death, and she had an altar raised to her, near the fountain where Ceres had first been seen when she arrived in Attica. *Paus.*

MEGAPENTHES, an illegitimate son of Menelaus, who, after his father's return from the Trojan war, was married to a daughter of Alector, a native of Sparta. His mother's name was Teridæa, a slave of Menelaus. *Homer.*

MEGĀRA, a daughter of Creon, king of Thebes, given in marriage to Hercules. When Hercules went to hell by order of Eurystheus, violence was offered to Megara, by Lyceus, a Theban exile, and she would have yielded to her ravisher, had not Hercules returned that moment, and punished him with death. This murder displeased Juno, and she rendered Hercules so delirious, that he killed Megara, and the three children he had by her, in a fit of madness. Some say that Megara did not perish by the hand of her husband, but that he afterwards married her to his friend Iolas. The names of Megara's children, by Hercules, were Creontides, Therimachus, and Deicoon. *Hygin. Senec.*

MEGĀRA, a city of Achaia, the capital of a country called Megaris, founded about 1131 B. C. It is situated nearly at an equal distance from Corinth and Athens, on the Sinus Saronicus. It was built upon two rocks, and is still in being, and preserves its ancient name. It was originally governed by twelve kings, but became afterwards a republic, and fell into the hands of the Athenians, from whom it was rescued by the Heracleidæ. At the battle of Salamis the people of Megara furnished twenty ships for the defence of Greece, and at Plataea they had 300 men in the army of Pausanias. *Paus. Strab.*—A town of Sicily, founded by a colony from Megara, in Attica, about 728 years before the Christian era. It was destroyed by Gelon, king of Syracuse; and before the arrival

of the Megarean colony, it was called Hybla. *Strab. Virg.*

MEGĀRIS, a small country of Achaia, between Phocis on the west, and Attica on the east. Its capital city was called Megara. [*Vid. Megara.*]

MEGASTHĒNES, a Greek historian in the age of Seleucus Nicanor, about 300 years B. C. He wrote about the oriental nations, and particularly the Indians.

MEGES, one of Helen's suitors. He went with forty ships to the Trojan war. *Homer.*

MELA POMPONIUS, a Spaniard, who flourished about the 45th year of the Christian era, and distinguished himself by his geography, divided into three books, and written with elegance and brevity.

MELAMPUS, a celebrated soothsayer and physician of Argos, son of Amythaon and Idomeneia, or Dorippe. He lived at Pylos, in Peloponnesus, and received his prophetic knowledge from two young serpents as he lay asleep. Apollo also instructed him in the art of medicine, and he cured the daughters of Prætus with hellebore. [*Vid. Pretides.*] He also obtained the oxen of Iphiclus for his brother Bias, who thereby obtained in marriage Pero, the daughter of Nelcus. This he did by teaching Iphiclus how to become a father. A severe distemper, which had rendered the women of Argos insane, was totally removed by Melampus; and Anaxagoras, who then sat on the throne, rewarded his merit, by giving him part of his kingdom, where he established himself, and where his posterity reigned during six successive generations. He received divine honors after death, and temples were raised to his memory. *Homer. Herodot. Virg.*

MELANEUS, a son of Eurytus, from whom Eretria has been called Melaneis.

MELANIPPE, a daughter of Æolus, who had two children by Neptune, for which her father put out both her eyes, and confined her in a prison. Her children, who had been exposed and preserved, delivered her from confinement, and Neptune restored her to her eyesight. She afterwards married Metapontus. *Hygin.*—A nymph, who married Itonus, son of Amphictyon, by whom she had Bæotus, who gave his name to Bæotia. *Paus.*

MELANIPPIDES, a Greek poet, about 520 years B. C. He was son of Crito, and he wrote epigrams, hymns, and two poems, the one upon Marsyas, and the other upon the Danaides. Some fragments of his poetry are extant.

MELANIPPUS, a son of Astacus, one of the Theban chiefs who defended the gates of Thebes against the

army of Adrastus, king of Argos. He was opposed by Tydeus, whom he slightly wounded. He was killed by Amphiraus, who carried his head to Tydeus. Tydeus, to take revenge of the wound he had received, bit the head with such barbarity, that he swallowed the brains, and Minerva, offended with his conduct, took away the herb which she had given him to cure his wound, and he died. *Apollod. Æschyl. &c.*—A son of Mars, who became enamoured of Cometho, a priestess of Diana Triclaria. He concealed himself in the temple, and ravished his mistress, for which violation of the sanctity of the place, the two lovers soon after perished by a sudden death. *Paus.*

MELANTHIUS, a famous painter of Sicily. *Plin.*

MELANTHO, a daughter of Proteus, ravished by Neptune under the form of a dolphin. *Ovid.*

MELANTHUS, MELANTHES, or **MELANTHIUS**, a son of Andropompus. He was driven from his paternal kingdom by the Heraclidæ, and came to Athens, where Thymætes resigned the crown to him, provided he fought a battle against Xanthus, a general of the Boeotians. He fought and conquered, and his family, surnamed the Neleidæ, sat on the throne of Athens, till the age of Codrus. *Paus.*—A goatherd of Ulysses, who assisted Penelope's suitors in the plunder of his master's property. He shared the fate of the suitors, but as he had insulted Ulysses he was the last put to death, after having endured several indignities.—A son of Phryxus, one of the Argonauts, and drowned in that part of the sea which bears his name.

MELAS. A name common to eight different rivers in Asia and Europe.

MELEAGER, a celebrated hero of antiquity, son of Æneus, king of Ætolia. The Paræ were present at the moment of his birth, and predicted his future greatness. Atropos declared he should live as long as a firebrand then on the fire remained unconsumed. Althæa, his mother, no sooner heard this than she snatched the stick from the fire, and kept it with the most jealous care. Meleager signalized himself in the Argonautic expedition, and afterwards delivered his country from the neighbouring inhabitants; but what contributed most to his glory was, his killing the celebrated Calydonian boar, which laid waste all the country. Several, however, of the princes and chiefs of Greece assisted at this hunt, so remarkable in ancient mythology. The conqueror gave the skin and the head to Atalanta, who had first wounded the animal. This irritated Toxeus and Plexippus, the brothers of Althæa, and they endeavoured to rob Atalanta of the present. Melæger defended a woman,

of whom he was enamoured, and killed his uncles in the attempt. Meantime Althæa was going to the temple of the gods to return thanks for the victory which her son had gained, and in her way met the corpse of her brothers, and at this mournful spectacle she filled the whole city with her lamentations. Being then informed that they had been killed by Meleager, she, in the moment of resentment, threw into the fire the fatal stick, on which her son's life depended, and Meleager died as soon as it was consumed. *Apollod. Ovid. Homer.*—There were many others of this name, the most remarkable of whom is a Greek poet in the reign of Seleucus, the last of the Seleucidæ. He was born at Tyre, and died at Cos. It is to his well-directed labors that we are indebted for the *anthologia*, or collection of Greek epigrams, which he selected from forty-six of the best and most esteemed poets.

MELEAGRIDES, the sisters of Meleager, daughters of Æneus and Althæa. They were so disconsolate at the death of their brother Meleager, that they refused all aliments, and were, at the point of death, changed into birds, called Meleagrides. The youngest of the sisters, Gorge and Dejanira, who had been married, escaped this metamorphosis. *Apollod. Ovid.*

MELES (ÉTIS), a river of Asia Minor, in Ionia, near Smyrna. Some of the ancients supposed that Homer was born on its banks, from which circumstance they call him Melesigenes, and his compositions *Meletææ chartæ*. It is even supported that he composed his poems in a cave near the source of that river. *Strab. &c.*

MELESIGÈNES, or **MELESIGENA**, a name given to Homer. [*Vid. Meles.*] The poet, it is said, was blind, and he begged for support from the people of Cumæ, promising that in return he would render their city the most illustrious of all the colonies of Greece. His petition was disdainfully rejected by the magistrates, and the poet from that time was no longer called Melesigenes by those who admired his talents and pitied his poverty, but Homer, which, in the language of Cumæ, signified the blind man. *Herodot.*

MELIA, a daughter of Oceanus, sister to Caanthus, became mother of Ismarus and Tenerus by Apollo. Tenerus was endowed with the gift of prophecy, and the river Ladon, in Bœotia, assumed the name of Ismarus. *Paus.*

MELIBŒA, a maritime town of Magnesia, in Thessaly, at the foot of mount Ossa, famous for dyeing wool. The epithet of *Melibæus* is applied to Philoctetes, because he reigned there. *Virg. Herodot.*

MELIBŒUS, a shepherd introduced in Virgil's eclogues.

MELICERTA, a son of Athamas and Ino, was saved by his mother from the fury of his father, who prepared to dash him against a wall, as he had done his brother Learchus. The mother was so terrified, that she threw herself into the sea with Melicerta in her arms. Neptune had compassion on the misfortunes of Ino and her son, and changed them both into sea deities. Ino was called Leucothoe, or Matuta, and Melicerta was known among the Greeks by the name of Palemon, and among the Latins by that of Portunus. *Apollod. Ovid.*

MELIGŪNIS, one of the Æolian islands.

MELISSA, a daughter of Melissus, king of Crete, who, with her sister Amalthæa, fed Jupiter with the milk of goats. She first found out the means of collecting honey, whence some have imagined that she was changed into a bee, as her name is the Greek word for that insect. *Columell.*—A woman of Corinth, who refused to initiate others in the festivals of Ceres, after she had received admission. She was torn to pieces upon this disobedience, and the goddess made a swarm of bees rise from her body.—One of the Oceanides, who married Inachus, by whom she had Phoroneus and Ægialeus.—A daughter of Procles, who married Periander, the son of Cypselus, by whom, in her pregnancy, she was killed with a blow of his foot, by the false accusation of his concubines. *Diog. Laert.*

MELISSUS, a philosopher of Samos, who maintained that the world was infinite, immovable, and without a vacuum. Themistocles was among his pupils. He flourished about 440 years before the Christian era. *Diog.*

MELĪTA, an island in the Libyan sea, between Sicily and Africa, now called Malta. *Strab.*

MELĪTUS, a poet and orator of Athens, of mean and insidious character, who became one of the principal accusers of Socrates. He, together with the other accusers, were afterwards condemned and put to death. *Diog.*

SP. MELIUS, a Roman knight, accused of aspiring to tyranny, on account of his uncommon liberality to the populace. He was summoned to appear by the dictator L. Q. Cincinnatus, and when he refused to obey, he was put to death by Ahala, the master of horse, A. U. C. 314.

MELIXANDRUS, a Milesian author, who wrote an account of the Centaurs and Lapithæ.

MELLA, a river of Cisalpine Gaul. *Virg.*

MELLA ANNÆUS, the father of Lucan. He was accused of being

privy to Piso's conspiracy against Nero, upon which he opened his veins. *Tacit.*

MELLONA, a rural deity worshipped by the Romans, because she was supposed to preside over bees and honey.

MELOBŌSIS, one of the Oceanides.

MELOS, an island between Crete and Peloponnesus, about 24 miles from Scyllæum, about sixty miles in circumference, and of an oblong figure. *Strab. Mela.*

MELPOMĒNE, one of the muses, daughter of Jupiter and Mnemosyne. She presided over tragedy. Horace has addressed the finest of his odes to her, as to the patroness of lyric poetry. She was generally represented as a young woman with a serious countenance. Her garments were splendid, she wore a buskin, and held a dagger in one hand, and in the other a sceptre and crown. *Horat. Hesiod. [Vid. Musæ.]*

MEMMIUS, a Roman knight, who rendered himself illustrious for his eloquence and poetical talents. He was accused of extortion in his province, and banished by J. Cæsar, though Cicero undertook his defence. Lucretius dedicated his poem to him. *Cic.*—A Roman who accused Jugurtha before the Roman people.—The Memmii were descended, according to some accounts, from Mnestheus, the friend of Æneas.—A tribune who severely inveighed against the pride and corruption of the nobility during the Jugurthine war: when a candidate for the consulship against Glaucia, he was shamefully assassinated by the partisans of the competitor.

MEMNON, a king of Æthiopia, son of Tithonus and Aurora. He came with a body of 10,000 men to assist his uncle Priam during the Trojan war, where he behaved with great courage, and killed Antilochus, Nestor's son. The aged father challenged the Æthiopian monarch, but Memnon refused it, on account of the venerable age of Nestor, and accepted that of Achilles. He was killed in the combat in the sight of the Grecian and Trojan armies. Memnon was the inventor of the alphabet, according to Anticlidus, a writer mentioned by Pliny. *Homer. Ovid.*—A general of the Persian forces, when Alexander invaded Asia. He distinguished himself for his attachment to the interest of Darius, his valor in the field, the soundness of his counsels, and his great sagacity. He defended Miletus against Alexander, and died in the midst of his successful enterprises, B. C. 333. *Diod.*

MEMPHIS, a celebrated town of Egypt, on the western banks of the Nile, above the Delta, so called from a nymph, one of the daughters of the

Nile. It once contained many beautiful temples, particularly those of the god Apis. [*Vid.* Apis.] It was in the neighbourhood of Memphis that those famous pyramids were built, whose grandeur and beauty still astonish the modern traveller. The place where Memphis formerly stood is not now known: the ruins of its fallen grandeur were conveyed to Alexandria, to beautify its palaces or to adorn the neighbouring cities. *Strab. Mela. &c.*—A nymph, daughter of the Nile, who married Ephesus, by whom she had Libya. She gave her name to the celebrated city of Memphis. *Apollod.*

MENA, a goddess worshipped at Rome, and supposed to preside over the monthly infirmities of women. She was the same as Juno; according to some, the sacrifices offered to her were young puppies that still sucked their mother. *Plin.*

MENALCAS, a shepherd in Virgil's eclogues.

MENALCĪDAS, a Lacedemonian, who being accused before the Romans, killed himself in the time of the Achaean league.

MENALIPPE, a sister of Antiope, queen of the Amazons, taken by Hercules, when that hero made war against this celebrated nation. She was ransomed, and Hercules received in exchange the arms and belt of the queen. *Juv.*—A daughter of the centaur Chiron, beloved and ravished by Æolus, son of Hellen. She retired into the woods to hide her disgrace, and when she had brought forth, she entreated the gods to remove her totally from the pursuits of Chiron. She was changed into a mare, and called Ocyroe. She became a constellation after death called the horse. *Hygin.*—Menalippe is a name common to other persons, but it is generally spelt Melanippe, by the best authors. [*Vid.* Melanippe.]

MENANDER, a celebrated comic poet of Athens, educated under Theophrastus. He was universally esteemed by the Greeks, and received the appellation of Prince of the New Comedy. His writings were replete with elegance, refined wit, and judicious observations. Of 103 comedies which he wrote, nothing remains but a few fragments. It is said that Menander drowned himself in the 521 year of his age, B. C. 293, because the compositions of his rival Philemon obtained more applause than his own.—A king of Bactria, whose ashes were divided among his subjects.—A man who was put to death by Alexander for deserting a fortress, of which he had command.—There were many others of this name, but of inferior note.

MENAPII, a people of Belgic Gaul, near the Mosæ. *Cæs.*

MENAS, a freedman of Pompey

the Great, who distinguished himself by the perfidious part he took in the civil wars kindled between the younger Pompey and Augustus. When Pompey invited Augustus to his galley, Menas advised his master to seize the person of his enemy. "No," replied Pompey, "I would have approved of the measure, if you had done it without consulting me; but I scorn to break my word." *Suet.* Horace with great virulence and animosity has ridiculed the pride of Menas, and recalled to his mind his former meanness and obscurity. It is said that Menas revolted from Pompey to Augustus, and from Augustus to Pompey, and again a second time betrayed his master, carrying with him part of his fleet. Augustus acknowledged his services, and admitted him with every mark of cordiality to his table.

MENDES, a city of Egypt, near Lycopolis, on one of the mouths of the Nile, called the Mendesian mouth. Pan, under the form of a goat, was worshipped there, with the greatest solemnity. *Herodot. Strab.*

MENECLIDES, a person who envied and detracted the character of Epaminondas.

MENECRĀTES. The most remarkable of this name is a physician of Syracuse, famous for his vanity and arrogance. He crowned himself like the master of the gods, and in a letter which he wrote to Philip king of Macedon, he styled himself, in these words, "Meneocrates Jupiter to king Philip, greeting." The Macedonian monarch answered, "Philip to Meneocrates, greeting, and better sense." Philip invited him to one of his feasts, but a table was put separate for the physician, on which he was served only with perfumes and frankincense, like the father of the gods. He then remembered that he was a mortal. He lived about 300 years before the Christian era.

MENEDĒMUS, a Socratic philosopher of Eretria, originally a tent-maker. The persuasive eloquence and philosophical lectures of Plato had such influence over him, that he gave up his offices in the state to cultivate literature. It is said that he died through melancholy when Antigonus, one of Alexander's generals, had made himself master of his country, B. C. 301, in the 74th year of his age. He was called the Eretrian Bull, on account of his gravity. *Strab. Diog.*—A Cynic philosopher of Lampsacus, who said that he was come from hell to observe the sins and wickedness of mankind.

MENELĀI PORTUS, a harbour on the coast of Africa, between Cyrene and Egypt. *Strab.*

MENELĀIA, a festival celebrated at Therapnæ in Laconia, in honour of Menelaus.

MENELĀUS, a king of Sparta, brother to Agamemnon. His father's name was Atreus, according to Homer, or according to Hesiod, &c. he was the son of Plisthenes and Ārope. [*Vid. Plisthenes.*] He was educated with his brother Agamemnon in the house of Atreus, but soon after his death, Thyestes his brother usurped the kingdom, and banished the two children of Plisthenes. Menelaus and Agamemnon came to the court of Œneus, king of Calydonia, who treated them with paternal care. From Calydonia they went to Sparta, where, like the rest of the Grecian princes, they solicited the marriage of Helen, the daughter of king Tyndarus, who made choice of Menelaus. [*Vid. Helena.*] As soon as the nuptials were celebrated, Tyndarus resigned the crown to his son-in-law, and their happiness was complete. This was, however, of short duration, and the arrival of Paris in Sparta was the cause of great revolutions. [*Vid. Paris.*] Paris carried off Helen, and the Greek princes, mindful of their oath, took up arms to defend the cause of Menelaus. The combined forces assembled at Aulis in Bœotia, where they chose Agamemnon for their general, and Calchas for their high-priest. They then marched to meet their enemies in the field. During the Trojan war, Menelaus behaved with great spirit and courage, and Paris must have fallen by his hand, had not Venus interposed, and redeemed him from certain death. In the tenth year of the Trojan war, Helen, by perfidiously introducing Menelaus into the chamber of Deiphobus, obtained his forgiveness, and she returned with him to Sparta, after a voyage of eight years. He died some time after his return. He had a daughter called Hermione, and a son called Nicostratus, according to some, by Helen, and a son called Megapenthes by a concubine. Some say that Menelaus went to Egypt on his return from the Trojan war, to obtain Helen, who had been detained there by the king of the country. [*Vid. Helena.*] *Homer. Apollod. Virg.*

MENENIUS AGRIPPA, a celebrated Roman, who appeased the Roman populace in the infancy of the consular government, by repeating the well-known fable of the belly and limbs. He flourished 495 B. C.

MENÉPHRON, a man who attempted to offer violence to his own mother. He was changed into a wild beast.

MENES, the first king of Egypt. He built the town of Memphis, as it is generally supposed, and deserved, by his abilities and popularity, to be called a god after death. *Herodot. Diod.*

MENESTEUS, or **MENESTHEUS**, or **MNESTHEUS**, a son of Pereus, who so insinuated himself into

the favor of the people of Athens, that during the long absence of Theseus, he was elected king. The lawful monarch, at his return home, was expelled, and Mnesteus established his usurpation by his popularity and great moderation. As he had been one of Helen's suitors, he went to the Trojan war at the head of the people of Athens, and died in his return, in the island of Melos. He reigned 23 years, 1205 B. C. and was succeeded by Demophoon, the son of Theseus. *Plut.*

MENETAS, a person whom Alexander made governor of Babylon.

MENINX, an island on the coast of Africa, now called Zerbi.

MENIPPUS, a cynic philosopher of Phœnicia. He was originally a slave, and obtained his liberty with a sum of money, and became one of the greatest usurers in Thebes. He grew so desperate from the continual reproaches and insults to which he was exposed on account of his meanness, that he destroyed himself. He wrote 13 books of satires, which have been lost. Lucian selected him as a character under whose name he could convey the ridicule of his witty reflections on men and manners.

MENIUS, a plebeian consul at Rome. He was the first who made the rostrum at Rome with the beaks (*i ostra*) of the enemy's ships.

MENNIS, a town of Assyria, abounding in bitumen.

MENODOTUS, an historian of Samos.

MENŒCEUS, a young Theban, son of Creon. He offered himself to death for the *Dii Manes*, when an oracle had ordered the Thebans to sacrifice one of the descendants of those who sprang from the dragon's teeth, and he killed himself near the cave where the dragon of Mars had formerly resided. The gods required this sacrifice, because the dragon had been killed by Cadmus, and no sooner was Creon dead, than his countrymen obtained the victory. *Stat. Eurip. &c.*

MENŒTES, the pilot of the ship of Gias, at the naval games exhibited by Æneas at the anniversary of his father's death. He was thrown into the sea by Gias for his inattention, and saved himself by swimming to a rock. *Virg.*

MENŒTIUS, the son of Actor and Ægina. He left his mother and went to Opus, where he had, by Sthenelus, Patroclus, often called from him Menetiades. Menætius was one of the Argonauts. *Apollod. Homer. &c.*

MENON. The most remarkable of this name is a Thessalian commander in the expedition of Cyrus the younger against his brother Artaxerxes. He was

dismissed on the suspicion that he had betrayed his fellow-soldiers. *Diod.*

MENOPHILUS, an eunuch into whose hands Mithridates committed his daughter. When conquered by Pompey, Menophilus, fearing the princess would fall into the enemy's hands, murdered her.

MENTES, a king of the Taphians, in Ætolia, son of Anchialus, in the time of the Trojan war. Minerva borrows his form when she introduces herself as the friend and adviser of the young Telemachus.

MENTOR, a faithful friend of Ulysses.—A king of Sidonia, who revolted from Artaxerxes, and was afterwards restored to favour for turning traitor to his allies. *Diod.*—An excellent artist in polishing cups, and engraving flowers on them. *Plin.*

MENYLLUS, a Macedonian, who attempted to corrupt Phocion, but without success.

MERA, a dog of Icarus, who, by his cries, showed Erigone where her murdered father had been thrown. Immediately after this discovery the daughter hung herself in despair, and the dog pined away, and was made a constellation in the heavens, known by the name of Canis. *Ovid. Hygin. &c.*

MERCÛRIUS, a celebrated god of antiquity, called *Hermes* by the Greeks. There were no less than five of this name, according to Cicero. Some add a sixth, but to the son of Jupiter and Maia the actions of all the others have been probably attributed. Mercury was the messenger of the gods, and of Jupiter in particular; he was the patron of travellers and of shepherds; he conducted the souls of the dead into the infernal regions, and not only presided over orators, merchants, and declaimers, but he was also the god of thieves, pick-pockets, and all dishonest persons. His name is derived *a mercibus*, because he was the god of merchandize among the Latins. He was born in Arcadia, on mount Cyllene. The day that he was born he gave proofs of his craftiness, in stealing away the oxen of Admetus, which Apollo tended. He gave other proofs of his thievish propensity, by taking the quiver and arrows of Apollo; and he increased his fame by robbing Neptune of his trident, Venus of her girdle, Mars of his sword, Jupiter of his sceptre, and Vulcan of many of his mechanical instruments. Jupiter then took him as his messenger, interpreter, and cup-bearer. He was presented by the king of heaven with a winged cap, called *petasus*, and with wings for his feet, called *talaria*. As messenger of Jupiter, he was entrusted with all his secrets, and was the ambassador and plenipotentiary of the gods. The invention of the lyre and its seven strings is ascribed to him.

This he gave to Apollo, and received in exchange the celebrated *caduceus* with which the god of poetry used to drive the flocks of king Admetus. [*Vid. Caduceus.*] He delivered Mars from the long confinement which he suffered from the superior power of the Aloides. He purified the Danaides of the murder of their husbands; he tied Ixion to his wheel in the infernal regions; he destroyed the hundred-eyed Argus; he sold Hercules to Omphale, the queen of Lydia; and he conducted Priam to the tent of Achilles, to redeem the body of his son Hector. Mercury had many surnames and epithets; his amours were also numerous. His worship was well established, particularly in Greece, Egypt, and Italy. The Roman merchants yearly celebrated a festival on the 15th of May, in honor of Mercury, in a temple near the Circus Maximus. Here they treated him to forgive whatever artful measures, false oaths, or falsehoods they had used or uttered in the pursuit of gain. The chief ensigns of his power and offices are his *caduceus*, his *petasus*, and his *talaria*. Some of his statues represented him as a youth. The Greeks and Romans offered tongues to him, by throwing them into the fire, as he was the patron of speaking, of which the tongue is the organ. *Homer. Ovid. Virg. &c.*—Trismegistus, a priest and philosopher of Egypt, who taught his countrymen how to cultivate the olive, measure their lands, and to understand hieroglyphics. He lived in the age of Osiris, and wrote 40 books on theology, medicine, and geography, from which Sanchoniathon, the Phœnician historian, has taken his *theogonia*. *Diod. Plut.*

MERËTRIX, a name under which Venus was worshipped at Abydos and at Samos, because both those places had been benefited by the intrigues of courtesans. *Athen.*

MERICUS, a Spaniard who betrayed Syracuse to Marcellus, the Roman general. In the triumph he appeared with a golden crown. *Liv.*

MERIONES, a charioteer of Idomeneus, king of Crete, during the Trojan war, son of Molus, a Cretan prince, and Melphidis. He signaled himself before Troy, and fought with Deiphobus, the son of Priam, whom he wounded. He was greatly admired by the Cretans, who even paid him divine honors after death. *Horat. Homer.*—A brother of Jason, son of Æson, famous for his great opulence, and for his avarice.

MERMNADÆ, a race of kings in Lydia, descendants of the Heraclitæ, of which Gyges was the first. They sat on the Lydian throne till the reign of Croesus, who was conquered by Cyrus, king of Persia. *Herodot.*

MEROE, an island of Æthiopia, with a town of the same name. Its original name was Saba, and Cambyzes gave it that of Meroe, from his sister. *Strab. &c.*

MERÖPE. The most remarkable of this name is one of the Atlantides, who married Sisyphus, son of Æolus, and, like her sisters, was changed into a constellation after death. [*Vid. Pleiades.*] It is said, that in the constellation of the Pleiades, the star of Merope appears more dim and obscure than the rest, because she, as the poets observe, married a mortal, while her sisters married some of the gods, or their descendants. *Ovid. Diod. &c.*—A daughter of Enopion beloved by Orion.—A daughter of Erechtheus, mother of Dædalus.—A daughter of Cypselus, who married Cresphontes, king of Messenia, by whom she had three children. Her husband and two of her children were murdered by Polyphontes. The murderer obliged her to marry him, and she would have been forced to comply, had not Epytus, or Telephontes, her third son, revenged his father's death by assassinating Polyphontes. *Apollod.*

MEROPS, a king of the island of Cos, who married Clymene, one of the Oceanides. He was changed into an eagle, and placed among the constellations. *Ovid. &c.* One of the companions of Æneas, killed by Turnus.—A celebrated soothsayer of Percosus, in Troas, who foretold the death of his sons, Adrastus and Amphius, who were engaged in the Trojan war. They slighted their father's advice, and were killed by Diomedes. *Homer.*

MEROS, a mountain of India, sacred to Jupiter. It is called by Pliny Nysa. Bacchus was educated upon it, whence arose the fable that Bacchus was confined in the thigh (*μερος*) of his father. *Mela. &c.*

MERÜLA, CORNELIUS, a Roman, whom Octavius made consul in the place of Cinna.

MESABÄTES, a eunuch in Persia, flayed alive by order of Parysatis, because he had cut off the head and right hand of Cyrus. *Plut.*

MESAPIA, an ancient name of Bæotia.

MESARIUS, a mountain of Bæotia, near the banks of the Euripus.

MESEMBRIA, a maritime city of Thrace.—Another at the mouth of the Lissus.

MESOMÉDES, a lyric poet in the reign of the emperor Antoninus.

MESOPOTÄMIA, a country of Asia, which receives its name from its situation between the rivers Tigris and Euphrates. It is yearly inundated by

the Euphrates, and the water properly conveyed over the country by canals. It is now called Diarbee. *Strab. Mela.*

MESSÄLA, a name of Valerius Corvinus, from his having conquered Messana, in Sicily. This family was very ancient; the most celebrated was a friend of Brutus, who seized the camp of Augustus at Philippi. He was afterwards reconciled to Augustus, and died, A. D. 9, in his 77th year. *Plut.* His eloquence, and knowledge of jurisprudence, have rendered him known no less than his favor with the emperor. Horace has immortalized his name and his great qualities; and Tibullus has paid also particular honors to him, as his friend and liberal patron.

MESSALINA VALERIA, a daughter of Messala Barbatulus. She married the emperor Claudius, and disgraced herself by her cruelties and incontinence. Her husband's palace was not the only seat of her lasciviousness, but she prostituted herself in the public streets. Her extravagance at last irritated her husband, who commanded her to appear before him. She attempted to destroy herself, and when her courage failed, one of the tribunes who had been sent to her, despatched her with his sword, A. D. 48. *Tacit. Juv.*—Another, called also Statilia, who married Nero after he had murdered her husband. She, after the death of Nero, retired to literary pursuits and peaceful occupations. *Tacit.*

MESSÄNA, an ancient and celebrated town of Sicily, on the straits which separate Italy from Sicily. It was anciently called Zancle, and was founded 1600 years before the Christian era. The inhabitants were called Messenii, Messanienses, and Mamertini. The straits of Messana have always been looked upon as very dangerous, especially by the ancients, on account of the rapidity of the currents, and the irregular and violent flowing and ebbing of the sea. *Strab. Mela. &c.*

MESSÄPIA, a country of Italy, between Tarentum and Brundisium, the same as Calabria. It received its name from Messapus, the son of Neptune, who left a part of Bæotia, called Messapia, and came to Italy, where he assisted the Rutulians against Æneas. *Virg.*

MESSËNE, a daughter of Triopas, king of Argos, who married Polycæon, son of Lelex, king of Laconia. She encouraged her husband to levy troops, and to seize Peloponnesus, which, after it had been conquered, received her name. She received divine honors after death. *Paus.*

MESSËNE or **MESSËNA**, a city in the Peloponnesus, the capital of the country called Messenia, which is situate

between Laconia, Elis, Arcadia, and the sea. The inhabitants have rendered themselves famous for the three wars which they carried on against the Spartans, which received the appellation of Messenian.

MESSËNIA, a province of Peloponnesus. [*Vid.* Messene.]

MESTOR, son of Perseus and Andromeda, and father of Hippothoe.

MESŪLA, a town of the Sabines.

METĀBUS, a tyrant of the Privernates. He was father of Camilla, whom he consecrated to the service of Diana, when he had been banished from his kingdom by his subjects. *Virg.*

METAGITNIA, a festival in honor of Apollo, celebrated by the inhabitants of Melite, who migrated to Attica. It receives its name from its being observed in the month called Metagitnion.

METANĪRA, the wife of Celeus, king of Eleusis, who first taught mankind agriculture. *Apollod.*

METAPONTUM, a town of Lucania, in Italy, founded about 1269 years B. C. by Metabus, the father of Camilla or Epeus, one of the companions of Nestor. Pythagoras retired there for some time, and perished in a sedition. Hannibal made it his headquarters; and its attachment to Carthage was punished by the Romans by depriving it of its liberty and independence. *Strab. Meta.*

METAPONTUS, a son of Sisyphus, who married Theano.

METAURUS, a town in Umbria, famous for the defeat of Asdrubal by the consuls Nero and Livy.

METELLI, the surname of the family of the Cæcili at Rome, the most known of whom was Q. Cæcilius, who rendered himself illustrious by his successes against Jugurtha, the Numidian king, from which he was surnamed Numidicus. He took Marius as his lieutenant, who raised himself to power by defaming the character of his benefactor, and Metellus was recalled to Rome, and accused of extortion. Marius was appointed successor, and Metellus was acquitted before the tribunal of the Roman knights, who observed that the probity of his life, and the greatness of his exploits, were greater proofs of his innocence than the most powerful arguments.—Another, who saved from the flames the Palladium, when Vesta's temple was on fire. He was then high-priest.—Q. Cæcilius Celer, another, who distinguished himself by his spirited exertions against Catiline.—L. Cæcilius, a tribune in the civil wars of J. Cæsar and Pompey. He favored the cause of Pompey, and opposed Cæsar, when he entered Rome

with a victorious army.—Q. Cæcilius, a warlike general, who conquered Crete and Macedonia, and was surnamed Macedonicus.—A general of the Roman armies against the Sicilians and Carthaginians.—Lucius Cæcilius, was surnamed Creticus from his conquest in Crete, B. C. 66.—Another, surnamed Dalmaticus, from his conquest over Dalmatia. *Val. Mar. Plin. Plut. Liv. &c.*

METHARMA, a daughter of Pygmalion, king of Cyprus, and mother of Adonis, by Cinyras. *Apollod.*

METHŌNE. A town of Macedonia, south of Pella, in the siege of which, according to Justin, Philip lost his right eye.—A town of Peloponnesus, where king Philip gained his first battle over the Athenians, B. C. 360.

METHYMNA, a town of the island of Lesbos, which receives its name from a daughter of Macareus. It is the second city of the island in population and opulence, and its wines are excellent. It was the native place of Arion. [*Vid.* Arion.] When the whole island of Lesbos revolted from the power of the Athenians, Methymna alone remained firm to its ancient allies. *Diod. Thucyd. &c.*

METILII, a patrician family, brought from Alba to Rome by Tullius Hostilius. *Dionys. Hal.*

METĪOCHUS, a son of Miltiades, who was taken by the Phœnicians, and given to Darius, king of Persia. He was tenderly treated by the monarch, though his father had conquered the Persian armies in the plains of Marathon. *Plut. Herodot.*

METION, a son of Erechtheus, king of Athens, and Praxithea. He married Aleippe, daughter of Mars and Agraulos. His sons drove Pandion from the throne of Athens, and were afterwards expelled by Pandion's children. *Paus.*

METIS, one of the Oceanides. She was Jupiter's first wife, and was celebrated for her prudence above the rest of the gods. Jupiter, afraid lest she should bring forth a child more cunning and greater than himself, devoured her in the first month of her pregnancy. Some time after this adventure the god had his head opened, from which issued Minerva armed from head to foot. According to Apollodorus, Metis gave a potion to Saturn, and obliged him to throw up the children he had devoured. *Hesiod. &c.*

METIUS SUFFETIUS, a dictator of Alba, in the reign of Tullus Hostilius. He fought against the Romans, and at last proposed a single combat between the Horatii and Curiatii. The Albans were conquered, and Metius promised to assist the Romans against their ene-

mies. In a battle against the Veientes and Fidenates, Metius showed his infidelity by forsaking the Romans at the first onset. The Romans obtained the victory, and Tullus ordered Metius to be tied between two chariots, which were drawn by four horses two different ways, and his limbs were torn away from his body, about 669 years before the Christian era. *Liv. Flor. Virg.*

METECIA, festivals held in commemoration of the people of Attica having removed to Athens. They were instituted by Theseus.

METON, an astrologer and mathematician of Athens. In a book called *Enneadecaterides*, or the cycle of 19 years, he endeavoured to adjust the course of the sun and of the moon, and supported that the solar and lunar years could regularly begin from the same points in the heavens. This is called by the moderns the golden numbers. He flourished B. C. 432. *Vitruv. Plut.*

METÔPE, the wife of the river Sangarius. She was mother of Hecuba. —The daughter of Ladon, who married the Asopus.

METRA, a daughter of Eresichthon, a Thessalian prince, beloved by Neptune. When her father had spent his fortune to gratify his canine hunger, she prostituted herself, and received for reward oxen, &c. which she presented to Eresichthon. Some say, that she had received from Neptune the power of changing herself into whatever animal she pleased, and that her father sold her continually to gratify his hunger, and that she instantly assumed a different shape, and became again his property. *Ovid.*

METRÔCLES, a pupil of Theophrastus, who, when he grew old and infirm, suffocated himself.

METRODÔRUS, a physician of Chios, B. C. 444. He was disciple of Democritus, and had Hippocrates among his pupils. He supported that the world was eternal and infinite, and denied the existence of motion. *Diog.* —A painter and philosopher of Stratonice, B. C. 171. He was sent to Paulus Æmilius, who, after the conquest of Perseus, demanded of the Athenians a philosopher and a painter, the former to instruct his children, and the latter to make a painting of his triumphs. Metrodorus was sent, as in him alone were united the philosopher and the painter. *Cic. Diog.* —A friend of Mithridates, sent as ambassador to Tigranes, king of Armenia. He was remarkable for his learning, moderation, humanity, and justice. He was put to death by his royal master for his infidelity, B. C. 72. *Strab. Plut.*

METTIUS, a Gallian chief whom Julius Cæsar imprisoned.

MEVANIA, now Bevagna, a town of Umbria, on the Clitumnus, the birth-place of the poet Propertius. *Propert.*

MEZENTIUS, a king of the Tyrrhenians when Æneas came into Italy. He was remarkable for his cruelties. He was expelled by his subjects, and fled to Turnus, who employed him in his war against the Trojans. He was killed by Æneas. *Virg. Justin. &c.*

MICEA, a virgin of Elis, murdered by Lucius.

MICIPAS, a king of Numidia, son of Masinissa, who, at his death, B. C. 119, left his kingdom between his sons Adherbal and Hiempsal, and his nephew Jugurtha. Jugurtha abused his uncle's favors by murdering his two sons. *Sallust. &c.*

MICYTHUS, a young man, whom Diomedon employed to attempt bribing Epaminondas.

MIDAS, a king of Phrygia, son of Gordius or Gorgius. In consequence of the hospitality he showed to Silenus, the preceptor of Bacchus, who had been brought to him by some peasants, he was permitted by the god to choose whatever recompense he pleased. He had the avarice to demand that whatever he touched might be turned into gold. His prayer was granted, but when the very meats which he attempted to eat became gold in his mouth, he begged Bacchus to take away so fatal a present. He was then ordered to wash himself in the river Pactolus, whose sands were turned into gold by the touch of Midas. Some time after this adventure Midas supported that Pan was superior to Apollo in singing and playing upon the flute, for which rash opinion the offended god changed his ears into those of an ass, to show his ignorance and stupidity. This Midas attempted to conceal, but one of his servants saw the length of his ears, and opened a hole in the earth, and, after he had whispered there that Midas had the ears of an ass, he covered the place as before. On that place, as the poets mention, grew a number of reeds, which, when agitated by the wind, uttered the same sound that had been buried beneath, and published to the world that Midas had the ears of an ass. Some explain the fable of the ears of Midas, by the supposition that he kept a number of informers and spies, who were continually employed in gathering every seditious word that might drop from the mouths of his subjects. *Ovid. Plut. Hygin.*

MILËSII, the inhabitants of Miletus. [*Vid. Miletus.*]

MILËTIUM, a town of Calabria, built by the people of Miletus of Asia.

MILËTUS, a son of Apollo, who

fled from Crete to avoid the wrath of Minos, whom he meditated to dethrone. He came to Caria, where he built or conquered a city, which he called by his own name. *Strab. Ovid.*—A celebrated town of Asia Minor, the capital of all Ionia, situate about ten stadia south of the mouth of the river Mæander, near the sea-coast, on the confines of Ionia and Caria. It was founded, as it is generally received, by a Cretan colony under Miletus. Miletus gave birth to Thales, Anaximenes, Anaximander, Hecataeus, Timotheus the musician, Pittacus, one of the seven wise men, &c. Miletus was also famous for a temple and an oracle of Apollo Didymæus, and for its excellent wool. *Virg. Strab. &c.*

MILICHUS, a freedman who discovered Piso's conspiracy against Nero. *Tacit.*

MILLO, a celebrated athlete of Crotona in Italy. It is said that he carried on his shoulders a young bullock four years old, for above 40 yards, and afterwards killed it at one blow of his fist, and ate it up in one day. He was seven times crowned at the Pythian games, and six at Olympia. *Ovid. Cic. &c.*—T. Annius, a native of Lanuvium, who attempted to obtain the consulship at Rome. Clodius the tribune opposed his views, yet Milo would have succeeded had not an unfortunate rencontre taken place between his suite and that of Clodius, as he was going to the country. Clodius and eleven of his servants were killed, and the body of the murdered tribune was carried to Rome, and exposed to public view. Cicero undertook the defence of Milo, but with no effect; he was condemned and banished to Massilia. *Cic. Patere.*—A general of the forces of Pyrrhus. He was made governor of Tarentum, and, that he might be reminded of his duty to his sovereign, Pyrrhus sent him, as a present, a chain, which was covered with the skin of Nicias the physician, who had perfidiously offered the Romans to poison his royal master for a sum of money. *Polyæn.*

MILONIUS, a drunken buffoon at Rome, accustomed to dance when intoxicated. *Horat.*

MILTIADES. There were two of this name recorded in ancient history, both Athenians; one the son of Cypselus, the other the celebrated captain, the son of Cimon, who made himself absolute in the Chersonesus, whither he was sent by the Athenians, and who, some time after, signalized himself so much by the victory at Marathon, over the Persian army. [*Vid. Marathon.*] Some time after this battle Miltiades was entrusted with a fleet of 70 ships, and ordered to punish those islands which had revolted to the Persians. He

was successful at first, but a sudden report that the Persian fleet was coming to attack him, changed his operations as he was besieging Paros. He raised the siege, and returned to Athens, where he was accused of treason, and particularly of holding correspondence with the enemy. A wound which he had received before Paros detained him at home from making his defence, and his enemies taking advantage of his absence, he was condemned to death, but the rigor of the sentence was retracted on the recollection of his great services to the Athenians: he was put into prison till he had paid a fine of fifty talents to the state. His inability detained him in confinement, and soon after his wounds became incurable, and he died about 489 years before the Christian era. His body was ransomed by his son Cimon, who was obliged to borrow and pay the 50 talents, to give his father a decent funeral. *C. Nep. Herodot. &c.*

MILTO, a favorite mistress of Cyrus the younger. [*Vid. Aspasia.*]

MILVIUS, a bridge over the Tiber, now called Pont de Molle.

MILYAS, a country of Asia Minor, better known by the name of Lycia.

MIMALLONES, the Bacchanals, who, when they celebrated the orgies of Bacchus, put horns on their heads. They were also called Mimallonides. *Stat.*

MIMAS, a giant whom Jupiter destroyed with thunder. *Horat.*—A Trojan, son of Theano and Amycus, born on the same night as Paris, with whom he lived in great intimacy. He followed the fortune of Aeneas, and was killed by Mezentius. *Virg.*—A high mountain of Asia Minor, near Colophon.

MINNERMUS, a Greek poet and musician of Colophon, in the age of Solon. He chiefly excelled in elegiac poetry, whence some have attributed the invention of it to him. In the expression of love *Propertius* prefers him to Homer, as this verse shows:

Plus in amore valet Minnermi versus Homero.

Some few fragments of his poetry remain. He is supposed by some, to be the inventor of the pentameter verse, which others, however, attribute to Callinus or Archilochus.

MINCIUS, a river of Venetia, flowing from the lake Benacus, and falling into the Po. Virgil was born on its banks. *Virg.*

MINDARUS, a Spartan admiral, during the Peloponnesian war, defeated by the Athenians.

MINÆIDES, the daughters of Minyas or Mineus, king of Orchomenos, in Bœotia. They were three in number, Leuconoe, Lucippe, and Aleithoe. *Ovid*

calls the two first Clymene and Iris. They derided the orgies of Bacchus, for which impiety the god inspired them with an unconquerable desire of eating human flesh. They drew lots which of them should give up her son as food to the rest. The lot fell upon Leucippe, and she gave up her son Hippasus, who was instantly devoured by the three sisters. They were changed into bats. *Ovid.*

MINERVA, the goddess of wisdom, war, and all the liberal arts, was produced from Jupiter's brain without a mother. The god married Metis, whose superior prudence made him apprehend that the children of such an union would be more intelligent than their father. To prevent this, Jupiter devoured Metis in her pregnancy, and, some time after, to relieve the pains which he suffered in his head, he ordered Vulcan to cleave it open. Minerva came all armed and grown up from her father's brain, and immediately was admitted into the assembly of the gods. The power of Minerva was great in heaven, and she was the only one of all the divinities whose authority and consequence were equal to those of Jupiter. The actions of Minerva are numerous. Her quarrel with Neptune concerning the right of giving a name to the capital of Cecropia deserves attention. The assembly of the gods settled the dispute by promising the preference to whomsoever of the two gave the most useful present to the inhabitants of the earth. Neptune, upon this, struck the ground with his trident, and immediately a horse issued from the earth. Minerva produced the olive, and obtained the victory by the unanimous voice of the gods, who observed that the olive, which is the emblem of peace, is far preferable to the horse, which is the symbol of war. The victorious deity called the capital Athens, and became the tutelary goddess of the place. Minerva was always very jealous of her power, and the manner in which she punished the presumption of Arachne is well known. [*Vid. Arachne.*] The attempts of Vulcan to offer her violence are strong marks of her virtue. [*Vid. Erichthonius.*] She was known among the ancients by many names. She was called Athena, Pallas, [*Vid. Pallas*] and Parthenos, from her remaining in perpetual celibacy. The worship of Minerva was universally established; she had magnificent temples in Egypt, Phœnicia, all parts of Greece, Italy, Gaul, and Sicily. The festivals celebrated in her honor were solemn and magnificent. [*Vid. Panathenæa.*] She was invoked by every artist, and particularly such as worked in wool, embroidery, painting and sculpture. Minerva was represented in different ways, according to the different characters in which she appeared. She was usually

represented with a helmet on her head, with a large plume nodding in the air. In one hand she held a spear, and in the other a shield, with the dying head of Medusa upon it. Sometimes this Gorgon's head was on her breast-plate, with living serpents writhing round it, as well as round her shield and helmet. When she appeared as the goddess of the liberal arts, she was arrayed in a variegated veil, which the ancients called *peplum*. She was partial to the olive-tree; the owl and the cock were her favorite birds, and the dragon among reptiles was sacred to her. *Paus. Horat. Virg. Strab. Ovid. Cic. &c.*—The functions, offices, and actions of Minerva seem so numerous, that they undoubtedly originate in more than one person. Cicero speaks of five persons of this name; a Minerva, mother of Apollo; a daughter of the Nile, who was worshipped at Sais, in Egypt; a third, born from Jupiter's brain; a fourth, daughter of Jupiter and Coryphe; and a fifth, daughter of Pallas, generally represented with winged shoes.

MINERVÆ PROMONTORIUM, a cape at the southern extremity of Campania.

MINERVĀLIA, festivals at Rome in honor of Minerva, celebrated in the months of March and June. During the solemnity, scholars obtained some relaxation from their studious pursuits, and the present which it was usual for them to offer to their masters was called *Minerval*, in honor of the goddess Minerva, who patronized literature. *Varro, Ovid. Trist.*

MINIO, an Etrurian river, falling into the Tyrrhene sea, now called Mignone.

MINNIÆ, a people of Arabia, on the Red Sea.

MINOA, a town of Crete.—A town of Peloponnesus.—A town in Sicily built by Minos.

MINOIS, belonging to Minos.—A patronymic of Ariadne. *Ovid.*

MINOS, a king of Crete, son of Jupiter and Europa, who gave laws to his subjects, B. C. 1406, which still remained in full force in the age of the philosopher Plato. His justice and moderation procured him the appellation of the favorite of the gods, and the wise legislator; and, according to the poets, he was rewarded for his equity, after death, with the office of supreme judge in the infernal regions. In this capacity he is represented sitting in the middle of the shades, and holding a sceptre in his hand. The dead plead their different causes before him, and the impartial judge shakes the fatal urn, which is filled with the destinies of mankind. *Homer. Virg. Horat. &c.*—The second was a son of Lycastes, the son of Minos

I. and king of Crete. He married Pasiphae, the daughter of Sol and Perseis, and by her he had many children. He showed himself cruel in the war which he carried on against the Athenians, who had put to death his son Androgeos. [*Vid.* Androgeos.] He took Megara by the treachery of Scylla, [*Vid.* Scylla] and, not satisfied with a victory, he obliged the vanquished to bring him yearly to Crete seven chosen boys, and the same number of virgins, to be devoured by the Minotaur. [*Vid.* Minotaurus.] This bloody tribute was at last abolished when Theseus had destroyed the monster. [*Vid.* Theseus.] He was at last put to death by Cocylus, king of Sicily, who had given an asylum to Dædalus, [*Vid.* Dædalus] whom he pursued from Crete for ministering to the unnatural desires of Pasiphae. *Paus. Plut. Ovid. Virg. &c.*

MINOTAURUS, a celebrated monster, half a man and half a bull, according to Ovid. It was the fruit of Pasiphae's amour with a bull. Minos refused to sacrifice a white bull to Neptune, an animal which he had received from the god for that purpose. This offended Neptune, and he made Pasiphae, the wife of Minos, enamoured of this bull. Dædalus prostituted his talents in being subservient to the queen's unnatural desires, and, by his means, Pasiphae's horrible passions were gratified, and the Minotaur came into the world. Minos confined in the labyrinth a monster which showed his wife's indecency. The Minotaur was at length killed by Theseus, who was one of the tributary Athenian youths to be devoured by it. Theseus received, it is said, a clue from Ariadne, which served to extricate him from the mazes of the labyrinth, and to effect his escape after he slew the Minotaur. The tradition of the Minotaur, and of the commerce of Pasiphae with a bull, is explained by making her enamoured of one of her husband's courtiers, called Taurus, whom she met at the house of Dædalus, and also by supposing her to bring forth twins, one resembling Minos, the other Taurus. *Ovid. Hygin. Virg.*

MINTHE, a daughter of Cocyrtus, loved by Pluto. Proserpine discovered her husband's amour, and changed his mistress into a herb, called by the same name, *mint*. *Ovid.*

MINTURNÆ, a town of Campania, between Sinuessa and Formiæ. It was in the marshes in its neighbourhood that Marius concealed himself in the mud, to avoid the partisans of Sylla. The people condemned him to death;—but when his voice and manner had terrified the executioner, they showed themselves compassionate, and favoured his escape. [*Vid.* Marius.]

MINÜTIA, a vestal virgin, accused of debauchery on account of the

beauty and elegance of her dress. She was condemned to be buried alive because a female supported the false accusation, *A. U. C. 418. Liv.*

MINÜTIUS, a name common to some eminent Romans, the most remarkable of whom is—Rufus, a master of horse to the dictator Fabius Maximus. His disobedience to the commands of the dictator was productive of an extension of his prerogative, and the master of the horse was declared equal in power to the dictator. Minutius, soon after this, fought with ill success against Annibal, and was saved by the interference of Fabius; which circumstance had such an effect upon him that he laid down his power at the feet of his deliverer, and swore that he would never act again but by his directions. He was killed at the battle of Cannæ. *C. Nep.*—A Roman consul, who defended Coriolanus from the insults of the people.—An officer under Cæsar in Gaul, who afterwards became one of the conspirators.—A Tribune, who warmly opposed the views of C. Græchus.—Felix, an African lawyer, who flourished 207 A. D. He wrote an elegant dialogue in defence of the Christian religion, called *Octavius*, from the principal speaker in it. This book was long attributed to Arnobius.

MINYÆ, a name given to the inhabitants of Orchomenos, in Bœotia, from Minyas, king of the country. Orchomenos, the son of Minyas, gave his name to the capital of the country, and the inhabitants still retained their original appellation in contradistinction to the Orchomenians of Arcadia.

MINYAS, a king of Bœotia, son of Neptune and Tritogenia, the daughter of Æolus. He married Clytodora, by whom he had Presbon, Periclymenus, and Eteoclymenus. He was father of Orchomenos, Diocithondes, and Athamas, by a second marriage with Phanasora, the daughter of Paon. According to Plutarch and Ovid he had three daughters, called Leuconoe, Alcithoe, and Leucippe. They were changed into bats. [*Vid.* Mineides.] *Paus.*

MINYCUS, a river of Thessaly, falling into the sea near Arene, called afterwards Orchomenos. *Homer. Strab.*

MINYIA, a festival observed at Orchomenos in honor of Minyas, the king of the place.

MISENUS, a son of Æolus, who was piper to Hector. After Hector's death he followed Æneas, and was drowned on the coast of Campania, because he had challenged one of the Tritons. Æneas afterwards found his body on the sea-shore, and buried it on a promontory which bears his name. There was also a town of the same name on the promontory, at the west of the bay of Naples. *Virg. Strab. &c.*

MISITHEUS, a Roman, celebrated

ed for his virtues and his misfortunes. He was father-in-law to the emperor Gordian, whose counsels and actions he guided by his prudence and moderation. He was sacrificed to the ambition of Philip, a wicked senator, who succeeded him as prefect of the prætorian guards. He died A. D. 243, and left all his possessions to be appropriated for the good of the republic.

MITHRACENSES, a Persian, who after the murder of Darius fled to Alexander.

MITHRADĀTES, a herdsman of Astyages, ordered to put young Cyrus to death. He refused, and educated him at home as his own son, &c. *Herodot. Justin.*

MITHRAS, a god of Persia, supposed to be the sun. His worship was introduced at Rome, and the Romans raised him altars, on which was this inscription, *Deo Soli Mithræ, or Soli Deo invicto Mithræ*. He is generally represented as a young man, whose head is covered with a turban, after the manner of the Persians. He supports his knee upon a bull that lies on the ground, and one of whose horns he holds in one hand, while with the other he plunges a dagger into his neck. *Stat. Curt.*

MITHRĒNES, a Persian who betrayed Sardes. *Quint. Curt.*

MITHRIDĀTES. This name was common to seven kings of Pontus: the most conspicuous and celebrated of them is the last, surnamed Eupator, and The Great, who succeeded his father Mithridates VI. though only at the age of 11 years. The beginning of his reign was marked with cruelty and artifice. He murdered his own mother, who had been left by his father coheirress of the kingdom, and he fortified his constitution by drinking antidotes against the poison with which his enemies at court attempted to destroy him. Naturally ambitious and cruel, he spared no pains to acquire himself power and dominion. He murdered the two sons whom his sister Laodice had by Ariarathes, king of Cappadocia, and placed one of his own children, only eight years old, on the vacant throne. The Romans became the arbiters in the appointment of the true successor, and having discovered dissimulation and fraud both on the side of Nicomedes, king of Bithynia, and Mithridates, they took away the kingdom of Cappadocia from Mithridates, and Paphlagonia from Nicomedes. This was the first ground of enmity between Rome and the king of Pontus. [*Vid. Mithridaticum bellum.*] Mithridates then meditated retaliation, and the more effectually to destroy their power in Asia, he ordered all the Romans that were in his dominions to be massacred. This was done in one night, and no less than 150,000, according to Plutarch, or

80,000 Romans, as Appian mentions, were made at one blow the victims of his cruelty. This universal massacre called aloud for revenge. Aquilius, and soon after Sylla, marched against Mithridates with a large army. The former was made prisoner, but Sylla obtained a victory over the king's generals, and another decisive engagement rendered him master of all Greece, Macedonia, Ionia, and Asia Minor, which had submitted to the victorious arms of the monarch of Pontus. Mithridates, weakened by repeated ill success by sea and land, sued for peace, which he obtained, on condition of defraying the expenses which the Romans had incurred by the war, and of remaining satisfied with the possessions which he had received from his ancestors. While these negotiations of peace were carried on, Mithridates was not unmindful of his real interest. His poverty, and not his inclinations, obliged him to wish for peace. He, however, shortly after took the field with an army of 140,000 infantry, and 16,000 horse. Lucullus, the consul, marched into Asia, and without delay blocked up the camp of Mithridates, who was then besieging Cyzicus. The Asiatic monarch escaped from him, and fled into the heart of his kingdom. The appointment of Glabrio to the command of the Roman forces, instead of Lucullus, was favorable to Mithridates, and he recovered the greatest part of his dominions. The sudden arrival of Pompey, however, soon put an end to his victories. A battle, in the night, was fought near the Euphrates, in which an universal overthrow ensued, and Mithridates, bold in his misfortunes, rushed through the thick ranks of the enemy, at the head of 800 horsemen, 500 of which perished in the attempt to follow him. He fled to Tigranes, but that monarch refused an asylum to his father-in-law, whom he had before supported with all the collected forces of his kingdom. Mithridates, however, found a safe retreat among the Scythians. His subjects, at last, refused to follow him any longer, and they revolted from him, and made his son Pharnaces king. The son showed himself ungrateful to his father. This broke the heart of Mithridates; he obliged his wife to poison herself, and attempted to do the same himself; but the frequent antidotes he had taken in the early part of his life strengthened his constitution against the poison, and, when this was unavailing, he attempted to stab himself. The blow was not mortal, and a Gaul, who was then present, at his own request, gave him the fatal stroke, about 63 years B. C. in the 72d year of his age. Such were the misfortunes, abilities, and miserable end of a man, who supported himself so long against the power of Rome. Mithridates has been commended for his eminent virtues, and censured

for his vices. He was the greatest monarch that ever sat on a throne, according to the opinion of Cicero. His skill in physic is well known, and even now there is a celebrated antidote which bears his name, and is called Mithridate, *Justin. Strab. Diod. &c.*—This name is common also to other kings in Armenia, Pergamus, Pontus, and Parthia.

MITHRIDATICUM BELLUM, began 89 years B. C., and was one of the longest and most celebrated wars ever carried on by the Romans against a foreign power. The ambition of Mithridates VII. king of Pontus, from whom it receives its name, may be called the cause and origin of it. His views upon the kingdom of Cappadocia, of which he was stripped by the Romans, first engaged him to take up arms against the republic. [*Vid. Mithridates VII.*] According to Justin, Orosius, Florus, and Eutropius, it lasted for 40 years; but the opinion of others, who fix its duration to 30 years, is far more credible; and, upon proper calculation, there elapsed no more than 26 years from the time that Mithridates first entered the field against the Romans till the time of his death.

MITHRIDĀTIS, a daughter of Mithridates the Great. She was poisoned by her father.

MITYLĒNE and **MITYLĒNÆ**, the capital city of the island of Lesbos, which received its name from Mitylene, the daughter of Macareus, a king of the country. It is greatly commended by the ancients for the stateliness of its buildings, and the fruitfulness of its soil, but more particularly for the great men it produced. Pittacus, Alæus, Sappho, Terpander, Theophanes, Hellenicus, &c. were all natives of Mitylene. It was long a seat of learning, and, with Rhodes and Athens, it had the honor of having educated many of the great men of Rome and Greece. In the Peloponnesian war the Mityleneans suffered greatly for their revolt from the power of Athens; and, in the Mithridatic wars, they had the boldness to resist the Romans, and disdain the treaties which had been made between Mithridates and Sylla. *Cic. Strab. Diod. &c.*

MNASIAS, an historian of Phœnicia.—Another of Colophon.—A third of Patræ, in Achaia, who flourished 141 B. C.

MNASĪLUS, a youth who assisted Chromis to tie the old Silenus, whom they found asleep in a cave. Some imagine that Virgil spoke of Varus under the name of Mnasilus.

MNASIPPUS, a Lacedæmonian sent to Coreyra with 1500 men and 65 ships.

MNASON, tyrant of Elatia, who for twelve pictures of twelve gods gave 1200 pieces of gold.

MNEMON, a surname given to Artaxerxes, on account of his retentive memory. *C. Nep.*

MNEMOSÝNE, a daughter of Cœlus and Terra, mother of the nine Muses, by Jupiter, who assumed the shape of a shepherd to enjoy her company. The word Mnemosyne signifies memory, and therefore the poets have rightly called Memory the mother of the Muses, because it is to it that mankind are indebted for their progress in science. *Ovid. Pindar. Hesiod.*—A fountain of Bœotia, whose waters were generally drunk by those who consulted the oracle of Trephonius. *Paus.*

MNESARCHUS, a celebrated philosopher of Greece. *Cic.*

MNESILAUS, son of Pollux and Phœbe.

MNESTER, a freedman of Agrippina, who murdered himself at the death of his mistress. *Tacit.*

MNESTHEUS, a Trojan, descended from Assaracus. He obtained the prize given to the best sailing vessel by Æneas, at the funeral games of Anchises, in Sicily, and became the progenitor of the family of the Memmii, at Rome. *Virg.*—A freedman of Aurelianus.—A son of Peteus.

MNESTIA, daughter of Danaus.

MNĒVIS, a celebrated bull, sacred to the Sun in the town of Heliopolis. He was worshipped with the same superstitious ceremonies as Apis, and, at his death, he received the most magnificent funeral. He was the emblem of Osiris. *Diod. Plut.*

MÆPI, a people of Thrace, conquered by Philip of Macedonia.

MÆNUS, now the *Mayne*, a river of Germany, which falls into the Rhine by Mentz. *Tacit.*

MÆRAGĒTES, *fatorum ductor*, a surname of Jupiter. *Paus.*

MÆRIS, a steward of the shepherd Menalceas, in *Virgil, Ecl. 9.*—A king of Egypt, the last of the 300 kings from Menes to Sesostrius. He reigned 68 years. *Herodotus.*—A celebrated lake in Egypt, supposed to have been dug by the king of the same name. It is about 220 miles in circumference, and intended as a reservoir for the waters during the inundation of the Nile. There were two pyramids in it, 600 feet high, half of which lay under the water, and the other appeared above the surface. *Herodot. Met.*

MÆSIA, a country of Europe, bounded on the south by the mountains of Dalmatia, north by mount Hæmus, extending from the confluence of the Savus and the Ister to the Euxine. It was divided into Upper and Lower Mæsia. Lower Mæsia was on the borders of the Euxine, and contained that tract

of country which is now part of Bulgaria. Upper Mœsia lies beyond the other, in the inland country, now called Servia. *Plin. Virg.*

MOLÆ, daughters of Mars, said to have been changed into millstones. They were worshipped by millers, and were called daughters of Mars, because this god, as presiding over war, destroys men as the mill-stone crushes the corn.

MOLLION, a Trojan prince who distinguished himself in the defence of his country against the Greeks, as the friend and companion of Thymbræus. They were slain by Ulysses and Diomedes. *Homer.*

MOLIÖNE, the wife of Actor, son of Phorbas. She became mother of Cteatus and Eurytus, who from her are called Molionides. These two heroes are represented as forming only one body, with two heads, four legs, and four arms.—A prince of Syria, who revolted from Antiochus, and slew himself when his rebellion was unattended by success. They were slain by Hercules.

MOLO, a philosopher of Rhodes, called also Apollonius. Molo had Cicero and J. Cæsar among his pupils. [*Vid. Apollonius.*] *Cic.*

MOLORCHUS, an old shepherd near Cleonæ, who received Hercules with great hospitality. The hero, to repay the kindness he received, destroyed the Nemæan lion, which laid waste the neighbouring country, and therefore the Nemæan games instituted on this occasion are to be understood by the words *Ludus Molorchi*. There were two festivals instituted in his honor, called *Molorchææ*. *Martial. Apollod. Virg.*

MOLOSSI, a people of Epirus, who inhabited that part of the country called Molossia, from king Molossus. It had the bay of Ambracia on the south, and the country of the Perrhæbeans on the east. The dogs of the place were famous, and received the name of Molossi among the Romans. Dodona was the capital of the country. Some, however, reckoned it as the chief city of Thesprotia. *Liv. Virg. Horat. &c.*

MOLOSSIA, or **MOLOSSIS**. [*Vid. Molossi.*]

MOLOSSUS, a surname of Jupiter in Epirus. A son of Pyrrhus and Andromache. He reigned in Epirus after the death of Helenus, and part of his dominions received the name of Molossia from him. *Paus.*

MOLPADIA, one of the Amazons.

MOLPUS, author of a history of Sparta. *As c*

MOLUS, a son of Deucalion.—A son of Mars and Demonice.

MOMUS, the god of pleasantry among the ancients, son of Nox, accord-

ing to Hesiod. He was continually employed in satirizing the gods, and whatever they did was freely turned into ridicule. Vulcan, Minerva, Venus, &c. all alike experienced the shafts of his censure and ridicule. Such illiberal reflections, however, upon the gods, were the cause that Momus was driven from heaven. He is generally represented raising a mask from his face, and holding a small figure in his hand. *Hesiod. in Theog. Lucian.*

MONA, an island between Britain and Hibernia, anciently inhabited by a number of Druids. It is supposed by some to be the modern island of Anglesey, and by others the island of Man. *Tacit.*

MONĒTA, a surname of Juno among the Romans.

MONĪMA, a beautiful woman of Miletus, whom Mithridates the Great married. When his affairs grew desperate, Mithridates ordered his wives to destroy themselves. Monima attempted to strangle herself, but when her efforts were unavailing, she ordered one of her attendants to stab her.

MONÆCUS, a town and port of Liguria, where Hercules had a temple, whence he is called *Monæcius*. *Strab.*

MONS SACER, a mountain near Rome, where the Roman populace retired, in a tumult, which was the cause of the election of the tribunes.

MONŸCHUS, a powerful giant, who could root up trees, and hurl them like a javelin. He receives his name from his horse's feet, as the word implies. *Juv.*

MOPHIS, an Indian prince, conquered by Alexander.

MOPSOPIA, an ancient name of Athens, from Mopsus, one of its kings. *Ovid. Met.*

MOPSUS, a celebrated prophet, son of Manto and Apollo, during the Trojan war. A jealousy subsisted between Mopsus and Calchas, the soothsayer, respecting their skill in divination. A trial was then agreed upon, in which the inferiority of the prophetic knowledge was fully manifested. Calchas confessed his ignorance, and died by excess of grief which his defeat produced; and Mopsus, after death, was ranked among the gods. *Strab. Paus. &c.*—Another prophet, a son of Ampyx and Chlōris, born at Titaressa in Thesaly. He was the prophet and soothsayer of the Argonauts, and died at his return from Colchis, by the bite of a serpent in Libya. *Hygin. Strab.*—A shepherd of that name in *Virg. Ecl.*

MORINI, a people of Belgic Gaul, on the shores of the British ocean. The shortest passage into Britain was from their territories. They were called *extremi hominum* by the Romans, be-

cause situate on the extremities of Gaul. *Virg. Cæs.*

MORITASGUS, a king of the Senones, when Cæsar went into Gaul.

MORPHEUS, a minister of the god Somnus, who naturally imitated the grimaces, gestures, words, and manners of mankind. He is sometimes called the god of sleep. He is generally represented as a sleeping child of great corpulence, and with wings. He holds a vase in one hand, and in the other are some poppies. He is represented by Ovid as sent to inform, by a dream and vision, the unhappy Hæcylone of the fate of her husband Ceyx. *Ovid. Met.*

MORS, one of the infernal deities, born of Night, without a father. She was worshipped by the ancients with great solemnity, and represented not as an actually existing power, but as an imaginary being. The moderns represent her as a skeleton armed with a scythe and a scimitar.

MOSA, a river of Gaul, falling into the German ocean.

MOSCHION, the name of four writers, of whom only some few verses remain, and a treatise de Morbis Mulierum.

MOSCHUS. A name common to four persons remarkable for their learning; the two following are the most celebrated:—A philosopher of Sidon, who is supposed to be the founder of anatomical philosophy. *Strab.*—A Greek Bucolic poet in the age of Ptolemy Philadelphus. The sweetness and elegance of his eclogues, which are still extant, make the world regret the loss of poetical pieces no ways inferior to the productions of Theocritus.

MOSELLA, now *Moselle*, a river of Belgic Gaul, falling into the Rhine. *Flor.*

MOSES, a celebrated legislator and general among the Jews, well known in sacred history, &c. *Diod.* He was born in Egypt, 1571 B. C. and after he had performed his miracles before Pharaoh, conducted the Israelites through the Red Sea, giving them laws and ordinances, during their peregrination of 40 years in the wilderness of Arabia. He died at the age of 120.

MOSYNÆCI, a nation on the Euxine sea, in whose territories the 10,000 Greeks staid on their return from Cunaxa. *Xenoph.*

MOTHONE, a town of Magnesia, in which Philip lost an eye.

MUCIANUS, a general under Otho and Vitellius, remarkable for his facetious manners and intriguing disposition.

MULCĪBER, a surname of Vulcan, (*a mulcendo ferrum*,) from his occupation. *Ovid. Met.* [*Vid. Vulcanus.*]

MULŪCHA, a river dividing Mauritania from Numidia.

L. MUMMIUS, a Roman consul, sent against the Achæans, whom he conquered, B. C. 147. He destroyed Corinth, Thebes, and Chalcis, by order of the senate, and obtained the surname of Achaicus, from his victories. He returned home without any increase of fortune. He was so unacquainted with the value of the works of the most celebrated artists of Greece, found in the plunder of Corinth, that he said to those who conveyed them to Rome, that if they lost them, or injured them, they should make others in their stead. *Paterc. Strab. Plin.*

MUNATIUS PLANCUS, an orator and disciple of Cicero. He was with Cæsar in Gaul, and was made consul with Brutus. He promised to favor the republican cause for some time, but he deserted again to Cæsar. He was long Antony's favorite, but he left him at the battle of Actium to conciliate the favor of Augustus. The conqueror made him censor. *Suet.*—A friend of Horace.

MUNDA, a small town of Hispania Bætica, celebrated for a battle fought there on the 17th of March, B. C. 45, between Cæsar and the republican forces under young Pompey. Cæsar obtained the victory, and by this blow put an end to the Roman republic. Pompey lost 30,000 men, and Cæsar only 1000, and 500 wounded. *Hirt.*

MUNŶCHIE, a port of Attica, between the Piræus and the promontory of Sunium, called after king Munychus, who built there a temple to Diana, and in whose honor he instituted festivals called Munychia. The temple was held so sacred, that whatever criminals fled there for refuge were pardoned. *Plut. Ovid.*

MURÆNA, a celebrated Roman, left at the head of the armies of the republic in Asia by Sylla. He invaded the dominions of Mithridates with success, but soon after met with a defeat. He was honored with a triumph at his return to Rome. He was ably defended in an oration by Cicero, when his character was attacked and censured. *Cic. pro Mur.*

MURTIA, a surname of Venus, because she presided over the myrtle. This goddess was the patron of idleness and cowardice.

MUS, a Roman consul. [*Vid. Decius.*]

MUSA ANTONIUS, a freedman and physician of Augustus. He cured his imperial master of a dangerous disease under which he labored, by recommending to him the use of the cold bath. He was, for this celebrated cure, honored

with a brazen statue by the Roman senate, which was placed near that of Æsculapius, and Augustus permitted him to wear a golden ring, and to be exempted from all taxes.—A daughter of Nicomedes, king of Bithynia. She attempted to recover her father's kingdom from the Romans, but to no purpose, though Cæsar espoused her cause. *Paterc. Suet.*

MUSÆ, certain goddesses who presided over poetry, music, dancing, and all the liberal arts. They were generally supposed to be the daughters of Jupiter and Mnemosyne, and were nine in number, Clio, Euterpe, Thalia, Melpomene, Terpsichore, Erato, Polyhymnia, Calliope, and Urania. They have been severally called Castalides, Pierides, Aganippides, Lebethrides, Aonides, Heliconiades, &c. from the places where they were worshipped, or over which they presided. Apollo, their patron and conductor, has received the name of *Musagetes*, or leader of the Muses. The palm tree, the laurel, and all the fountains of Pindus, Helicon, Parnassus, &c. were sacred to the Muses. They were generally represented as young, beautiful, and modest virgins, and commonly appeared in different attire, according to the arts and sciences over which they presided. [*Vid.* Clio, Euterpe, &c.] Their contest with the daughters of Pierus is well known. [*Vid.* Pierides.] The worship of the Muses was universally established, particularly in the enlightened parts of Greece, Thessaly, and Italy. No sacrifice was ever offered to them, though no poet ever began a poem without a solemn invocation to the goddess who presided over verse. *Plut. Virg. Ovid.* &c. There were festivals instituted in their honor in several parts of Greece, especially among the Thespians, every fifth year. The Macedonians observed also a festival in honor of Jupiter and the Muses.

MUSÆUS, an ancient Greek poet, supposed to have been son or disciple of Linus or Orpheus, and to have lived about 1410 years before the Christian era. *Virgil, Æn.* 6, has paid great honor to his memory, by placing him in the Elysian fields, attended by a great multitude, and taller by the head than his followers. None of the poet's compositions are extant.—There were also two other poets of this name.

MUSONIUS RUFUS, a stoic of Etruria, in the reigns of Vespasian and Titus.

MUTA, a goddess that presided over silence, among the Romans. She is supposed by some to be the same as Lara and Larunda, daughter of the river Almon, who was punished by Jupiter, and ravished by Mercury. *Ovid.*

MUTHULLUS, a river of Numidia.

MUTIA, a daughter of Q. Mutius Scævola, and sister of Metellus Celer. She was Pompey's third wife, and was afterwards divorced by her husband. She afterwards married M. Scæurus. *Plin.*—A wife of Julius Cæsar, beloved by Clodius the tribune. *Suet.*—The mother of Augustus.

MUTICA, a town of Sicily, west of the Cape Pachynus.

MUTILLIA, an intimate friend of Livia Augusta.

MUTINA, a Roman colony of Cisalpine Gaul, where M. Antony besieged D. Brutus, whom the consuls Pansa and Hirtius delivered. Two battles on the 15th of April B. C. 43, were fought there, in which Antony was defeated, and at last obliged to retire. Mutina is now called Modena. *Lucan. Ovid.*

MUTINES, Hannibal's general, who on delivering up Agrigentum was voted the freedom of Rome.

MUTIUS, a name common to some eminent Romans; the most remarkable of whom are the following:—C. Scævola, surnamed Cordus, became famous for his intrepidity. When Porsenna, king of Etruria, had besieged Rome, to reinstate Tarquin in all his rights, Mutius, determined to deliver his country, disguised himself in the habit of a Tuscan, and gained an easy introduction into the camp, and soon into the royal tent. Porsenna sat alone with his secretary when Mutius entered. The Roman immediately rushed upon the secretary and stabbed him to the heart, mistaking him for the king. Mutius, unable to escape, was seized, and brought before the king. He gave no answer to the inquiries of the courtiers, and only told them that he was a Roman, and to give them a proof of his fortitude, he laid his right hand on an altar of burning coals, and sternly looking at the king, boldly told him that 300 young Romans like himself had conspired against his life, and entered his camp in disguise, determined either to destroy him, or perish in the attempt. This extraordinary confession astonished Porsenna; he made peace with the Romans, and retired from their city. Mutius obtained the surname of *Scævola*, because he had lost the use of his right hand, by burning it in the presence of the Etrurian king. *Plut. Flor. Liv.*—Another, appointed proconsul of Asia, which he governed with so much popularity, that he was generally proposed to others as a pattern of equity and moderation.—Q. Scævola, a Roman consul. He obtained a victory over the Dalmatians, and signalized himself greatly in the Marsian war. He is

highly commended by Cicero, whom he instructed in the study of civil law. *Cic. Plut.*

MUTŪNUS, or MUTĪNUS, a deity among the Romans, much the same as the Priapus of the Greeks. The most obscene ceremonies were performed by the Roman women before the statue of this deity.

MYAGRUS, or MYODES, a divinity among the Egyptians, called also Achor. He was entreated by the inhabitants to protect them from flies and serpents. His worship passed into Greece and Italy. *Plin. Paus.*

MŪCĀLE, a promontory of Asia, opposite Samos, celebrated for a battle which was fought there between the Greeks and Persians, on the 22d of September, 479 B. C. the same day that Mardonius was defeated at Platea. The Persians were about 100,000 men, but had just returned from the unsuccessful expedition of Xerxes in Greece. The Greeks obtained a complete victory, slaughtered some thousands of the enemy, burned their camp, and sailed back to Samos with an immense booty. *Herodot. Diod.*—A famous magician, who boasted, that he could draw the moon from her orb.

MYCALESSUS, a town in Bœotia, in which was a temple, dedicated to Ceres.

MYCĒNÆ, a town of Argolis, in Peloponnesus, received its name from Mycene, a nymph of Laconia, and was once the capital of a kingdom. It was once the capital of a kingdom, whose kings reigned in the following order.—Acrisius;—Perseus;—Electryon, Mæstor and Sthenelus;—Sthenelus; Atreus; Thyestes;—Agamemnon; Ægysthus, Orestes, Ægystus, who was dispossessed by the Heraclidæ. The town was taken and laid in ruins by the Argives, A. U. C. 185, and it was almost unknown where it stood in the age of the geographer Strabo.

MYCERĪNUS, a son of Cheops, king of Egypt. After the death of his father, he reigned with great justice and moderation. *Herodot.*

MYCITHUS, a servant of Anaxilaus, tyrant of Rhegium. He was entrusted with the care of the kingdom, and of the children of the deceased prince, and he exercised his power with such fidelity, that he acquired the esteem of all the citizens, and at last restored the kingdom to his master's children when come to years of maturity. He is called by some Micalus. *Justin.*

MYCON, a celebrated painter, who, with others, assisted in making and perfecting the Pæcile of Athens. *Plin.*

MYCŌNE, one of the Cyclades

between Delos and Icaria, which received its name from Myconus, an unknown person. It is about three miles at the east of Delos, and is thirty-six miles in circumference. Strabo observes, and his testimony is supported by that of modern travellers, that the inhabitants of Mycone became bald at the age of 20 or 25, from which circumstance they were called, by way of contempt, the bald heads of Mycone.

MYDON, one of the Trojan chiefs who defended Troy against the Greeks. He was killed by Antilochus. *Homer.*

MYGDONIA, a small province of Macedonia near Thrace, between the rivers Axios and Strymon. The inhabitants, called Mygdones, migrated into Asia, and settled near Troas, where the country received the name of their ancient habitation.—A small province of Mesopotamia bears also the name of Mygdonia. *Ovid. Horat. &c.*

MYGDŌNUS or MYGDON, a brother of Hecuba, Priam's wife, who reigned in part of Thrace. His son Corebus was called Mygdonides from him.—A river running through Mesopotamia.

MYLITTA, a surname of Venus among the Assyrians, in whose temples all the women were obliged to prostitute themselves to strangers. *Herodot.*

MYNES, a prince of Lyrnessus, who married Briseis. He was killed by Achilles, and his wife became the property of the conqueror. *Homer.*

MYRĒNE, a beautiful woman of Greece, who after her father, mother, and brothers had been murdered by robbers, and their house plundered of their property, was carried away as the most valuable part of the booty. She was confined in a cave, from whence she escaped, and on her return was made priestess of Venus by her countrymen. The goddess afterwards changed her into a plant of the same name called myrtle, which she ordered, as a proof of her affection, to continue green and odoriferous throughout every season of the year.

MYRĪNA, a maritime town of Æolia, called also Sebastropolis, and now Sanderlic. *Strab.*—The wife of Thoas, king of Lemnos, by whom she had Hypsipyle.

MYRĪNUS, a surname of Apollo, from Myrina in Æolia, where he was worshipped.

MYRIE, a town of Arcadia, called also Megalopolis.

MYRMĪDŌNES, a people on the southern borders of Thessaly, who accompanied Achilles to the Trojan war. They received their name from Myrmidon, a son of Jupiter and Eurymedusa,

who married one of the daughters of Æolus, son of Helen. According to *Ovid*, &c. the Myrmidons received their name from their having been originally ants, *μυρμηκες*. [*Vid.* *Æacus*.] According to *Strabo*, they received it from their industry, because they imitated the diligence of the ants.

MYRON, a celebrated statuary of Greece, peculiarly happy in imitating nature. He made a cow so much resembling life, that even bulls were deceived, and approached her as if alive, as is frequently mentioned by many epigrams in the *Anthologia*. He flourished about 442 years before Christ. *Ovid. Paus.*

MYRRHA, a daughter of Cinyras, king of Cyprus. She became enamoured of her father, and introduced herself into his bed unknown. She had a son by him called Adonis. When Cinyras was apprized of the incest he had committed, he attempted to stab his daughter, and Myrrha fled into Arabia, where she was changed into a tree called myrrh. *Hygin. Ovid. &c.*

MYRSILUS, the last of the Heraclidæ, who reigned in Lydia: he is called also Candaules.

MYRSUS, the father of Candaules.

MYRTALE, a courtesan of Rome, mistress to the poet Horace.

MYRTEA, a surname of Venus, because she presided over the myrtle.

MYRTILUS, a son of Mercury and Phaetusa or Cleobule, arm-bearer to Ænomaus, king of Pisa. He was so experienced in riding, and in the management of horses, that he rendered those of Ænomaus the swiftest in all Greece. His infidelity proved at last fatal to him. Pelops, who had become a competitor in a chariot race with Ænomaus for his daughter Hippodamia, bribed him to give a broken chariot to his master, whereby he lost the race. When Myrtilus claimed the reward of his perfidy, Pelops threw him headlong into the sea, where he perished. [*Vid.* *Hippodamia*.] The body was carried to the sea shore, where he received an honorable burial, and, as he was the son of Mercury, he was made a constellation. *Diod. Hygin. &c.*

MYRTIS, a Greek poetess, who instructed Pindar and the celebrated Corinna in the rules of Versification.

MYRTŌUM MARE, a part of the Agæan sea, which lies between Eubœa, Peloponnesus, and Attica. It receives this name from Myrto, a woman, or from Myrtos, a small island in the neighbourhood; or from Myrtilus, the

son of Mercury, who was drowned there. *Paus. Hygin.*

MYRTUNTĪUM, a name given to that part of the sea which lies on the coast of Epirus, between the bay of Ambracia and Leucas.

MYRTUSA, a mountain of Libya.

MYSCĒLLUS, or **MISCĒLLUS**, 3 native of Achaia, who founded Crotona, in Italy, according to an oracle. *Ovid. Strab.*

MYS, an artist who worked in silver. His most celebrated work was the representation of the battle of the Centaurs and Lapithæ, on a shield in the hand of Minerva's statue made by Phidias.

MYSIA, a country of Asia Minor, generally divided into Major and Minor. Mysia Minor was bounded on the north and west by the Propontis and Bithynia, and Phrygia on the southern and eastern borders. Mysia Major had Ætolia on the south, the Ægean on the west, and Phrygia on the north and east. Its chief cities were Cyzicum, Lampsacus, &c. *Strab. Herodot.*—A festival in honor of Ceres, surnamed Mysia from Mysias, an Argive, who raised her a temple near Pallene, in Achaia. Some derive the word from *μυσται*, to cloy, or satisfy, because Ceres was the first who satisfied the wants of men by giving them corn. The festival continued during seven days.

MYSON, a native of Sparta, one of the seven wise men of Greece. When Anacharsis consulted the oracle of Apollo, to know who was the wisest man in Greece, he received for answer, "He who is now ploughing his fields." This was Myson. *Diog.*

MYSTES, a son of the poet Valgius, whose early death was so lamented by the father, that Horace wrote an ode to allay the grief of his friend. *Horat.*

MYTHECUS, a sophist of Syracuse, who passed over to Sparta and taught the art of cooking; but was soon after expelled by the magistrates, who insisted, that hunger was the best seasoning.

MYTILĒNE (*vid.* *Mitylene*).

MYUS, (*Myuntis*) a town of Ionia, on the confines of Caria, founded by a Grecian colony. It is one of the twelve capital cities of Ionia. Artaxerxes, king of Persia, gave it to Themistocles to maintain him in meat. Magnesia was to support him in bread, and Lampsacus in wine. *C. Nep. Strab. &c.*

NÆ

NAR

NABATHÆA, a country of Arabia, of which the capital was called Petra. The word is often applied to any of the eastern countries of the world by the poets, and seems to be derived from Nabath, the son of Ismael. *Ovid. Strab. &c.*

NABAZANES, an officer of Darius III., at the battle of Issus. He conspired with Bessus to murder his royal master, either to obtain the favor of Alexander, or to seize the kingdom. He was pardoned by Alexander. *Curt.*

NABIS, a celebrated tyrant of Lacedæmon, who, in all acts of cruelty and oppression, surpassed a Phalaris or a Dionysius. When he had exercised every art in plundering the citizens of Sparta, he made a statue, which was like his wife, and whenever any one refused to deliver up his riches, the tyrant led him to the statue, which immediately, by means of springs, seized him in its arms, and tormented him in the most excruciating manner with bearded points hid under the clothes. Nabis made an alliance with the Romans, and defeated Philopœmen in a naval engagement; he was, however, himself defeated in his turn, and treacherously murdered as he attempted to save his life by flight, B.C. 192, after an usurpation of 14 years. *Polyb. Justin. &c.*

NABONASSAR, a king of Babylon, after the division of the Assyrian monarchy. From him the *Nabonassaræan epoch* received its name, agreeing with the year of the world 3237, or 746 B. C.

NÆNIA, the goddess of funerals at Rome, whose temple was without the gates of the city. The songs which were sung at funerals were also called Nænia. They were generally filled with the praises of the deceased; but sometimes so unmeaning, that the word became proverbial to signify nonsense.

CN. NÆVIUS. The most remarkable of this name is an augur in the reign of Tarquin, who, in order to convince the king and the Romans of his power, as an augur, cut a flint with a razor, and turned the ridicule of the populace into admiration. Tarquin rewarded his merit by erecting him a statue in the *comitium*, which was still in being in the age of Augustus. The razor and flint were buried near it under an altar, and it was usual among the Romans to make witnesses, in civil causes, swear near it. This event is treated as fabulous and improbable by Cicero.

Dionys. Hal. Liv.—A Latin poet in the first Punic war. He was originally in the Roman armies, but afterwards applied himself to study, and wrote comedies, besides a poetical account of the first Punic war, in which he had served. Some fragments of his poetry are extant, to the number of 308 lines, preserved in the *Corpus Poetarum*.

NAHARVALI, a people of Germany.

NAIÆDES, certain inferior deities who presided over rivers, springs, wells, and fountains. They generally inhabited the country, and resorted to the woods or meadows near the stream over which they presided, whence the name (*ναῖειν, to flow*.) Ægle was the fairest of the Naiades, according to Virgil. [*Vid. Nymphæ.*] They were held in great veneration among the ancients, and often sacrifices of goats and lambs were offered to them with libations of wine, honey, and oil. Sometimes they received only offerings of milk, fruit, and flowers. *Virg. Ovid. Homer.*

NAIS, one of the Oceanides, mother of Chiron or Glaucus, by Magnès. *Apollod.*—A nymph in an island of the Red Sea, who, by her incantations, turned to fishes all those who approached her residence after she had admitted them to her embraces. She was herself changed into a fish by Apollo. *Ovid.*

NAISSUS a town of Mæsia, the birth-place of Constantine, now Nissa.

NANTUATES a people of Gaul, near the Alps.

NAPÆÆ, certain divinities among the ancients, who presided over the hills and woods of the country. Some suppose that they were tutelary deities of the fountains, and the Naiades of the sea. Their name is derived from *ναπη, a grove*. *Virg.*

NAPATA, a town of Ethiopia.

NAPHILUS, a river of Peloponnesus, falling into the Alpheus.

NAR, a river of Umbria, whose waters, famous for their sulphureous properties, pass through the lake Velinus, and issuing from thence with great rapidity, fall into the Tiber. *Ovid. Virg.*

NARBO, a town of Gaul, founded by the consul Marcius, A. U. C. 634. It became the capital of a large province of Gaul, which obtained the name of Gallia Narbonensis. *Paterc. Plin.*

NARBONENSIS GALLIA, one

of the four great divisions of ancient Gaul, was bounded by the Alps, the Pyrenean mountains, Aquitania, Belgicum, and the Mediterranean.

NARCISSUS, a beautiful youth, son of Cephissus and the nymph Liriope, born at Thespiis, in Bœotia. He saw his image reflected in a fountain, and became enamoured of it, thinking it to be the nymph of the place. His fruitless attempts to approach this beautiful object so provoked him, that he grew desperate, and killed himself. His blood was changed into a flower, which still bears his name. *Ovid. &c.*—A freedman and secretary of Claudius, who abused his trust, and plundered the citizens of Rome to enrich himself. Messalina, the emperor's wife, endeavoured to remove him, but Narcissus sacrificed her to his resentment. Agrippina, who succeeded Messalina, was more successful. Narcissus was banished by her intrigues, and compelled to kill himself, A. D. 54. *Tacit.*—There were others also of this name, but of inferior note.

NARNIA or **NARNA**, anciently Nequinum, now *Narni*, a town of Umbria, washed by the river Nar, from which it received its name.

NARSES, a king of Persia, A. D. 294, defeated by Maximianus Galerius, after a reign of seven years.

NARYCIA, a town of Magna Græcia, built by a colony of Locrians after the fall of Troy. *Virg.*

NASAMÔNES, a savage people of Libya, near the Syrtis, who generally lived upon plunder. *Curt. &c.*

NASCIO or **NATIO**, a goddess at Rome, who presided over the birth of children, and who was invoked by women in childbed. She had a temple at Ardea. *Cic.*

NASICA, the surname of one of the Scipios. Nasica was the first who invented the measuring of time by water, B. C. 159, about 134 years after the introduction of sun-dials at Rome. [*Vid.* Scipio.]—An avaricious fellow, who married his daughter to Coranus, a man as mean as himself, that he might not only not repay the money he had borrowed, but moreover become his creditor's heir. Coranus, understanding his meaning, purposely alienated his property from him and his daughter, and exposed him to ridicule. *Horat.*

NASIDIÊNUS, a Roman knight, whose luxury, arrogance, and ostentation, exhibited at an entertainment he gave to Mæcnas, were ridiculed by *Horace*.

NASO, one of the murderers of J. Cæsar.—One of Ovid's names. [*Vid.* Ovidius.]

NATALIS ANTONIUS, a Roman knight, who conspired against Nero with

Piso. He was pardoned for discovering the conspiracy, &c. *Tacit.*

NATTA, a man whose manner of living was so mean, that his name became almost proverbial at Rome. *Horat.*

NAUCRATES, a Greek poet, who was employed by Artemisia to write a panegyric upon Mausolus.

NAUCRATIS, a city of Egypt, on the left side of the Canopic mouth of the Nile, celebrated for its commerce. No ship was permitted to land at any other place, but was obliged to sail directly to the city, there to deposit its cargo. *Herodot.*

NAUMACHIUS, a Greek poet, some of whose verses are quoted by ancient writers. About 74 are preserved in the collection of Greek poets, containing useful directions to a woman that has entered into the marriage state with decorum and propriety.

NAUPACTUS or **NAUPACTUM**, a city of Ætolia, at the mouth of the Evenus. The word is derived from ναυς and πηγνυμι, because it was there that the Heraclidæ built the first ship, which carried them to Peloponnesus. *Strab. Paus. &c.*

NAUPLIA, a maritime city of Peloponnesus, the naval station of the Argives. *Strab. &c.*

NAUPLIÆDES, a patronymic of Palamedes, son of Nauplius. *Ovid. Met.* [*Vid.* Nauplius.]

NAUPLIUS, a son of Neptune and Amymone, king of Eubœa. He was father to Palamedes, who was sacrificed to the resentment of Ulysses, by the Greeks, during the Trojan war. The death of Palamedes irritated Nauplius. When the Greeks returned from the Trojan war, Nauplius saw them with pleasure distressed in a storm on the coast of Eubœa, and to make their disaster still more universal, he lighted fires on such places as were surrounded with the most dangerous rocks, that the fleet might be shipwrecked on the coast. This succeeded, but when he saw Ulysses and Diomedes escape, he threw himself into the sea. According to some mythologists, there were two persons of this name. The second was an Argonaut, remarkable for his knowledge of sea affairs and of astronomy. *Orph. Apollon. &c.*

NAUSICAA, a daughter of Alcinoüs, king of the Phæacians. She met Ulysses shipwrecked on her father's coasts, and it was to her humanity that he owed the kind reception he received from the king. She married, according to Aristotle and Dictys, Telemachus, the son of Ulysses, by whom she had a son, called Persepolis, or Ptoliporthus. *Homer. Od. 6.*

NAUTES, a Trojan soothsayer,

who comforted Æneas when his fleet had been burnt in Sicily. He was the progenitor of the Nautii at Rome, a family to whom the Palladium of Troy was afterwards entrusted. *Virg.*

NAXOS, a celebrated island in the Ægean sea, the largest and most fertile of all the Cyclades, about 105 miles in circumference, and 30 broad, received the name of Naxos from Naxus, who was at the head of a Carian colony, which settled in the island. Naxos abounds with all sorts of fruits, and its wines are still in great repute. Bacchus was the chief deity of the island. The chief city was also called Naxos, and near it, on the 20th of September, B. C. 377, the Lacedæmonians were defeated by Chabrias. *Thucyd. Herodot. Diod. &c.*—An ancient town on the eastern side of Sicily, founded 759 years before the Christian era. There was also another town at the distance of five miles from Naxos, which bore the same name, and was often called, by contradistinction, Taurominium. *Plin. Diod.*

NAZIANZUS, a town in Cappadocia, famous as being the birth-place of St. Gregory.

NEA, or NOVA INSULA, a small island between Lemnos and the Hellespont, which rose out of the sea during an earthquake. *Plin.*

NEÆRA. The most remarkable of this name are the following :—A nymph, mother of Phaetusa and Lampetia, by the Sun. *Homer.*—A woman mentioned in Virgil's *Ecl.*—A daughter of Perseus, who married Aleus, by whom she had Cepheus, Lycurgus, and Auge.—A favorite of Horace.

NEÆTHUS, a river of Magna Græcia, near Crotona. *Ovid.*

NEALICES, a painter, whose most celebrated pictures were a sea fight between the Persians and Egyptians, Venus, and an ass drinking on the shore, with a crocodile preparing to attack it.

NEAPŒLIS, a city of Campania, anciently called Parthenope, and now known by the name of Naples. Augustus called it Neapolis. *Suet.*—This name was common also to five other towns in Asia and Europe.

NEARCHUS, an officer of Alexander, who was ordered to sail upon the Indian ocean with Onesicritus, and to examine it. He wrote an account of this voyage, and of the king's life, but his veracity has been called in question by Arrian. After the king's death, he was appointed over Lycia and Pamphylia. *Curt.*

NEBO, a high mountain near Palestine, beyond Jordan, from the top of which Moses was permitted to view the promised land.

NEBRŒDES, a mountain in Sicily, in which rises the Himera.

NECESSITAS, a divinity who presided over the fates and destinies of mankind, and who was regarded as the mother of the Parcæ. [*Id.* Parcæ.] Her temple at Corinth was held so sacred, that only her priests were permitted to enter it. *Paus. Plut.*

NECHOS, a king of Egypt, who attempted to make a communication between the Mediterranean and Red Seas, B. C. 610. No less than 12,000 men perished in the attempt. It was discovered in his reign that Africa was circumnavigable. *Herodot.*

NECROPOLIS, a suburb of Alexandria.

NECTANĒBUS, and **NECTANĀBIS**, a king of Egypt, who defended his country against the Persians, and was succeeded by Tachos, B. C. 362. His grandson, of the same name, made an alliance with Agesilaus, king of Sparta, and with his assistance he quelled a rebellion of his subjects. Sometime after he was joined by the Sidonians, Phœnicians, and inhabitants of Cyprus, who had revolted from the king of Persia. This powerful confederacy was soon attacked by Darius, the king of Persia, who marched at the head of his troops. Nectanebus, to defend his frontiers, levied 20,000 mercenary soldiers in Greece, the same number in Libya, and 60,000 were furnished in Egypt. This numerous body was not equal to the Persian forces, and Nectanebus, defeated in a battle, fled into Æthiopia, B. C. 350. Egypt became from that time tributary to the king of Persia. *Plut. Diod. &c.*

NECYSIA, a solemnity observed by the Greeks in memory of the dead.

NEDA, a nymph of Messenia, supposed to have been one of the nurses of Jupiter. She gave her name to the river Nedes, which flowed through Messenia. *Paus.*

NEIS, the wife of Endymion.

NELEUS, a son of Neptune and Tyro, was brother to Pelias, with whom he was exposed by his mother. They were, however, preserved, and brought to Tyro, who had then married Cretheus, king of Iolchos. After the death of Cretheus, Pelias and Neleus seized the kingdom of Iolchos which belonged to Æson, the lawful son of Tyro by the deceased monarch. After they had reigned for some time conjointly, Pelias expelled Neleus from Iolchos. Neleus came to Aphareus, king of Messenia, who treated him with kindness, and permitted him to build a city, which he called Pylos. Neleus married Chloris, the daughter of Amphion, by whom he had a daughter and twelve sons, who

were all, except Nestor, killed by Hercules, together with their father. Nestor promised his daughter in marriage only to him who brought him the bulls of Iphiclus. Bias was the successful lover. [*Vid.* Melampus.] *Ovid. Paus. &c.*

NELO, one of the Danaides.

NEMÆA, a town of Argolis, between Cleonæ and Phlius; with a wood, where Hercules, in the 16th year of his age, killed the celebrated Nemæan lion, which was born of the hundred-headed Typhon, and infested the neighbourhood of Nemæa, and kept the inhabitants under continual alarms. It was the first labor of Hercules to destroy it. The conqueror clothed himself in the skin, and the Nemæan games were instituted to commemorate so great an event: though some say that they were instituted by the Argives in honor of Archemorus, who died by the bite of a serpent, and Hercules some time after renewed them. They were one of the four great and solemn games, which were observed in Greece.

NĒMĒSIS, one of the infernal deities, daughter of Nox. She was the goddess of vengeance, always prepared to punish impiety, and, at the same time, liberally to reward the good and virtuous. She is made one of the Parcæ by some mythologists, and is represented with a helm and a wheel. Her power did not only exist in this life, but she was also employed after death to find out the most effectual and rigorous means of correction. Nemesis was particularly worshipped at Rhamnus, in Attica, where she had a celebrated statue, ten cubits long, made of Parian marble, by Phidias. The Romans were also particularly attentive to her adorations. Her statue at Rome was in the capitol. According to Pausanias, there were more than one Nemesis. The goddess Nemesis was surnamed Rhamnusia, because worshipped at Rhamnus, and Adrastia, from the temple which Adrastus, king of Argos, erected to her. The Greeks celebrated a festival, called Nemesis, in memory of deceased persons, as the goddess Nemesis was supposed to defend the relics and the memory of the dead from all insult. *Hygin. Paus. Hesiod. &c.*

NEMESTRINUS, a god who presided over the feasts celebrated at Rome under the name of Nemora. Arnobius is the only ancient writer who mentions this divinity.

NEMORALIA, festivals observed in the woods of Aricia, in honor of Diana, who presided over the country and the forests.

NEOBŪLE. [*Vid.* Lycambes.]—A beautiful woman, to whom Horace addressed 3 Od. 12.

NEŌCLES, an Athenian philo-

sopher, father, or, according to Cicero brother to the philosopher Epicurus. *Cic.*—The father of Themistocles. *C. Nep.*

NEOMENIA, festivals observed by the ancients at the time of the new moon, in honor of all the gods, but especially of Apollo and Diana. The Athenians spread tables in the streets, where the poor were abundantly supplied, and the Romans also honored the divinities by a public assembly, where all the senators were expected to attend. *Horat. Isidor.*

NEON, one of the commanders of the ten thousand Greeks who assisted Cyrus against Artaxerxes.—This name was common also to two towns in Phocis.

NEOPTŌLĒMUS, a king of Epirus, son of Achilles and Deidamia, called Pyrrhus, from the yellow color of his hair. He gave early proofs of his valor. After the death of Achilles, Calchas declared in the assembly of the Greeks, that Troy could not be taken without the assistance of his son. Ulysses and Phoenix were then commissioned to bring Pyrrhus to the war, who returned with them with pleasure, and received the name of Neoptolemus (new soldier.) He greatly signalized himself during the remaining time of the siege, and was the first who entered the wooden horse. He was inferior to none of the Grecian warriors in valor, and Ulysses and Nestor alone could claim a superiority over him in eloquence, wisdom, and address. His cruelty, however, was as great as that of his father. Without any regard to the sanctity of the place where Priam had taken refuge, he slaughtered him without mercy. He also sacrificed Astyanax to his fury, and immolated Polyxena on the tomb of Achilles. When Troy was taken, Pyrrhus had for his share of the captives Andromache, the widow of Hector, and Helenus, the son of Priam. With these he departed for Greece, and took a different course from the rest of the Greeks, as he travelled over the greatest part of Thrace, where he had a severe encounter with queen Harpalyce. [*Vid.* Harpalyce.] The place of his retirement after the Trojan war is not known. He, however, lived with Andromache after his arrival in Greece. He had a son by this unfortunate princess, called Molossus, and two others, if we rely on the authority of Pausanias. Besides Andromache, he married Hermione, the daughter of Menelaus, as also Lanassa, the daughter of Cleodæus, one of the descendants of Hercules. The cause of his death is variously related. According to Virgil, Paternulus, and Hyginus, he was murdered by Orestes in the temple of Delphi, because Hermione, who had been betrothed to him, was given to Neoptolemus. The plun-

der of the rich temple of Delphi was, it is said, the object of the journey of Neoptolemus thither; and it cannot but be observed that he suffered the same barbarities, which he had inflicted, in the temple of Minerva, upon the aged Priam and his wretched family. From this circumstance arose the proverb of Neoptolemic revenge, when a person had suffered the same savage treatment which others had received from his hand. *Virg. Homer. Sophoc. &c.*—A relation of Alexander. He was the first who climbed the walls of Gaza when that city was taken by Alexander. After the king's death, he received Armenia as his province, and made war against Eumenes. He was supported by Craterus, but an engagement with Eumenes proved fatal to his cause. Craterus was killed, and himself mortally wounded by Eumenes, B. C. 321. *C. Nep.*—This name was common also to many others of inferior note.

NEORIS, a large country of Asia, near Gedrosia, almost destitute of waters. The inhabitants were called Neoritæ, and it was usual among them to suspend their dead bodies on the boughs of trees. *Diod.*

NEPE, one of the constellations, generally called scorpion.

NEPHALIA, festivals in Greece, in honor of Mnemosyne, the mother of the Muses and of Aurora, Venus, &c. No wine was used during the ceremony, but merely a mixture of water and honey.

NEPHELE, the first wife of Athamas, king of Thebes, and mother of Phryxus and Helle, was repudiated on pretence of being subject to fits of insanity, and Athamas married Ino, daughter of Cadmus. Ino became jealous of Nephele, because her children would succeed to the throne by right of seniority, and she resolved to destroy them. Nephele was apprised of this, and she removed her children from the reach of Ino, by giving them a celebrated ram, on whose back, they escaped to Colchis. [*Vid. Phryxus.*] Nephele was afterwards changed into a cloud, whence her name is given by the Greeks to the clouds. The fleece of the ram, which saved the life of Nephele's children, is often called the Nephelian fleece. *Hygin. Ovid. &c.*

NEPHELIS, a cape in Cilicia.

NEPHERITES, a king of Egypt, who assisted the Spartans against Persia, when Agesilaus was in Asia. He sent them a fleet of 100 ships, which were intercepted by Conon, as they were sailing towards Rhodes, &c. *Diod.*

NEPHEUS, one of the sons of Hercules.

CORN. NEPOS, a celebrated

historian in the reign of Augustus. He was born at Hostilia, and shared the favors and enjoyed the patronage of the emperor. He was the intimate friend of Cicero and of Atticus. Of all his valuable compositions nothing remains but his lives of the illustrious Greek and Roman generals, which have often been attributed to Æmilius Probus. The language of Cornelius has always been admired, and he is entitled to many commendations for the delicacy of his expressions, the elegance of his style, and the clearness and precision of his narrations.

NEPOTIANUS, Flavius Popilius, a son of Eutropia, the sister of the emperor Constantine. He proclaimed himself emperor after the death of his cousin Constans, and rendered himself odious by his cruelty and oppression. He was murdered by Anicetus, after one month's reign, and his family were involved in his ruin.

NEPHTYS, wife of Typhon, became enamoured of Osiris, her brother-in-law, and introduced herself to his bed. She had a son called Anubis by him. *Plut.*

NEPTŪNIA, a colony in Magna Græcia, having a town of the same name.

NEPTUNIUM, a promontory of Arabia, at the entrance of the gulf.

NEPTUNIUS, an epithet applied to Sext. Pompey, because he believed himself to be god of the sea, &c.

NEPTŪNUS, a god, son of Saturn and Ops, and brother to Jupiter, Pluto, and Juno. He was devoured by his father the day of his birth, and again restored to life by means of Metis, who gave Saturn a certain potion. Neptune shared with his brothers the empire of Saturn, and received as his portion the kingdom of the sea. This did not seem equivalent to the empire of heaven and earth, which Jupiter had claimed, therefore he conspired to dethrone him. The conspiracy was discovered, and Jupiter condemned Neptune to build the walls of Troy. [*Vid. Laomedon.*] A reconciliation was soon after made, and Neptune was re-instituted to all his rights and privileges. Neptune disputed with Minerva the right of giving name to the capital of Cæcropsia, but he was defeated. [*Vid. Minerva.*] Neptune, as being god of the sea, was entitled to more power than any of the other gods, except Jupiter. Not only the ocean, rivers, and fountains were subjected to him, but he also could cause earthquakes at his pleasure, and raise islands with a blow of his trident. The worship of Neptune was established in almost every part of the earth. The Greeks and Romans were also attached to his worship,

and they celebrated their Isthmian games and Consualia with the greatest solemnity. He was generally represented sitting in a chariot made of a shell, and drawn by sea horses or dolphins. Sometimes he is drawn by winged horses, and holds his trident in his hand, and stands up as his chariot flies over the surface of the sea. Homer represents him as issuing from the sea, and in three steps crossing the whole horizon. The ancients generally sacrificed a bull and a horse on his altars. The amours of Neptune are numerous. He obtained, by means of a dolphin, the favors of Amphitrite, who had made a vow of perpetual celibacy, and he placed, among the constellations, the fish which had persuaded the goddess to become his wife. Neptune became a horse to enjoy the company of Ceres. [*Vid.* Arion.] To deceive Theophane he changed himself into a ram. [*Vid.* Theophane.] He assumed the form of the river Enipeus to gain the confidence of Tyro, by whom he had Pelias and Neleus. He was also father of Polyphemus, by Thoosa, and of many other children by different mistresses, &c. The word Neptunus is often used metaphorically by the poets, to signify sea water. *Paus. Homer. Cic. Hesiod. &c.*

NEREÏDES, nymphs of the sea, daughters of Nereus and Doris. They were 50, according to the greater number of the mythologists, and were employed as the rest of the deities. They had altars chiefly on the coasts of the sea, where milk, oil, honey, and often the flesh of goats were offered up. Their duty was to attend upon the more powerful deities of the sea, and to be subservient to the will of Neptune. They are represented as young and handsome virgins, sitting on dolphins, and holding Neptune's trident in their hand, or sometimes garlands of flowers. They were particularly fond of halcyons, and as they had the power of ruffling or calming the waters, they were always addressed by sailors, who implored their protection that they might grant them a favorable voyage and a prosperous return. *Ovid. Hesiod. Homer. &c.*

NEREIUS, a name given to Achilles, as son of Thetis, who was one of the Nereides. *Horat.*

NEREUS, a deity of the sea, son of Oceanus and Terra. He married Doris, by whom he had 50 daughters, called the Nereides. [*Vid.* Nereides.] Nereus was generally represented as an old man, with a long flowing beard, and hair of an azure color. The chief place of his residence was in the Ægean sea, where he was surrounded by his daughters, who often danced in choruses round him. He had the gift of prophecy, and informed those that consulted him with the different fates that

attended them. The word Nereus is often taken for the sea itself. Nereus is sometimes called the most ancient of all the gods. *Hesiod. Hygin. Homer. &c.*

NERIO, the wife of Mars.

NERITOS, a mountain in the island of Ithaca, as also a small island in the Ionian sea, according to Mela. The word Neritos is often applied to the whole island of Ithaca, and Ulysses, the king of it, is called *Neritius dux*, and his ship *Neritia navis*. *Virg. &c.*—A desert island near the Thracian Chersonesus.

NERITUM, a Calabrian town, now called Nardo.

NERIUM, or **ARTABRUM**, a promontory of Spain, on the Atlantic, now Cape Finisterre. *Strab.*

NERIUS, an usurer in Nero's age, so eager to get money, that he married as often as he could, and as soon destroyed his wives by poison, to possess himself of their estates. *Pers.*—A silversmith mentioned by Horace in the third satire of his second book.

NERO, Claudius Domitius Cæsar, a celebrated Roman emperor, son of Caius Domitius Ahenobarbus and Agrippina, the daughter of Germanicus. He was adopted by the emperor Claudius, A. D. 50, and four years after he succeeded to him on the throne. The beginning of his reign was marked by acts of the greatest kindness, affability, and popularity. Being once desired to sign his name to a list of malefactors that were to be executed, he exclaimed, *I wish to Heaven I could not write.* These virtues were soon discovered to be artificial, and Nero displayed the propensities of his nature. He delivered himself from the sway of his mother, and at last ordered her to be assassinated. This unnatural act of barbarity was, however, applauded by the senate, and the people signified their approbation. Many of his courtiers shared the unhappy fate of Agrippina, and Nero sacrificed to his fury or caprice all such as obstructed his pleasure, or diverted his inclination. He also turned actor, and publicly appeared on the Roman stage in the meanest characters. The celebrity of the Olympian games attracted his notice. He passed into Greece, and was defeated in wrestling, but the flattery of the spectators adjudged him the victory, and Nero returned to Rome, attended by a band of musicians, actors, and stage dancers, from every part of the empire. These amusements of the emperor were indeed innocent; his character was injured, but not the lives of the people. But his conduct soon became more abominable; he was publicly married to one of his eunuchs, and

soon after celebrated his nuptials with one of his meanest catamites. But now his cruelty was more fully displayed; he sacrificed to his wantonness his wife Octavia Poppæa, and the celebrated writers Seneca, Lucan, Petronius, &c. The Christians also did not escape his barbarity. Wishing to renew the dismal scene of Troy, he caused Rome to be set on fire in different places. The conflagration became soon universal, and during nine successive days the fire was unextinguished. All was desolation, and Nero was the only one who enjoyed the general consternation. He placed himself on the top of a high tower, and he sang on his lyre the destruction of Troy. The continuation of cruelty, debauchery, and extravagance, at last roused the resentment of the people. Many conspiracies were formed against him, but were generally discovered. The most dangerous conspiracy was that of Piso, from which he was delivered by the confession of a slave. The conspiracy of Galba proved more successful. The conspirator, when informed that his plot was known to Nero, declared himself emperor. The unpopularity of Nero favored his cause; he was acknowledged by all the Roman empire, and the senate condemned Nero to be dragged naked through the streets of Rome, and whipped to death, and afterwards to be thrown from the Tarpeian rock. Nero, by a voluntary death, prevented the execution of the sentence. He killed himself, A. D. 68, in the 32d year of his age, after a reign of 13 years and eight months. Rome was filled with acclamations at the intelligence, and the citizens, more strongly to indicate their joy, wore caps, such as were generally used by slaves who had received their freedom. It is necessary to observe, that the name of Nero is even now used emphatically to express a barbarous and unfeeling oppressor. *Plut. Suet. Plin. &c.*—Claudius, a Roman general, sent into Spain to succeed the two Scipios. He suffered himself to be imposed upon by Asdrubal, and was soon after succeeded by young Scipio. He was afterwards made consul, and intercepted Asdrubal, who was passing from Spain into Italy with a large reinforcement for his brother Annibal. An engagement was fought near the river Metaurus, in which 55,000 of the Carthaginians were left dead on the field of battle, and great numbers taken prisoners, 207 B. C. Asdrubal, the Carthaginian general, was also killed, and his head cut off and thrown into his brother's camp by the conquerors. *Appian. Liv. &c.* The Nero's were of the Claudian family, which, during the republican times of Rome, was honored with 23 consulships, 5 dictatorships, 6 triumphs, 7 censorships, and 2 ovations.—The Claudian family assumed the surname of

Nero, which in the language of the Sabines, signifies strong and warlike.

NERONIA, a name given to Artaxata by Tiridates, who had been restored to his kingdom by Nero, whose favors he acknowledged by calling the capital of his dominions after the name of his benefactor.

NERONIÆ THERMÆ, Roman baths, so named after Nero, who constructed them.

NERVA COCCÆUS, a Roman emperor after the death of Domitian, A. D. 96. He rendered himself popular by his mildness, his generosity, and the active part he took in the management of affairs. In his civil character he was the patron of good manners, of sobriety, and temperance. He made a solemn declaration, that no senator should suffer death during his reign, and this he observed with such sanctity, that when two members of the senate had conspired against his life, he was satisfied to tell them that he was informed of their wicked machinations. Yet, as envy and danger are the constant companions of greatness, the prætorian guards at last mutinied, and Nerva nearly yielded to their fury. Having at length been obliged to surrender to them some of his friends and supporters, the infirmities of his age obliged him to fix upon a successor. Trajan, a man of approved integrity, was the object of his choice, which was confirmed by the approbation of the people. He died on the 27th of July, A. D. 98, in his 72d year, and his successor showed every mark of respect for his merit and for his character, by raising him altars and temples in Rome, and in the provinces, and by ranking him in the number of the gods. Nerva was the first Roman emperor who was of foreign extraction, his father being a native of Crete. *Plin. Diod.*—This name was also common to two consuls under the emperors Tiberius and Vespasian.

NERVIL, a warlike people of Belgic Gaul, who continually upbraided the neighbouring nations for submitting to the power of the Romans. They attacked J. Cæsar, and were totally defeated. *Lucan. Cæs.*

NERULUM, a town of Lucania.

NESACTUM, a town of Istria, now Castel Nuovo.

NESÆA, one of the Nereides. *Virg. Æn.*

NESIMACHUS, the father of Hippodemon, a native of Argos, who was one of the seven chiefs who made war against Thebes. *Hygin.*

NESIS, an island on the coast of Campania, famous for asparagus. *Plin.*

NESSUS, a celebrated centaur, son of Ixion and the cloud. He offered violence to Dejanira, whom Hercules had entrusted to his care, with orders to carry her across the river Evenus. [*Vid.* Dejanira.] Hercules saw the distress of his wife from the opposite shore of the river, and immediately shot a poisoned arrow, which struck the Centaur to the heart. Nessus, as he expired, gave his tunic to Dejanira, assuring her that it had the power of calling a husband away from unlawful loves. Dejanira received it with pleasure, and this mournful present afterwards caused the death of Hercules. [*Vid.* Hercules.] *Apollod. Ovid. Senec. &c.*

NESTÖCLES, a famous statuary of Greece, rival to Phidias.

NESTOR, a son of Neleus and Chloris, nephew to Pelias, and grandson to Neptune. He had 11 brothers, who were all killed, with his father, by Hercules. The conqueror spared his life, and placed him on the throne of Pylos. He married Eurydice, the daughter of Clymenes, or, according to others, Anaxibia, the daughter of Atreus. He early distinguished himself in the field of battle, and was present at the nuptials of Pirithous, when a bloody battle was fought between the Lapithæ and Centaurs. As king of Pylos and Messenia, he led his subjects to the Trojan war, where he distinguished himself among the rest of the Grecian chiefs, by eloquence, address, wisdom, justice, and an uncommon prudence of mind. After the Trojan war, Nestor retired to Greece, where he enjoyed the peace and tranquillity due to his wisdom and old age. The manner and the time of his death are unknown; the ancients all agreed that he lived three generations of men, which length of time some suppose to be 300 years, though more probably only 90, allowing thirty years for each generation. From that circumstance, therefore, it was usual among the Greeks and Latins, when they wished a long and happy life to their friends, to wish them to see the years of Nestor. He had two daughters, Pisidice and Polycaste; and seven sons, Perseus, Straticus, Aretus, Echephron, Pisistratus, Antilochus, and Trasimedes. Nestor was one of the Argonauts, according to Valerius Flaccus. *Homer. Horat. &c.*

NESTORIUS, a bishop of Constantinople, degraded from his episcopal dignity for entertaining heretical opinions.

NESTUS, or **NESSUS**, a small river of Thrace, rising in mount Rhodope, and falling into the Ægean sea, above the island of Thasos. It was for some time the boundary of Macedonia on the east.

NICÆA, a widow of Alexander, who married Demetrius.—A city of India, built by Alexander on the very spot where he had obtained a victory over king Porus.—A town of Bithynia, built by Antigonos, son of Philip, king of Macedonia. It was originally called Antigonía, and afterwards Nicæa by Lysimachus, who gave it the name of his wife, who was the daughter of Antipater.—A town of Liguria.

NICAGÖRAS, a sophist of Athens, in the reign of the emperor Philip. He wrote the lives of illustrious men, and was reckoned one of the greatest and most learned men of his age.

NICANDER, a king of Sparta, son of Charillus, of the family of the Proclidæ. He reigned thirty-nine years, and died B. C. 770. *Paus.*—A Greek grammarian, poet, and physician of Colophon, 137 B. C. Two of his poems, entitled Theriaca, on hunting, and Alexipharmica, on antidotes against poison, are still extant.

NICÂNOR, a name common to many Greeks, the most remarkable of whom are, a governor of Media, conquered by Seleucus. He had been governor over the Athenians under Cassander, by whose orders he was put to death.—A governor of Munychia, who seized the Piræus, and was at last put to death by Cassander, because he wished to make himself absolute all over Attica. *Diod.*—A general of Antiochus, king of Syria. He made war against the Jews, and showed himself uncommonly cruel.—A servant of Atticus.—Also a surname of Demetrius II.

NICERÁTUS, a poet who wrote a poem in praise of Lysander.

NICETAS, one of the Byzantine historians.

NICETERIA, a festival at Athens, in memory of the victory which Minerva obtained over Neptune, in their dispute about giving a name to the capital of the country. The same name was applied to contests about drinking, and among them the one which Alexander gave is mentioned as the most remarkable. The monarch wished to honor the memory of Calanus, the gymnosophist, and therefore, to please his Indian subjects, he proposed rewards to the best drinkers; one talent to the first, 30 minæ for the second, and ten for the third. Promachus obtained the first prize by drinking four measures of wine, about 24 pints, but he survived his victory only three or four days, and 35 of his competitors fell likewise a sacrifice to their intemperance. *Plut. in Alex.*

NICIAS, an Athenian general, celebrated for his valor and for his misfortunes. He established his military

character by taking the island of Cythera from the power of Lacedæmon. When Athens determined to make war against Sicily, Nicias was appointed, with Alcibiades and Lamachus, to conduct the expedition, which he reprobated as impolitic, and as the future cause of calamities to the Athenian power. In Sicily he behaved with great firmness, but he often blamed the quick and inconsiderate measures of his colleagues. The success of the Athenians remained long doubtful. Alcibiades was recalled by his enemies to take his trial, and Nicias was left at the head of affairs. Syracuse would have surrendered to him, had not the sudden appearance of Gylippus, the Corinthian ally of the Sicilians, cheered up the courage of the besieged at the critical moment. Gylippus proposed terms to the Athenians, which were refused; some battles were fought, in which the Sicilians obtained the advantage; and Nicias at last desponding, demanded of the Athenians a reinforcement or a successor. Demosthenes, upon this, was sent with a powerful fleet; but the advice of Nicias was despised, and the admiral, by his eagerness, ruined his fleet and the interest of Athens. Nicias at last found himself surrounded on every side by the enemy, without hope of escaping. He gave himself up to the conquerors with all his army, with the assurances of safety, but he was no sooner in the hands of the enemy than he was shamefully put to death, with Demosthenes, 413 B. C. His troops were sent to quarries, where the plague and hard labor soon destroyed them. The Athenians lamented in Nicias a great and valiant, but unfortunate general. *Plut. C. Nep.*—A physician of Pyrrhus, king of Epirus, who made an offer to the Romans of poisoning his master for a sum of money. The Roman general disclaimed his offers, and acquainted Pyrrhus with his treachery. He is often called Cineas.

NICIPPE, daughter to Pelops, and wife to Sthenelus.

NICIPPUS, a tyrant of Cos, one of whose sheep brought forth a lion, which was considered as portending his future greatness, and his elevation to the sovereignty. *Ælian V. H.*

NICO, one of the Tarentine chiefs who conspired against the life of Annibal. *Liv.*—The name of the ass, which Augustus met before the battle of Actium, which he construed into a favorable omen.—The name of an elephant, famous for its fidelity to its master, Pyrrhus.—A celebrated architect and geometrician. He was father to the celebrated Galen, the prince of physicians.

NICOCHARES, a comic poet, cotemporary with Aristophanes.

NICOCLES. Ancient writers

have recorded many of this name, the most celebrated of whom are, a king of Paphos, who reigned under the protection of Ptolemy, king of Egypt. He revolted from his friend to the king of Persia, upon which Ptolemy ordered one of his servants to put him to death, to strike terror into the other dependent princes. The servant, unwilling to murder the monarch, advised him to kill himself. Nicocles obeyed, and all his family followed his example, 310 years before the Christian era.—A king of Cyprus, who succeeded Evagoras on the throne, 374 years B. C. It was with him that the philosopher Isocrates corresponded.

NICOCREON, a tyrant of Salamis, in the age of Alexander the Great. He ordered the philosopher Anaxarchus to be broken to pieces in a mortar.

NICODRÖMUS, a son of Hercules and Nice.—An Athenian, who invaded Ægina, &c.

NICOLAUS, a celebrated Syracusan, who endeavoured in a pathetic speech, to dissuade his countrymen from offering violence to the Athenian prisoners who had been taken with Nicias, their general. [*Vid.* Nicias.] His eloquence was unavailing.

NICOMÄCHUS, the father of the philosopher Aristotle.—An ancient poet, who esteemed physicians happy, because the light published their good deeds, and the earth their evil ones.

NICOMÈDES 1st, a king of Bithynia, about 278 years before the Christian era. It was by his exertions that this part of Asia became a monarchy. He behaved with great cruelty to his brothers, and built a town which he called by his own name, Nicomedia. *Justin. Paus. &c.*—The 2d was ironically surnamed Philopater, because he drove his father Prusias from the kingdom of Bithynia, and caused him to be assassinated, B. C. 149. He reigned 59 years.—The 3d, son and successor of the preceding, was dethroned by his brother Socrates, and afterwards by the ambitious Mithridates. The Romans re-established him on his throne, but he was again expelled his dominions, till Sylla came into Asia, who restored him to his former power. *Strab. Appian.*—The 4th of that name was son and successor to Nicomedes 3d. He died B. C. 75, without issue, and left his kingdom, with all his possessions, to the Roman people. *Strab. &c.*—This name was common also to others of less celebrity.

NICOMÈDIA, a town of Bithynia, founded by Nicomedes 1st. It was the capital of the country, and it has been compared, for its beauty and greatness, to Rome, Antioch, or Alexandria. It became celebrated for being the re-

sidence of the emperor Constantine, and most of his imperial successors.

NICON, an athlete of Thasos, who obtained the victory 14 times at the Olympic games. The statue which his countrymen had erected to his honor was insulted after his death by one of his rivals, and, as if it were to avenge his wrongs, it fell upon the intruder, and crushed him to pieces. *Suidas*.

NICOPHANE S, a celebrated painter of Greece.

NICOPHRON, a comic poet of Athens, some time after the age of Aristophanes.

NICOPOLIS, a town in Armenia, built by Pompey, in memory of a victory he had acquired over the forces of Mithridates.—A town of Epirus, built by Augustus to commemorate the battle of Actium.—A town in Dacia, founded by Trajan to record the memory of a battle he had obtained over the Dacians.—A town near the bay of Issus, built by Alexander.—A town in Thrace, built by Trajan to immortalize a victory over the barbarians.

NICOSTRATUS, a general of the Achæans, who defeated the Macedonians.—A native of Argos of great strength, famous for his desire of imitating Hercules. He clothed himself in a lion's skin, and committed many other imitative extravagances.—A name common to many other persons, in whose lives, &c. nothing very remarkable has occurred.

NIGER, C. Pescennius Justus, a celebrated governor in Syria, well known by his valor in the Roman armies, while yet a private man. At the death of Pertinax, he was declared emperor of Rome, and he supported that elevated situation, by prudence of mind, moderation, courage, and virtue. He was remarkable for his fondness of ancient discipline, and never suffered his soldiers to drink wine. He forbade the use of silver or gold utensils in his camp. In his punishments Niger was inexorable. Such qualifications seemed to promise the restoration of ancient discipline, but the death of Niger frustrated every hope of reform. Severus, who had also been invested with the imperial purple, marched against him, and Niger was, at last, defeated, A. D. 194. His head was cut off, and affixed to a long spear, and carried in triumph through the streets of Rome. He reigned about one year. *Herodian*.

NIGER or **NIGRIS**, (*itis*), a river of Africa, which rises in Æthiopia, and falls by three mouths, into the Atlantic, little known to the ancients, and not yet satisfactorily explored by the moderns. *Mela. Ptol.*

P. NIGIDIUS FIGULUS, a celebrated philosopher and astrologer at

Rome, one of the most learned men of his age. He was intimate with Cicero, and followed the interest of Pompey, for which he was banished by the conqueror. He died in the place of his banishment, 47 years B. C. *Cic.*

NILEUS, a son of Codrus, who conducted a colony of Ionians to Asia, where he built Ephesus, Miletus, Priene, Colophon, Myus, Teos, Lebedos, Clazomenæ, &c. *Paus.*

NILUS, a king of Thebes, who gave his name to the river which flows, through the middle of Egypt, and falls into the Mediterranean sea. The Nile anciently called Ægyptus, is one of the most celebrated rivers in the world. Its sources were unknown to the ancients. It flows through the middle of Egypt in a northern direction, and at Cercasorum divides itself into several streams, and falls into the Mediterranean by seven mouths. The most eastern is called the Pelusian, and the most western is called the Canopic mouth. The other canals are the Sebennytican, that of Sais, the Mendesian, Bolbitinic, and Bucolic. They have all been formed by nature, except the two last, which have been dug. The space between the Pelusian and Canopic streams is called the Delta of Egypt, from its resemblance to the Greek letter of that name. The Nile yearly overflows the country, and it is to those regular inundations that the Egyptians are indebted for the fertile produce of their lands. If it rises no higher than 16 cubits, a famine is expected; but if it exceeds this by many cubits, it is of the most dangerous consequence. The causes of the overflows of the Nile, unknown to the ancients, are owing to the heavy rains which regularly fall in Æthiopia. These causes, as some people suppose, were well known to Homer, as he seems to show it, by saying that the Nile flowed from heaven. The inhabitants of Egypt, near the banks of the river, were called Niliaci, Niligenæ, &c. and large canals were also, from this river, denominated Nili, or Euripi. *Strab. Melu. Herodot.*

NINUS, a son of Belus, who built a city to which he gave his own name, and who founded the Assyrian monarchy, B. C. 2059. He was very warlike, and extended his conquests from Egypt to the extremities of India and Bactriana. He became enamoured of Semiramis, the wife of one of his officers, and he married her after the death of her husband. Ninus reigned 52 years, and left his kingdom to the care of his wife Semiramis, by whom he had a son. The history of Ninus is very obscure. *Justin. Herodot.*—A celebrated city, the capital of Assyria, built on the banks of the Tigris by Ninus, and called Nineveh in Scripture. It was, according to the relation

of Diodorus Siculus, fifteen miles long, nine broad, and forty-eight in circumference. *Strab. Herodot. &c.*

NINYAS, a son of Ninus and Semiramis, king of Assyria, succeeded his mother, who had voluntarily abdicated the crown. The reign of Ninys is remarkable for its luxury and extravagance. His successors imitated the example of his voluptuousness, and therefore their name is little known till the age of Sardanapalus. *Justin. Diod.*

NIÖBE, a daughter of Tantalus, king of Lydia, by Euryanassa or Dione. She married Amphion the son of Jasus, by whom she had, according to different writers and mythologists, a different number of children. The most received opinion is, that she had seven sons and seven daughters. This number increased her pride, and she had the imprudence not only to prefer herself to Latona who had only two children, but even to ridicule the worship paid to her, observing that she had a better claim to sacrifices than the mother of Apollo and Diana. This insolence provoked Latona. She entreated her children to punish the arrogant Niobe. Her prayers were heard, and immediately all the sons of Niobe expired by the darts of Apollo, and all the daughters, except Chloris, were equally destroyed by Diana; and Niobe, struck at the suddenness of her misfortunes, was changed into a stone. The carcasses of Niobe's children, according to Homer, were left unburied for nine days, because Jupiter changed into stones all such as attempted to inter them. On the tenth day they were honored with a funeral by the gods. *Homer. Apollod. Ovid. &c.*

NIPHÄTES, a mountain of Asia, which divides Armenia from Assyria. The sources of the Tigris were in its neighbourhood. *Virg. Strab.*—A river of Armenia, falling into the Tigris. *Horat.*

NIREUS, a king of Naxos, son of Charops and Aglaia, celebrated for his beauty. He was one of the Grecian chiefs during the Trojan war. *Homer. Horat.*

NISA, a celebrated plain of Media, near the Caspian sea, famous for its horses.

NISIBIS, a town of Mesopotamia, on the Tigris: it was the barrier between the provinces of Rome and the Persian empire, during the reign of the Roman emperors. *Strab.*

NISUS, a son of Hyrtacus, born on mount Ida, near Troy. He came to Italy with Æneas, and signalized himself by his valor. He was joined in the closest friendship with Euryalus, and with him he entered, in the dead of night, the enemy's camp. As they were

returning victorious, they were perceived by the Rutulians, who attacked Euryalus. Nisus, in endeavouring to rescue his friend from the enemy's darts, perished himself with him, and their heads were cut off and fixed on a spear, and carried in triumph to the camp. Their death was greatly lamented by all the Trojans. *Virg.*—A king of Megara, son of Mars, or more properly of Pandion. He inherited his father's kingdom with his brothers, and received as his portion the country of Megaris. The fate of Nisus depended totally upon a yellow lock, which, as long as it continued on his head, according to the words of an oracle, promised him life and success to his affairs. His daughter Scylla stole away the fatal hair from her father's head as he was asleep, and delivered it to Minos, king of Crete, who was then at war with the Athenians, and had actually besieged Megara. Scylla had, previously to this action, which was the cause of the surrender of Megara, fallen in love with Minos, upon seeing him from the walls of the town. Minos disregarded the services of Scylla, and she threw herself into the sea. The gods changed her into a lark, and Nisus assumed the nature of the hawk, at the very moment that he gave himself death not to fall into the enemy's hands. These two birds have continually been at variance with each other, and Scylla, by her apprehensions at the sight of her father, seems to suffer the punishment which her perfidy deserved. *Apollod. Paus. Virg. &c.*

NISYROS, an island in the Ægean sea, at the west of Rhodes, with a town of the same name. It was originally joined to the island of Cos, and it bore the name of Porphyris. Neptune, who was supposed to have separated them with a blow of his trident, was worshipped there, and called *Nisyreus*. *Strab. Meta.*

NITÖCRIS, a celebrated queen of Babylon, who built a bridge across the Euphrates, in the middle of that city, and dug a number of reservoirs for the superfluous waters of that river. *Herodot.*

NIXI, a name given by the Romans to such divinities as presided over the delivery of women, &c. There were three statues sacred to them in the Capital.

NIXUS, one of the signs of the zodiac, called by the Greeks *Engonasis*, represented in a bending posture, holding a stick in one hand, and a drapery in the other. Some suppose that is Hercules, whilst others apply it to Theus. *Cic. in Arato.*

NOCTILŪCA, a surname of Diana. She had a temple at Rome, on Mount Palatine. *Horat.*

NOCTURNUS, a god, supposed to be the same as Vesper or Nox, and who was said to preside over the night. *Virg. Horat.*

NOLA, an ancient town of Campania, which became a Roman colony before the first Punic war. It was founded by a Tuscan, or, according to others, by an Eubœan colony. Augustus died there on his return from Neapolis to Rome. Bells were first invented there in the beginning of the fifth century. *Paterc. Suet. in Aug.*

NOMADES, a name given to those uncivilized people who had no fixed habitation, and who continually changed the place of their residence, to go in quest of fresh pasture for the numerous cattle which they tended. *Strab. Virg. &c.*

NOMENTANUS, an epithet applied to L. Cassius, as a native of Nomentum. He is mentioned by Horace as a mixture of luxury and dissipation.

NOMENTUM, a town of the Sabines, in Italy. The dictator, Q. Servilius Priscus, gave the Veientes and Fidenates battle there, A. U. C. 312, and totally defeated them. *Ovid. Virg.*

NOMI, several mountains in Arcadia.

NOMIUS, a surname given to Apollo, because he fed the flocks of king Admetus in Thessaly. The same name was also applied to Mercury, who was some time also considered as the god of shepherds, or because he had established the laws (*νόμος*) of eloquence.

NONACRIS, a town, and mountain of Arcadia, near which Evander and Atalanta were born.

NONDINA, a goddess who presided over the lustrations made for children before they received their name. The ceremony of lustration was to carry the child round the fire which blazed on the altar of the divinity, and to sprinkle it with water. *Plut.*

NONIUS, a soldier, who for paying respect to Galba's statues, was cast into prison.

NONNUS, a Greek writer of the 5th century, author of the Dionsysiaca, and an account of an embassy he undertook to Æthiopia.

NONUS, a physician of Greece, author of "Omnium morborum curatione."

NORAX, a son of Mercury and Eurythæa, who led a colony of Iberians into Sardinia. *Paus.*

C. NORBANUS, a young and ambitious Roman, who opposed Sylla, and joined his interest to that of young

Marius. In his consulship he marched against Sylla, by whom he was defeated, &c. *Plut.*

NORICUM, a country of ancient Illyricum, which now forms a part of modern Bavaria and Austria. It extended between the Danube, and part of the Alps, and Vindelicia. Its inhabitants made many incursions upon the Romans, and were at last conquered under Tiberius. The iron that was drawn from Noricum was esteemed excellent, and thence *Noricus ensis*, to express the goodness of a sword. *Dion. Perieg. Strab. Horat. &c.*

NORTIA, a name given to the goddess of Fortune among the Etrurians. *Liv.*

NOTHUS, a surname of Darius, king of Persia, from his illegitimacy.

NOTUS, the south wind, called also Auster, and occasionally applied by the poets to all the winds indiscriminately. It is described by Ovid with wet wings, the forehead covered with dark clouds, and the beard heavy and swollen with mists. [*Vid. Venti.*]

NOVATUS, a man who severely attacked the character of Augustus, under a fictitious name. The emperor discovered him, and only fined him a small sum of money.

NOVENSILES, a name applied to those divinities whose worship was introduced at Rome from foreign countries.

NOVIUS PRISCUS, a person who attempted to assassinate Claudius. —A person banished from Rome by Nero on suspicion of being accessory to the conspiracy of Piso.

NOX, one of the most ancient deities among the heathens, daughter of Chaos. From her union with her brother Erebus, she gave birth to the Day and the Light. She was also the mother of the Parcæ, Hesperides, Dreams, of Discord, Death, Momus, Fraud, &c. She is called by some of the poets, the mother of all things, of gods as well as of men, and therefore she was worshipped with great solemnity by the ancients. She had a famous statue in Diana's temple at Ephesus. It was usual to offer her a black sheep, as she was the mother of the Furies. *Virg. Ovid. Hes. Theog.*

NUDIPEDALIA, sacrifices offered to the gods in time of public calamity, when the suppliants appeared with naked feet in humiliation, whence the name.

NUITHONES, Germans, occupying the country, now called Pomerania and Mecklenburg.

NUMA MARTIUS, son to Numa Pompilius, father to Ancus Mar-

tius, and made governor of Rome by Tullus Hostilius.

NUMA POMPILIUS, a celebrated philosopher of Cures, who married Tatia, the daughter of Tatius, the king of the Sabines. At the death of Romulus, the Romans fixed upon him to be their king, and two senators were sent to acquaint him with the decision. Numa at first refused their offer, and was at length with difficulty prevailed upon to accept the crown. He was not, like Romulus, fond of war, but he applied himself to tame the ferocity of his subjects, to inculcate a reverence for the deity, and to quell their dissensions, by dividing all the citizens into different classes. He established different orders of priests, and encouraged the report which was spread of his paying regular visits to the nymph Egeria, and made use of her name to give sanction to the laws and institutions which he had introduced. He told the Romans that the safety of the empire depended upon the preservation of the sacred ancle or shield, which, as was generally believed, had dropped down from heaven. [*Vid.* Ancele.] He dedicated a temple to Janus, which, during his whole reign, remained shut, as a mark of peace and tranquillity at Rome. Numa died after a reign of 43 years, in which he had given every possible encouragement to the useful arts, and in which he had cultivated peace, B. C. 672. He left behind one daughter called Pompilia, who married Numa Martius, and became the mother of Ancus Martius, the fourth king of Rome. *Plut. Varro. Liv. Pün. &c.*

NUMANTIA, a town of Spain, near the sources of the river Durius, celebrated for the long war which it maintained against the Romans. It was taken by Scipio Africanus, B. C. 133. He began the siege with an army of 60,000 men, and was bravely opposed by the besieged, though they had no more than 4000 men able to bear arms. Both armies conducted themselves with almost incredible valor. The besieged were at last necessitated to kill and devour each other, and it is said that not even one survived to adorn the triumph of the conqueror. The fall of Numantia was more glorious than that of Carthage or Corinth, though inferior to them. The conqueror obtained the surname of Numantinus. *Flor. Appian. Patere. &c.*

NUMANUS REMULUS, a Rutulian who accused the Trojans of effeminacy. He had married the youngest sister of Turnus, and was killed by Ascanius during the Rutulian war. *Virg.*

NUMENIA, or **NEOMENIA**, a festival observed by the Greeks at the beginning of every lunar month, in

honor of all the gods, but especially of Apollo, or the Sun, who is justly deemed the author of light, and of whatever distinction is made in the months, seasons, days, and nights. It was observed with games and public entertainments, which were provided at the expense of rich citizens, and which were always frequented by the poor. The demigods, as well as the heroes of the ancients, were honored and invoked in the festival.

NUMENIUS, a philosopher who supposed that Chaos, from which the world was created, was animated by an evil and maleficent soul. He lived in the second century.

NUMERIA, a goddess who presided over numbers among the Romans.

NUMERIÄNUS, M. Aurelius, a son of the emperor Carus. He accompanied his father into the East with the title of Cæsar, and at his death he succeeded him with his brother Carinus, A. D. 282. His reign was short. Eight months after his father's death he was murdered in his litter by his father-in-law Arrius Aper, who accompanied him in an expedition. Numerianus has been admired for his learning as well as his moderation. He was naturally an eloquent speaker, and in poetry he was inferior to no writer of his age.

NUMICIA VIA, one of the great Roman roads which led from the capital to the town of Brundisium.

NUMICUS, a small river of Latium, near Lavinium, where the dead body of Æneas was found, and where Anna, Dido's sister, drowned herself. *Virg. Ovid. &c.*

NUMIDIA, an inland country of Africa, which now forms the kingdom of Algiers and Bildulgerid. It was bounded on the north by the Mediterranean sea, south by Gætulia, west by Mauritania, and east by a part of Libya, which was called Africa Propria. The inhabitants were called Nomades, and afterwards Numidæ. It was the kingdom of Masinissa, who was the occasion of the third Punic war. The Numidians were excellent warriors, and rode without saddles or bridles, whence they have been called *infræni*. *Sallust. Flor. Strab. &c.*

NUMITOR, a son of Procas, king of Alba, who inherited his father's kingdom conjointly with his brother Amulius. Amulius expelled his brother, and that he might more safely secure the crown, he put to death his son Lausus, and consecrated his daughter Ilia to the service of the goddess Vesta, which demanded perpetual celibacy. These great precautions were rendered abortive. Ilia became pregnant; and though the two children whom she

brought forth were exposed in the river, by order of the tyrant, their life was preserved, and Numitor was restored to his throne by his grandsons, [*Vid.* Romulus and Remus] and the tyrannical usurper was put to death. *Liv. Plut. Virg.*

NUNDINA, a goddess whom the Romans invoked when they named their children. This happened the ninth day after their birth, whence the name of the goddess, *Nona dies*.

NUNDINÆ, [*Vid.* Feriæ.]

NURSCIA, a goddess who patronized the Etrurians. *Juv.*

NURSIA, a town of Picenum, whose inhabitants are called Nursini. *Virg.*

NYCTEIS, a patronymic of Antiope, the daughter of Nycteus, mother of Amphion and Zethus by Jupiter. *Ovid.*

NYCTELIA, festivals in honor of Bacchus, [*Vid.* Nyctelius] observed on mount Cithæron.

NYCTELIUS, a surname of Bacchus, because his orgies were celebrated in the night (*νύξ*, *nox*, *τῆλεω*, *perficio*). The words *latex Nyctelius* thence signify wine.

NYCTEUS. The most remarkable of this name is—A son of Neptune by Celene, daughter of Atlas, king of Lesbos, or of Thebes, according to the more received opinion. He married a nymph of Crète, called Polyxo or Amalthæa, by whom he had two daughters, Nyctimene and Antiope. The first of these disgraced herself by her criminal amours with her father, into whose bed she introduced herself by means of her nurse. When the father knew the incest he had committed, he attempted to stab his daughter, who was immediately changed by Minerva into an owl. Nycteus made war against Epopeus, who had carried away Antiope, and died of a wound which he received in an engagement. [*Vid.* Antiope.] *Hygin. Ovid. &c.*

NYCTIMENE. [*Vid.* Nycteus.]

NYMPHÆ, certain female deities among the ancients. They were generally divided into two classes, nymphs of the land, and nymphs of the sea. Of the nymphs of the earth, some presided over woods, and were called Dryades and Hamadryades; others presided over mountains, and were called Oreades; some presided over hills and dales, and were called Napææ, &c. Of the sea nymphs, some were called Oceanides, Nereides, Naiades, Potamides, &c. These presided not only over the sea, but also over rivers, fountains, streams, and lakes. The nymphs were

immortal, according to some mythologists. They lived for several thousand years, according to Hesiod. The number of nymphs is not precisely known. They were above 3000, according to Hesiod, whose power was extended over the different places of the earth, and the various functions and occupations of mankind. They were generally represented as young and beautiful virgins, veiled up to the middle, and sometimes holding a vase, from which they seemed to pour water. *Ovid. Hesiod. Homer. &c.*

NYMPHÆUM, a port of Macedonia. *Cæs.*—A place near the walls of Apollonia, sacred to the nymphs, where Apollo had also an oracle. The place was also celebrated for the continual flames of fire which seemed to rise at a distance from the plains. It was there that a sleeping satyr was once caught and brought to Sylla, as he returned from the Mithridatic war. This monster had the same features as the poets ascribe to the satyr.—The building at Rome where the nymphs were worshipped bore also this name.

NYMPHIDIUS, one of Nero's favourites, who was raised to the dignity of consul, and afterwards disputed the empire with Galba.

NYMPHIS, a native of Heraclea, who wrote a history of Alexander's life and actions, divided into twenty-four books. *Ælian.*

NYMPHOLEPTES, or **NYMPHOMANES**, possessed by the nymphs. This name was given to the inhabitants of mount Cithæron, who believed that they were inspired by the nymphs. *Plut.*

NYPSIUS, a general of Dionysius, the tyrant, who took Syracuse, and put all the inhabitants to the sword. *Diod.*

NYSA or **NYSSA**, a town of Æthiopia, at the south of Egypt, or, according to others, of Arabia. This city, with another of the same name in India, was sacred to the god Bacchus. The god made the latter place the seat of his empire, and the capital of the conquered nations of the East. *Diog. Mela. Virg. &c.*—According to some geographers, there were no less than ten places of the name of Nysa.—A city seated on the top of mount Parnassus, and sacred to Bacchus. *Juv.*

NYSÆUS, a surname of Bacchus, because he was worshipped at Nysa.

NYSIÆDES, a name given to the nymphs of Nysa, to whose care Jupiter entrusted the education of his son Bacchus. *Ovid.*

OCH

OĀSIS, a town about the middle of Libya, at the distance of seven days' journey from Thebes in Egypt. *Herod.*

OAXES, a river of Crete, which received its name from Oaxus, the son of Apollo. *Virg.*

OAXUS, a town of Crete, where Etearchus reigned, who founded Cyrene.

OCALEA or **OICALIA**, a daughter of Mantineus, who married Abas, son of Lynceus and Hypermnestria, by whom she had Acrisius and Proetus. *Apollod.*

OCEĀNĪDES and **OCEANĪ-TIDES**, sea nymphs, daughters of Oceanus, from whom they received their name, and of the goddess Tethys. They were 3000 in number according to Apollodorus, who mentions seven of them. Hesiod speaks of the eldest of them, and reckons forty-one. Hyginus mentions sixteen, whose names are almost all different from those of Apollodorus and Hesiod. The Oceanides, as the rest of the inferior deities, were honored with libations and sacrifices. Prayers were offered to them, and they were entreated to protect sailors from storms and dangerous tempests. When the sea is tranquil, sailors offered a young pig or a lamb: in storms, a black bull. *Hom. Horat. Virg. Hesiod. Apollod.*

OCEĀNUS, a powerful deity of the sea, son of Cœlus and Terra. He married Tethys, by whom he had the most principal rivers, such as the Alpheus, Peneus, Strymon, &c. with a number of daughters, who are called from him Oceanides. [*Virg. Oceanides.*] According to Homer, Oceanus was the father of all the gods, and, on that account, he received frequent visits from the rest of the deities. He is generally represented as an old man, with a long flowing beard, and sitting upon the waves of the sea. Oceanus presided over every part of the sea, and even the rivers were subjected to his power. When the sea was calm, the sailors generally offered a lamb or a young pig, but if it was agitated by the winds, and rough, a black bull was deemed the most agreeable. *Homer. Horat. Virg. &c.*

OCĒLUM, a town in Gaul.

OCHA, a sister of Ochus, whom he caused to be buried alive.

OCT

OCHUS, a surname given to Artaxerxes, the third king of Persia. [*Vid. Artaxerxes.*]—A king of Persia, who exchanged his name for that of Darius. [*Vid. Darius Nothus.*]

OCNUS, a son of the Tiber and of Manto, who assisted Æneas against Turnus. He built a town which he called Mantua, after his mother's name. Some suppose that he is the same as Bianor. *Virg.*—A man remarkable for his industry. He had a wife as remarkable for her profusion. She always lavished whatever the labors of her husband had earned. He is represented as twisting a cord, which an ass standing by eats up as soon as made, whence the proverb of "the cord of Ocnus," often applied to labor that is totally lost. *Prop.*

OCRIDION, a king of Rhodes, who was reckoned among the number of the gods after death. He had a temple at Rhodes, where heralds were not suffered to enter, because, by the treachery of a herald, he lost Cydippe, daughter of Ochimus, whom he was going to marry. *Plut.*

OCRISIA, the wife of Corniculus, was one of the attendants of Tanquil, the wife of Tarquinius Priscus, and the mother of Servius Tullius, the sixth king of Rome, whom, according to Plutarch, Pliny, &c. she brought forth from a miraculous conception.

OCTACILLIUS, a manumitted slave, who became a teacher of rhetoric, and had Pompey for his pupil.

OCTĀVIA, a Roman lady, sister to the emperor Augustus, and celebrated for her beauty and virtues. She married Claudius Marcellus, and, after his death, M. Antony. Her marriage with Antony was a political step to reconcile her brother and her husband. Antony proved for some time attentive to her, but he soon after despised her for Cleopatra; and when she attempted to withdraw him from this unlawful amour by going to meet him at Athens, she was totally banished from his presence. This affront was highly resented by Augustus, who resolved to revenge her cause by arms, which he ultimately did. Marcellus, her son by her first husband, was married to a niece of Augustus, and was publicly intended as a successor to his uncle; but his sudden death plunged all his family into the greatest grief. Virgil, upon this occasion, in his

Æneid, paid a melancholy tribute to the memory of a young man whom Rome regarded as her future father. He was desired to repeat his composition in the presence of Augustus and of his sister. Octavia burst into tears as soon as the poet began; but when he mentioned *Tu Marcellus eris*, she swooned away. This pathetic encomium upon the virtues of young Marcellus was liberally rewarded by Octavia, and Virgil received 10,000 sesterces for every one of the verses. Octavia had two daughters by Antony, Antonia Major and Antonia Minor. The death of Marcellus continually preyed upon the mind of Octavia, who died of melancholy about ten years before the Christian era. *Suet. Plut.*—A daughter of the emperor Claudius by Messalina. She was betrothed to Silanus, but by the intrigues of Agrippina, she was married to the emperor Nero, in the sixteenth year of her age, but was soon after divorced on pretence of barrenness. She was afterwards, by the intrigues of Poppæa, banished, and was ordered to kill herself by opening her veins. Her head was cut off, and carried to Poppæa. *Suet. Tacit.*

OCTAVIÄNUS, or OCTAVIUS CÆSAR. [*Vid.* Augustus.]

OCTÄVIUS. This name was common to many eminent Romans, but of celebrity inferior to Octavius Cæsar, afterwards Augustus.—A man who opposed Metellus in the reduction of Crete, by means of Pompey. He was obliged to retire from the island.

OCYPETE, one of the Harpies, who infected whatever she touched. The name signifies swift-flying. *Hesiod. Theog.*

OCÿROE, a daughter of Chiron, who had the gift of prophecy. She was changed into a mare. [*Vid.* Melanippe.] *Ovid.*

ODATES, a daughter of Horæ, king of part of Asia Minor, so beautiful in person, that she was considered as the daughter of Venus and Adonis.

ODENÄTUS, a celebrated prince of Palmyra. He early inured himself to bear fatigues, and accustomed himself to the labors of a military life. He was faithful to the Romans; and when Valerian had been taken prisoner by Sapor, king of Persia, Odenatus warmly interested himself in his cause. Sapor ordered him, in consequence of his solicitations in favor of Valerian, to appear before him, on pain of being devoted to instant destruction, with all his family. Odenatus disdained the summons of Sapor, opposed force to force, and obtained some advantages over the troops of the Persian monarch. For these services, Gallienus, the then reigning emperor, named Odenatus as

his colleague on the throne, and gave the title of Augustus to his children, and to his wife, the celebrated Zenobia. He perished some time after by the dagger of one of his relations, at Emessa, about the 267th year of the Christian era. Zenobia succeeded to all his titles and honors.

ODESSUS, a river, with a mountain of the same name, near the Euxine sea, in Asia Minor. *Ovid.*

ODEUM, a theatre at Athens, for music.

ODÏNUS, a celebrated hero of antiquity, who flourished about 70 years B. C. in the northern parts of ancient Germany, or the modern kingdom of Denmark. He was at once a priest, a soldier, a poet, a monarch, and a conqueror. He imposed upon the credulity of his superstitious countrymen, by the manner of his death, and made them believe, as he expired, that he was going into Scythia, where he should become one of the immortal gods.

ODÏTES, a son of Ixion, killed by Mopsus, at the nuptials of Pirithous. *Ovid.*

ODOÄCER, a king of the Heruli, who destroyed the western empire of Rome, and called himself king of Italy. A. D. 476.

ODOMANTI, a people of Thrace.

ODÖNES, a people of Thrace.

ODRÿSÆ, an ancient people of Thrace, between Abdera and the river Ister. The epithet of Odrysius is often applied to a Thracian. *Ovid.*

ODYSSEA. [*Vid.* Homerus.]

ODYSSEUM, a promontory of Sicily.

ÆA, a place in Ægina.—A city of Africa, now called Tripoli.

ÆAGRUS or ÆAGER, the father of Orpheus by Calliope. He was king of Thrace, and from him the Hebrus, one of the rivers of the country, has received the appellation of Æagrius. *Ovid. Virg. &c.*

ÆANTHE, a Phocian town, in which Venus had a temple.

ÆAX, son of Nauplius and Clymene, and brother to Palamedes, whom he accompanied to the siege of Troy.

ÆBALIA, the ancient name of Laconia, which it received from king Æbalus. *Paus. &c.*—A country of Italy, in whose territories Tarentum was built by a colony of Laconians. *Virg. &c.*

ÆBALIDES, a patronymic ap-

plied to Castor and Pollux, the grandsons of Æbalus, and also to Hyacinthus. *Ovid.*

ÆBALUS, a son of Telon and the nymph Sebethis, who reigned in the neighbourhood of Neapolis in Italy. *Virg.*

ÆBĀRES, a groom of Darius, son of Hystaspes. He was the cause that his master obtained the kingdom of Persia, by his artifice in making his horse neigh first. [*Vid.* Darius.] *Herodot.*

ÆCHALIA, a country of Peloponnesus in Laconia, with a small town of the same name.—A small town of Eubœa. *Virg. Ovid.*

ÆDIPUS, a son of Laius, king of Thebes, and Jocasta. Laius, the father of Ædipus, was informed by the oracle, as soon as he married Jocasta, that he must perish by the hands of his son. Such dreadful intelligence awakened his fears, and to prevent the fulfilling of the oracle, he resolved never to approach Jocasta; but his resolutions were violated in a fit of intoxication. The queen became pregnant, and Laius ordered his wife to destroy her child as soon as born. The mother did not obey, yet she gave the child to one of her domestics, with orders to expose him on the mountains. The servant bored the feet of the child, and suspended him with a twig by the heels to a tree on mount Cithæron, where he was soon found by one of the shepherds of Polybus, king of Corinth. The shepherd carried him home, and Peribœa, the wife of Polybus, who had no children, educated him as her own child. The accomplishments of the infant, who was named Ædipus, on account of the swelling of his feet, (*οἰδεὺς*, *πῶδες*, *pedes*) soon became the admiration of the age. His companions envied him, and one of them told him he was an illegitimate child. This raised his doubts, and he went to consult the oracle of Delphi, and was there told not to return home, for if he did, he must necessarily be the murderer of his father, and the husband of his mother. This answer terrified him; he knew no home but the house of Polybus, therefore he resolved not to return to Corinth. He travelled towards Phocis, and in his journey, he met in a narrow road Laius on a chariot with his arm-bearer. Laius ordered Ædipus to make way for him. Ædipus refused, and a contest ensued, in which Laius and his arm-bearer were both killed. Ædipus, ignorant of the rank of the men whom he had killed, continued his journey, and was attracted to Thebes by the fame of the Sphinx. [*Vid.* Sphinx.] The cruelty of the Sphinx now became an object of public

concern; and as the successful explanation of an enigma would end in the death of the Sphinx, Creon, who at the death of Laius, had ascended the throne of Thebes, promised his crown and Jocasta to him who succeeded in the attempt. The enigma proposed was this: "What animal in the morning walks upon four feet, at noon upon two, and in the evening upon three?" This was left for Ædipus to explain: he came to the monster, and said, that man, in the morning of life, walks upon his hands and his feet; when he has attained the years of manhood, he walks upon his two legs; and in the evening, he supports his old age with the assistance of a staff. The monster was mortified at the true explanation, and dashed his head against a rock and perished. Ædipus then married Jocasta, by whom he had two sons, Polynices and Eteocles, and two daughters, Ismene and Antigone. Some years after, the Theban territories were visited with a plague; and the oracle declared that it should cease only when the murderer of king Laius was banished from Bœotia. As the death of Laius had never been examined, Ædipus wished to discover the murderer, and at length found that himself had killed his father, and consequently that he had married his mother. In the excess of his grief, he put out his eyes, as unworthy to see the light, and banished himself from Thebes, or, as some say, was banished by his own sons. The manner of his death is rather miraculous: it is said that the earth opened, and Ædipus disappeared. *Apollod. Eurip. Sophocl. &c.*

ÆNEUS, a king of Calydon, in Ætolia, son of Parthaon and Euryte. He married Althæa, the daughter of Thestius, by whom he had Clymenus, Meleager, Gorge, and Dejanira. After Althæa's death, he married Peribœa, the daughter of Hipponous, by whom he had Tydeus. In a general sacrifice which Æneus made to all the gods upon reaping his fields, he forgot Diana, and the goddess, to revenge this neglect, sent a wild boar to lay waste the country of Calydonia. The animal was at last killed by Meleager, in a celebrated chase. Some time after, Meleager died, and Æneus was driven from his kingdom. Diomedes, however, his grandson, soon restored him to his throne; but the continual misfortunes to which he was exposed rendered him melancholy. He exiled himself, and left his crown to his son-in-law Andremon. He died as he was going to Argolis. His body was buried by the care of Diomedes, in a town of Argolis, which from him received the name of Ænoe. It is reported that Æneus received a visit from Bacchus, and that he suffered the god to enjoy the favors of Althæa, and to become the father of Dejanira, for which Bacchus permitted that the wine

of which he was the patron should be called among the Greeks by the name of CENEUS (οἶνος). *Homer. Ovid. &c.*

CENIADÆ, a town of Acarnania.

CENOE, a nymph, who married Sicinus, the son of Thoas, king of Lemnos. From her the island of Sicinus has been called CENOE.

CENOMÄUS, a son of Mars, by Sterope, the daughter of Atlas. He was king of Pisa, in Elis, and father of Hippodamia. He was succeeded by Pelops, who obtained Hippodamia in marriage, in consequence of having conquered her father in a chariot race, through the perfidy of his charioteer Myrtilus. *Apollod. Diod. Ovid. &c.*

CENŌNA, a town of Troas, the ancient name of Ægina.

CENŌNE, a nymph of mount Ida, daughter of the river Cebrenus, in Phrygia. As she had received the gift of prophecy, she foretold to Paris, whom she had married, that his voyage into Greece would be attended with the total ruin of his country, and that he should have recourse to her medicinal knowledge at the hour of death. All these predictions were fulfilled, and CENONE, upon seeing the dead body of Paris, stabbed herself to the heart. She was mother of Corythus by Paris, and this son perished by the hand of his father, when he attempted, at the instigation of his mother, to persuade him to withdraw his affection from Helen. *Ovid. Propert. &c.*

CENOPIA, one of the ancient names of the island Ægina. *Ovid.*

CENOPIDES, a mathematical philosopher at Chios.

CENOPION, a son of Ariadne, by Theseus, or, according to others, by Bacchus. He married Helice, by whom he had a daughter called Hero, or Me-ropé, of whom the giant Orion became enamoured. The father, afraid of provoking him by an open refusal, evaded his applications, and at last put out his eyes when he was intoxicated. *Plut. Apollod. &c.*

CENŌTRI, the inhabitants of

CENŌTRIA, a part of Italy, which was afterwards called Lucania. It received this name from CENOTRUS, the son of Lycaon, who settled there with a colony of Arcadians. The name of CENOTRIA is sometimes applied to Italy. *Dionys. Hal. Virg. &c.*

CENOTRIDES, two islands, called Ischia and Pontia, whither many Romans were banished by the emperors.

CENŌTRUS, a son of Lycaon of Arcadia. He passed into Magna Græcia, with a colony, and gave the name of

CENOTRIA to that part of the country where he settled. *Virg.*

CENŪSE, several small islands on the coast of Peloponnesus.

CENUS, son of Licymnius, who having been slain at Sparta, Hercules burnt his body, and presented his ashes to his father; as he had promised to bring his son back. Hence arose the Greek custom of burning the dead.

CERŌE, an island of Bæotia, formed by the Asopus.

CETA, a celebrated mountain between Thessaly and Macedonia, upon which Hercules burnt himself. Its height has given occasion to the poets to feign that the sun, moon, and stars, rose behind it. The straits of mount Ceta are called Thermopylæ from the hot baths in the neighbourhood. These passes are not more than 25 feet in breadth. *Apollod. Paus. &c.*—A small town at the foot of mount Ceta, near Thermopylæ.

OFELLUS, a man whom, though unpolished, *Horace* represents as a character exemplary for wisdom, economy, and moderation.

OGMIUS, a name of Hercules, among the Gauls.

OGŌA, a deity worshipped in Caria, under whose temple the waters of the sea were supposed to pass.

OGŸGES, the most ancient monarch that reigned in Greece. He was son of Terra, or, as some suppose, of Neptune. He reigned in Bæotia, which, from him, is sometimes called Ogygia, and his power was also extended over Attica. In the reign of Ogyges there was a deluge, which so inundated the territories of Attica, that they remained waste for near 200 years. This, though it is very uncertain, is supposed to have happened about 1764 years before the Christian era, previous to the deluge of Deucalion. According to some writers, it was owing to the overflowing of one of the rivers of the country. The reign of Ogyges was also marked by an uncommon appearance in the heavens, and, as reported, the planet Venus changed her color, diameter, figure, and her course. *Varro. Paus. &c.*

OGŸGIA, one of the seven gates of Thebes, in Bæotia.

OGŸGIA, an ancient name of Bæotia, from Ogyges, who reigned there.—The island of Calypso, opposite to the promontory of Laëdium, in Magna Græcia, where Ulysses was shipwrecked. The situation, and even the existence of Calypso's island, is disputed. *Plin. Homer.*

OICLEUS, a son of Antiphates, and Zeuxippe, who married Hyper-

innestra, daughter of Thestius, by whom he had Iphianira, Polybea, and Amphiaras. *Homer. &c.*

OLEUS, a king of the Locrians, who married Eriope, by whom he had Ajax, called Oileus, from his father, to discriminate him from Ajax, the son of Telamon. He had also another son called Medon, by a courtesan called Rhene. Oileus was one of the Argonauts. *Virg. Homer. &c.*

OLBIA. This name is common to four different towns; the most remarkable are the following:—A town of Sarmatia, at the confluence of the Hypanis and the Borysthenes, about 15 miles from the sea, according to Pliny. *Strab. Plin.*—The capital of Sardinia. *Claudian.*

OLEĀROS, or **OLĪROS**, one of the Cyclades, about 16 miles in circumference, separated from Paros by a strait of seven miles. *Virg. &c.*

OLEN, a Greek poet of Lycia, who flourished some time before the age of Orpheus, and composed many hymns, some of which were regularly sung at Delphi on solemn occasions. *Herodot.*

OLĒNUS, a man who married Lethæa, a beautiful woman, who preferred herself to the goddesses. She and her husband were changed into stones by the deities. *Ovid. Met.*

OLĒNUS, or **OLĒNUM**, a town of Peloponnesus, between Patræ and Cyllene. The goat Amalthæa, which was made a constellation by Jupiter, is called Olena, from its residence there. *Ovid. Strab.*

OLISIPO, now Lisbon, a town of ancient Spain on the Tagus, surnamed Felicitas Julia, (*Plin.*) and called by some *Ulyssippo*, and said to be founded by Ulysses. *Mela.*

OLLOVICO, a prince of Gaul, called the friend of the republic by the Roman senate. *Cæs.*

OLMIUS, a river of Bœotia, sacred to the Muses. *Stat.*

OLYMPIA (orum), celebrated games, which received their name either from Olympia, where they were observed, or from Jupiter Olympius, to whom they were dedicated. The opinion most generally received is, that they were first established by Hercules in honor of Jupiter Olympius, after a victory obtained over Augias, B. C. 1222. But they were neglected after their first institution by Hercules, and Iphitus, in the age of the lawgiver of Sparta, renewed them. This re-institution, which happened B. C. 834, forms a celebrated epoch in Grecian history, and is the beginning of the Olympiads. [*Vid. Olympias.*] They, however, were neglected for some time after the age of Iphitus, till Coræbus, who

obtained a victory B. C. 776, re-instituted them to be regularly and constantly celebrated. The care and superintendence of the games were intrusted to the people of Elis, till they were excluded by the Pisæans, B. C. 364, after the destruction of Pisa. The presidents of the games were obliged solemnly to swear, that they would act impartially, and not take any bribes, or discover why they rejected some of the combatants. They generally sat naked, and held before them the crown which was prepared for the conqueror. There were also certain officers to keep good order and regularity, called *αλυσται*. No women were permitted to appear at the celebration of the Olympian games. This rule, however, was sometimes neglected. The preparations for these festivals were great. No person was permitted to enter the lists if he had not regularly exercised himself ten months before the celebration at the public gymnasium of Elis. The wrestlers were appointed by lot. In these games were exhibited running, leaping, wrestling, boxing, and the throwing of the quoit, which was called altogether *πενταθλον*, or *quintertium*. Besides these, there were horse and chariot races, and also contentions in poetry, eloquence, and the fine arts. The only reward that the conqueror obtained was a crown of olive. So trifling a reward stimulated courage and virtue, and was more the source of great honors than the most unbounded treasures. The statues of the conquerors, called *Olympioniceæ*, were erected at Olympia, in the sacred wood of Jupiter. Their return home was that of a warlike conqueror; they were drawn in a chariot by four horses, and every where received with the greatest acclamations. Painters and poets were employed in celebrating their names. The combatants were naked. The Olympic games were observed every fifth year, or rather at the expiration of four years; they continued for five successive days, and drew together not only the inhabitants of Greece, but of the neighbouring islands and countries. *Pind. Strab. Paus. &c.*—A town of Elis, in Peloponnesus, where Jupiter had a temple with a celebrated statue 50 cubits high, reckoned one of the seven wonders of the world. The Olympic games were celebrated in the neighbourhood. *Strab. Paus.*

OLYMPIAS, a certain space of time which elapsed between the celebration of the Olympic games. The Olympic games were celebrated after the expiration of four complete years, whence some have said they were observed every fifth year. This period of time was called *Olympiad*, and became a celebrated era among the Greeks, who computed their time by it: but the custom of reckoning by the celebration of the Olympic games was not intro-

duced at the first institution of these festivals, but to speak accurately, only the year in which Coræbus obtained the prize. This Olympiad, which has always been reckoned the first, fell, according to the accurate and learned computations of some of the moderns, exactly 776 years before the Christian era, in the year of the Julian period 3938, and 23 years before the building of Rome. The computations by Olympiads ceased, as some suppose, after the 364th, in the year 440 of the Christian era. To the Olympiads history is much indebted, as they have served to fix the time of many momentous events.—A celebrated woman, who was daughter of a king of Epirus, and who married Philip, king of Macedonia, by whom she had Alexander the Great. Her haughtiness obliged Philip to repudiate her. Olympias was sensible of this injury, who, it is said, caused Philip to be murdered. At the death of Alexander she seized the government of Macedonia, and cruelly put to death Aridæus and his wife Eurydice, also Nicanor, the brother of Cassander, with 100 leading men of Macedon, who were inimical to her interest. Such barbarities did not long remain unpunished; Cassander besieged her in Pydna, and obliged her to surrender after an obstinate siege. She was at last massacred by those whom she had cruelly deprived of their children, about 316 years before the Christian era. *Justin. Plut. Curt. Paus.*

OLYMPIODŌRUS, a musician, who taught Epaminondas music. *C. Nep.*—A native of Thebes, in Egypt, who flourished under Theodosius II. and wrote twenty-two books of history, in Greek, beginning with the 7th consulship of Honorius, and the second of Theodosius, to the period when Valentinian was made emperor.

OLYMPIUS, a surname of Jupiter at Olympia, where the god had a celebrated temple and statue, which passed for one of the seven wonders of the world. It was the work of Phidias. *Paus.*

OLYMPUS, a name common to several mountains in Asia and Europe; the most remarkable of which is that of Macedonia and Thessaly. The ancients supposed that it touched the heavens with its top; and, from that circumstance, they have placed the residence of the gods there, and have made it the court of Jupiter. It is about one mile and a half in perpendicular height, and is covered with pleasant woods, caves, and grottoes. On the top of the mountain, according to the notion of the poets, there was no wind, no rain, no clouds, but an eternal spring. *Homer. Virg. Ovid. &c.*—A physician of Cleopatra, author of several treatises on subjects of history.—A poet and musician of Mysia, disciple to Marsyas, who lived before the Trojan war, and some of

whose elegies, hymns, and airs, were preserved in the times of Plato and Aristotle.—This name is common also to some persons, but of no considerable note.

OLYNTHUS, a celebrated town and republic of Macedonia, on the isthmus of the peninsula of Pallene. It became famous for its flourishing situation, and for its frequent disputes with the Athenians, Lacedæmonians, and King Philip. *Cic. Plut. Herodot. &c.*

OLYRAS, a river near Thermopylæ.

OMBI and TENTYRA, two neighbouring cities of Egypt, whose inhabitants were in discord one with another. *Juv.*

OMŌLE, a mountain of Thessaly.

OMOPHAGIA, a festival, held in honor of Bacchus.

OMPHĀLE, a queen of Lydia, daughter of Jardanus. She married Tmolus, who, at his death, left her mistress of his kingdom. She purchased Hercules, who had been sold as a slave for the recovery of his senses after the murder of Eurystus. Omphale soon restored her slave to liberty, and the hero became enamoured of his mistress. The queen favored his passion, and had a son by him. Hercules is represented by the poets as so desperately enamoured of the queen, that, to conciliate her esteem, he spins by her side among her women, while she covers herself with the lion's skin, and arms herself with the club of the hero, and often strikes him with her sandals for the uncouth manner with which he holds the distaff, &c. Their fondness was mutual. *Ovid. Apollod. Diod. &c.*

OMPHIS, a king of India, who delivered himself up to Alexander the Great. *Curt.*

ONĀRUS, a priest of Bacchus, who is supposed to have married Ariadne after she had been abandoned by Theseus. *Plut.*

ONĀTAS, a famous statuary of Ægina, son of Micon. He made a statue of Ceres for the people of Phigalia, and also a brazen chariot drawn by two horses, which was consecrated by Dinamedes, according to the wishes of Hiero his father, to Jupiter Olympius, and which long continued to be the admiration of travellers. He also made equestrian statues for the Tarentines, which were placed in the temple of Delphi. *Plin. Paus.*

ONESICRĪTUS, a cynic philosopher of Ægina, who went with Alexander into Asia, and was sent to the Indian Gymnosophists. He wrote an history of the king's life, which has been censured for the romantic, exaggerated, and

improbable narrative it gives. *Plut. Curt.*

ONESĪMUS, a Macedonian nobleman, treated with great kindness by the Roman emperors. He wrote an account of the life of the emperor Probus and of Carus, with great precision and elegance.

ONOCHEUS, a river of Thessaly, falling into the Peneus. It was dried up by the army of Xerxes. *Herodot.*

ONOMACRITUS, a soothsayer of Athens. It is generally believed that the Greek poem, on the Argonautic expedition, attributed to Orpheus, was written by Onomacritus. The elegant poems of Musæus are also, by some, supposed to be his production. He flourished about 516 years before the Christian era, and was expelled from Athens by Hipparchus, one of the sons of Pisistratus. *Herodot.*

ONOMARCHUS, a Phocian general, distinguished during the sacred war. He died 353 B. C.

ONOPHAS, one of the seven Persians who conspired against the usurper Smerdis. *Ctesias.*

OPALIA, festivals celebrated by the Romans, in honor of Ops, on the 14th of the calends of January. [*Vid. Ops.*]

OPHELTES, the father of Euryalus, whose friendship with Nisus is proverbial. *Virg.*

OPHIONEUS, an ancient soothsayer in the age of Aristodemus, born blind.

OPICI, the ancient inhabitants of Campania. *Juv.*

OPICONCIA, a festival in honor of Vesta, celebrated at Rome, the eighth of the calends of September. No persons except the vestals and the priest were permitted to enter into her sanctuary. *Varro.*

OPILIUS, a grammarian, author of *Libri Musarum*.

OPIMIUS, a Roman consul, who showed himself a most inveterate enemy to C. Gracchus and his adherents, and behaved, during his consulship, like a dictator. He was accused of bribery, and banished. He died of want at Dyrachium. *Cic. Plut.*—A rich usurer at Rome in the age of Horace.

OPIS, a nymph who was among Diana's attendants. *Virg.*—One of Cyrene's attendants. *Virg.*

OPITES, a native of Argos, killed by Hector at the siege of Troy.

OPPIA, a vestal virgin, buried alive for her incontinence.

OPPIA LEX, a law made A. U. C. 540, to restrain women from wearing above half an ounce of gold, from having party-coloured garments,

and from being carried to any place within the distance of a mile. This law was repealed 18 years after.

OPPIANUS, a Greek poet of Cilicia in the second century. He wrote some poems, celebrated for their elegance and sublimity. Two of them are now extant, called *Alieuticon*, and *Cynegeticon*. The emperor Caracalla was so pleased with his poetry, that he gave him a piece of gold for every verse of his *Cynegeticon*; from which circumstance the poem received the name of the golden verses of Oppian. The poet died of the plague in the 30th year of his age.

OPPIDIUS, a rich old man introduced by Horace, 2 Sat. 3. v. 168, as wisely dividing his possessions among his two sons, and warning them against those follies and that extravagance which he believed he saw rising in them.

C. OPIUS. The most remarkable of this name is a friend of Julius Cæsar, celebrated for his life of Scipio Africanus, and of Pompey the Great.

OPS (*opis*), a daughter of Cælus and Terra, the same as the Rhea of the Greeks, married Saturn, and became mother of Jupiter. She was known among the ancients by the different names of Cybele, Bona Dea, Magna Mater, Thya, Tellus, Proserpina, and even of Juno and Minerva; and the worship paid to these apparently several deities was offered merely to one and the same person, mother of the gods. Tatius built her a temple at Rome, where her festivals were called Opalia, &c. *Varr. Dionys. Hal. &c.*

OPTĪMUS MAXIMUS, epithets given to Jupiter to denote his greatness and omnipotence.

OPUS (*opuntis*), a city of Locris, on the Asopus, destroyed by an earthquake. *Strab. &c.*

ORACULUM, an answer of the gods to the questions of men, or the place where those answers were given. Nothing is more famous than the ancient oracles of Egypt, Greece, Rome, &c. They were supposed to be the will of the gods themselves, and they were consulted, not only upon every important matter, but even in the affairs of private life. The most celebrated oracles of antiquity were those of Dodona, Delphi, Jupiter Ammon, &c. [*Vid. Dodona, Delphi, Ammon.*] The temple of Delphi seemed to claim a superiority over the other temples; its fame was once more extended, and its riches were so great, that not only private persons, but even kings and numerous armies, made it an object of plunder and of rapine. The answers were sometimes given in verse, or written on tablets, but their meaning was always obscure, and often the cause of disaster to such as consulted them. Cræsus, when he consulted the oracle of Delphi, was told,

that if he crossed the Halys, he must destroy a great empire; he supposed that empire was the empire of his enemy, but unfortunately it was his own. The words of "*Credo te, Æacida, Romanos vincere posse*," which Pyrrhus received when he wished to assist the Tarentines against the Romans, by a favorable interpretation for himself, proved his ruin. Nero was ordered, by the oracle of Delphi, to beware of 73 years; but the pleasing idea that he should live to that age rendered him careless, and he was soon convinced of his mistake, when Galba, in his 73d year, had the presumption to dethrone him. The oracles often suffered themselves to be bribed. Alexander did it, but Lysander failed in the attempt. Herodotus, who first mentioned the corruption which often prevailed in the oracular temples of Greece and Egypt, has been reverely treated for his remarks by the historian Plutarch. Demosthenes also observed, that the oracles of Greece were servilely subservient to the will of Philip, king of Macedonia, as he beautifully expresses it by the word *Φιλιππιζέειν*. If some of the Greeks and other European nations paid so much attention to oracles, and were so fully persuaded of their veracity, and even divinity, many of their leading men and of their philosophers were apprized of the deceit, and paid no regard to the command of priests whom money could corrupt, and interposition silence.

ORÆA, certain solemn sacrifices of fruits offered in the four seasons of the year, to obtain mild and temperate weather. They were offered to the goddesses who presided over the seasons, who attended upon the sun, and who received divine worship at Athens.

ORBILIUS PUPILLUS, a grammarian of Beneventum, who was the first instructor of the poet Horace. He came to Rome in the consulship of Cicero, and there, as a public teacher, acquired more fame than money. He was naturally of a severe disposition. He lived almost to his 100th year, and lost his memory some time before his death. *Suet. Horat.*

ORBŌNA, a mischievous goddess at Rome, who, as it was supposed, made children die. *Cic.*

ORCÆDES, islands on the northern coasts of Britain. They were unknown till Britain was discovered to be an island by Agricola, who presided there as governor. Now called the Orkneys. *Tacit. Juv.*

ORCHĀMUS, king of Assyria, father of Leucothoe, by Eurynome. He buried his daughter alive for her amours with Apollo. *Ovid.*

ORCHOMĒNUS, or **ORCHOMĒNUM**, a town of Bœotia, anciently called Minyeia, and, from that circum-

stance, the inhabitants were often called Minyans of Orchomenos. There was at Orchomenos a celebrated temple, sacred to the Graces. *Herodot. Plin.*—A town of Arcadia, at the north of Mantinea. *Homer.*—A son of Minyas, king of Bœotia, who gave the name of Orchomenians to his subjects. *Paus.*

ORCUS, one of the names of the god of hell, the same as Pluto, though confounded by some with Charon. The word Orcus is generally used to signify the infernal regions. *Horat. Virg. &c.*

ORCYNIA, a place of Cappadocia, where Eumenes was defeated by Antigonus.

ORDESSUS, a river in Scythia, which emptied itself into the Ister.

ORDOVICES, a people of Britain, occupying that part now called North Wales.

ORĒADES, nymphs of the mountains, daughters of Phoroneus and Hecate. Some call them Orestiades, and give them Jupiter for father. They generally attended upon Diana, and accompanied her in hunting. It was by their influence and example, according to Mnasias, that mankind exchanged human flesh for the fruit of trees, and the roots of the earth. *Virg. Homer. &c.*

ORESTÆ, a people of Epirus. They received their name from Orestes, who fled to Epirus when cured of his insanity. *Lucan.*

ORESTES, a son of Agamemnon and Clytemnestra. When his father was murdered by Clytemnestra and Ægisthus, he was saved by his sister Electra, called Laodicea by Homer, and was privately conveyed to the house of Strophius, king of Phocis. He was tenderly treated by Strophius, who carefully educated him with his son Pylades. From the familiarity between the two young princes soon arose the most inviolable friendship. When Orestes arrived to years of manhood, he visited Mycenæ, and avenged his father's death, by assassinating his mother Clytemnestra and her adulterer Ægisthus. The manner in which he committed this murder is variously reported, but the people immediately after acknowledged him as king. In consequence of the parricide, Orestes is represented as tormented by the Furies, and exiles himself to Argos, where he is still pursued by the avengeful goddesses. Apollo himself purifies him, and he is acquitted by the unanimous opinion of the Areopagites. Euripides says, that Orestes, after the murder of his mother, consulted the oracle of Apollo at Delphi, where he was informed that nothing could deliver him from the persecutions of the Furies, if he did not bring into Greece Diana's statue, which was in the Taurica Chersonesus, and which, as it is reported, had fallen from heaven. This was an

arduous enterprise. The king of the Chersonesus always sacrificed all such as entered the borders of his country. Orestes and his friend were both carried before Thoas, the king of the place, and doomed to be sacrificed. Iphigenia, then priestess of Diana, was to immolate these strangers. The intelligence that they were Grecians delayed the preparations, and Iphigenia was anxious to learn something about the country which had given her birth. [*Vid. Iphigenia.*] She offered to spare the life of one of them, provided he would convey letters to Greece from her hand. This was a difficult trial; never was friendship more truly displayed, but at last Pylades gave way to the pressing entreaties of his friend, and consented to carry the letters of Iphigenia to Greece. These were addressed to Orestes himself, and therefore these circumstances soon led to a discovery of the connexions of the priestess with Orestes. Iphigenia, convinced that he was her brother Orestes, resolved, with the two friends, to fly from Chersonesus, and to carry away the statue of Diana. Their flight was discovered, and Thoas prepared to pursue them; but Minerva interfered, and told him that all had been done by the will and approbation of the gods. After these celebrated adventures, Orestes ascended the throne of Argos, where he reigned in perfect security, and married Hermione, the daughter of Menelaus, and gave his sister to his friend Pylades. The marriage of Orestes with Hermione is, however, a matter of dispute among the ancients. His old age was crowned with peace and security, and he died in Arcadia, in the 90th year of his age, leaving his throne to his son Tisamenus, by Hermione. The friendship of Orestes and Pylades became proverbial.—An ambassador from Attila, king of the Huns, to the emperor Theodosius.—One of Alexander's generals. *Eurip. Sophocl. Æschyl. Herodot. Homer. Paus. Paterc. Apollod. Strab. Ovid. &c.*

ORESTEUM, a town of Arcadia, about 18 miles from Sparta. It was founded by Orestheus, a son of Lycaon, and originally called Oresthesium, and afterwards Oresteum, from Orestes, the son of Agamemnon, who resided there. *Paus. Eurip.*

ORESTIDÆ, the descendants or subjects of Orestes, the son of Agamemnon. They were driven from the Peloponnesus by the Heraclidæ.

ORETANI, a people of Spain.

ORETILIA, a woman who married Caligula, by whom she was soon after banished.

ORÆUM, one of the chief towns of Eubœa.

ORGA, a river of Phrygia, emptying itself into the Mæander.

ORGETORIX, one of the chief

men of the Helvetii, while Cæsar was in Gaul. He formed a conspiracy against the Romans, and when accused, he destroyed himself. *Cæs.*

ORGIA, festivals in honor of Bacchus. They are the same as the Bacchanalia, Dionysia, &c. which were celebrated by the ancients to commemorate the triumph of Bacchus in India. [*Vid. Dionysia.*]

ORIBÄSUS, a celebrated physician, greatly esteemed by the emperor Julian, in whose reign he flourished. He abridged the works of Galenus, and of all the most respectable writers on physic, at the request of the emperor. He accompanied the emperor Julian into the east; after whose death he fell into the hands of the barbarians.

ORICUM, or **ORICUS**, a maritime town of Macedonia, founded by a colony from Colchis, according to Pliny. It had a celebrated harbour, and was greatly esteemed by the Romans on account of its situation, but it was not well defended.

ORIENS, in ancient geography, is taken for all the most eastern parts of the world, such as Parthia, India, Assyria, &c.

ORİGEN, a Greek writer, equally celebrated for his humility, his learning, and the sublimity of his genius. He was surnamed Adamantus, from his assiduity. He suffered martyrdom for his firm adherence to the Christian tenets, in his 69th year, A. D. 254. His works were excellent and numerous, and contained a number of homilies, commentaries on the holy scriptures, and different treatises, besides the Hexapla, which famous work first gave the hint for the compilation of our Polyglot Bibles.

ORIOBÄTES, one of Darius's generals at the battle of Arbela.

ORION, a celebrated giant, sprung from the urine of Jupiter, Neptune, and Mercury. These three gods, pleased with the hospitality they received from the peasant Hyreus, and the piety he exhibited as they travelled through Bœotia in disguise, promised to grant him whatever he required; and the old man desired a son without another marriage. The gods consented, and they ordered him to bury in the ground the skin of the victim, into which they had all three made water. Hyreus did as they commanded, and when, nine months after, he dug for the skin, he found in it a beautiful child, whom he called Uriou, *ab urina*. The name was changed into Orion by the corruption of one letter, as Ovid says, *Perdidit antiquum littera prima sonum*. Orion soon rendered himself celebrated, and Diana took him among her attendants, and even became deeply enamoured of him. His gigantic stature, however, displeased CEnopion, king of Chios,

who promised to make him his son-in-law as soon as he delivered his island from wild beasts. This task was soon performed by Orion, but Cenopion intoxicated his guest, and put out his eyes on the sea-shore, where he had laid himself down to sleep. Orion, however, miraculously recovered his sight, it is said, by turning his face to the rising sun, and amply punished the perfidy of Cenopion. It is said, that Orion was an excellent workman in iron, and that he fabricated a subterraneous palace for Vulcan. Aurora, whom Venus had inspired with love, carried him away into the island of Delos, to enjoy his company with greater security; but Diana, who was jealous of this, destroyed Orion with her arrows. According to Ovid, Orion died of the bite of a scorpion, which the earth produced, to punish his vanity in boasting that there was not on earth any animal which he could not conquer. After death, Orion was placed in heaven, where one of the constellations still bears his name. The constellation of Orion, placed near the feet of the bull, was composed of seventeen stars, in the form of a man holding a sword, which has given occasion to the poets often to speak of Orion's sword. As the constellation of Orion is generally supposed to be accompanied, at its rising, with great rains and storms, it has acquired the epithet of *aquosus*, given it by Virgil. Orion was buried in the island of Delos. *Hom. Virg. Apollod.*

ORITHÏA. The most remarkable of this name is a daughter of Erechtheus, king of Athens, by Paraxithea. She was courted and carried away by Boreas, king of Thrace, as she crossed the Ilissus, and became the mother of Cleopatra, Chione, Zetus, and Calais. *Apollod. Ovid.*

ORMËNUS, a king of Thessaly, son of Cercaphus. He built a town, which was called Ormenium.

ORMISTADIS, a name under which the Persians worshipped God, whom they considered as the author of all good. The god whom they dreaded as the source of all evil was called Arimanes, and they believed these two divinities were perpetually at war together, and that therefore it was necessary to sacrifice to the one for his protection, and to the other to escape his resentment. *Plut. de Is. & Os.*

ORNEA, a town of Argolis, where a battle was fought between the Argives and Lacedæmonians.

ORNEUS, a centaur, son of Ixion and the cloud. *Ovid.*—A son of Erechtheus, king of Athens, who built Ornea, in Peloponnesus. He was father of Peteus. *Paus.*

ORNITHIÆ, the north wind in spring.

ORNÏTRON, a Phœnician town, situated between Tyre and Sidon.

ORNITUS, one of Æneas's friends, who was killed by Camilla. *Virg. Æn.*

ORÔDES. The most celebrated of this name is a prince of Parthia, who murdered his brother Mithridates, and ascended his throne. He defeated Crassus, the Roman triumvir, and poured melted gold down his throat. He followed the interest of Cassius and Brutus at Philippi. When Orodes became old and infirm, his thirty children applied to him, and disputed, in his presence, their right to the succession. Phraates, the eldest, obtained the crown, and then attempted to poison his father. The poison having no effect, Phraates strangled him with his own hands, about 37 years before the Christian era. Orodes had then reigned about 50 years. *Justin. &c.*

ORÊTES, a governor of Sardis, who put Polyocrates to a most cruel death.

OROMËDON, a mountain in the island of Cos.

ORONTES, a king of the Lycians during the Trojan war, who followed Æneas, and perished in a shipwreck. *Virg.*—A river of Syria, rising in Cœlosyria, and falling, after a rapid course, into the Mediterranean, below Antioch. According to Strabo, who mentions some fabulous account concerning it, the Orontes disappeared under ground for the space of five miles. *Dionys. Perieg. Ovid.*

ORÔPUS, a town of Bœotia, on the borders of Attica, near the Euripus, which received its name from Oropus, a son of Macedon. It was the frequent cause of quarrels between the Bœotians and the Athenians. Amphiarus had a temple there. *Paus.*

OROSIUS, a Spanish writer, A. D. 416, who published an universal history, in seven books, from the creation to his own time. His knowledge of historical facts and of chronology is much disputed.

ORPHEUS, a son of Æger, by the muse Calliope. Some suppose him to be the son of Apollo, to render his birth more illustrious. He received a lyre from Apollo, or, according to some, from Mercury, upon which he played with such a masterly hand, that even the most rapid rivers ceased to flow, the savage beasts of the forest forgot their wildness, and the mountains moved to listen to his song. All nature seemed charmed and animated, and the nymphs were his constant companions. Eurydice was the only one who made a deep impression on the musician, and their nuptials were celebrated. Their happiness, however, was short. Aristæus became enamoured of Eurydice, and as she fled from her pursuer, a serpent, lurking in the grass, bit her foot, and

she died of the wound. Orpheus resolved to recover her, or perish in the attempt. With his lyre in his hand, he entered the infernal regions, and gained admission to Pluto. The king of hell was charmed with his strains, the wheel of Ixion stopped, the stone of Sisyphus stood still, Tantalus forgot his thirst, and even the Furies relented. Pluto and Proserpine were moved, and consented to restore him Eurydice, provided he forbore looking behind till he had come to the extremest borders of hell. The condition was accepted, and Orpheus was already in sight of the upper regions of the air, when he forgot his promises, and turned back to look at his long lost Eurydice. He saw her, but she instantly vanished from his eyes. He attempted to follow her, but he was refused admission. He then separated himself from the society of mankind, and the Thracian women, offended by his coldness to their amorous passion, having torn his body to pieces, threw his head into the Hebrus, which still articulated the words Eurydice! Eurydice! as it was carried down the stream into the Ægean sea. Orpheus was one of the Argonauts, of which celebrated expedition he wrote a poetical account, still extant. This, however, is doubted by Aristotle. Orpheus, after death, received divine honors; the Muses gave an honorable burial to his remains, and his lyre became one of the constellations in the heavens. *Virg. Ovid. Horat. &c.*

ORPHICA, a name by which the orgies of Bacchus were called, because they had been introduced in Europe by Orpheus.

ORPHNE, a nymph of the infernal regions, mother of Ascalaphus, by Acheron. The word signifies obscurity. *Ovid. Met.*

ORSIPPUS, a man of Megara, who was prevented from obtaining a prize at the Olympic games, because his clothes were entangled as he ran. This circumstance was the cause that, for the future, all combatants were obliged to appear naked. *Paus.*

ORTALUS, M., the grandson of Hortensius, whom Augustus induced by a present to marry, lest the family of so eminent a man as Hortensius should become extinct.

ORTHAGÖRAS, a musician in the time of Pelopidas.—A tyrant of Sicily, in whose family the sovereignty remained more than a hundred years.

ORTHE, a town in Magnesia.

ORTHIA, a surname of Diana at Sparta. In her sacrifices it was usual for boys to be whipped. [*Vid. Diamastigosis.*] *Plut.*

ORTHOSIA, a town in Phœnicia.—A town in Caria.

ORTHURUS, or ORTHOS, a dog

which belonged to Geryon. He had two heads, and was sprung from the union of Echidna and Typhon. He was destroyed by Hercules. *Hesiod. &c.*

ORTYGIA, a small island of Sicily, within the bay of Syracuse, which formed once one of the four quarters of that great city. It was in this island that the celebrated fountain Arethusa arose. *Virg.*—An ancient name of the island of Delos. Some suppose that it received this name from Latona, who fled thither when changed into a quail (*ορνις*) by Jupiter, to avoid the pursuits of Juno. Diana was called Ortygia, as being born there. *Ovid. Virg.*

ORUS, or HORUS, one of the gods of the Egyptians, son of Osiris and of Isis. He assisted his mother in avenging his father, who had been murdered by Typhon. Orus was skilled in medicine, he was acquainted with futurity, and he made the good and the happiness of his subjects the sole object of his government. He was the emblem of the sun among the Egyptians, and he was generally represented as an infant, swathed in variegated clothes. In one hand he held a staff, which terminated in the head of a hawk, in the other a whip with two thongs. *Herodot. Plut. Diod.*—The first king of Træzene. *Paus.*

OSCHOPHÖRIA, a festival observed by the Athenians. It received its name *απο του φεσιν τας οσχας*, from carrying boughs hung up with grapes, called *οσχα*. The origin of this festival is given at considerable length in Plutarch's life of Theseus, who first instituted it.

OSCI, a people between Campania and the country of the Volsci, who assisted Turnus against Æneas. Some suppose that they are the same as the Opici, the word Osci being a diminution or abbreviation of the other. The language, the plays, and ludicrous expressions of this nation are often mentioned by the ancients, and from their indecent tendency some suppose the word *obscenum* (*quasi oscenium*) is derived.

OSINIUS, a king of Clusium, who assisted Æneas against Turnus. *Virg.*

OSĪRIS, a great deity of the Egyptians, son of Jupiter and Niobe. All the ancients greatly differ in their opinions concerning this celebrated god, but they all agree, that as king of Egypt, he took particular care to civilize his subjects, and to teach them agriculture. After he had accomplished a reform at home, Osiris resolved to go and spread civilization in the other parts of the earth. He left his kingdom to the care of his wife Isis; and in his expedition was accompanied by his brother Apollo, and by Anubis, Macedo, and Pan. His

march was through Æthiopia. He afterwards passed through Arabia, and visited the greatest part of the kingdoms of Asia and of Europe, where he enlightened the minds of men by introducing among them the worship of the gods, and a reverence for the wisdom of a supreme being. At his return home, Osiris found the minds of his subjects agitated. His brother Typhon, who had raised seditions, murdered him in a secret apartment, and cut his body to pieces, which were divided among the associates of his guilt. This cruelty incensed Isis; she revenged her husband's death, and with her son Orus she defeated Typhon and the partizans of his conspiracy. She recovered the mangled pieces of her husband's body, the genitals excepted, which the murderer had thrown into the sea. Isis then directed the different Egyptian priests to choose whatever animal they pleased to represent the person and the divinity of Osiris, and they were enjoined to pay the greatest reverence to that representative of divinity, and to bury it, when dead, with the greatest degree of solemnity. To render their establishment more popular, each sacerdotal body had a certain portion of land allotted to them to defray the expenses attending the ceremonial rites. That part of the body of Osiris which had not been recovered, was treated with more particular attention by Isis. [*Vid. Phallica.*] As Osiris had particularly instructed his subjects in cultivating the ground, the priests chose the ox to represent him, and paid the most superstitious veneration to that animal. [*Vid. Apis.*] Osiris, according to the opinion of some mythologists, is the same as the sun, and the adoration which is paid by different nations to an Anubis, a Bacchus, a Dionysius, a Jupiter, a Pan, &c. is the same as that which Osiris received in the Egyptian temples. Nothing can give a clearer idea of the greatness of Osiris than this inscription, found on some ancient monuments: "Saturn, the youngest of all the gods, was my father; I am Osiris, who conducted a large and numerous army as far as the deserts of India, and travelled over the greatest part of the world, and visited the streams of the Ister, and the remote shores of the ocean, diffusing benevolence to all the inhabitants of the earth." Osiris was generally represented with a cap on his head like a mitre, with two horns; he held a stick in his left hand, and in his right a whip with three thongs. Sometimes he appears with the head of a hawk, as that bird, by its quick and piercing eyes, is a proper emblem of the sun. *Plut. Herodot. Homer. &c.*

OSRHOËNE, a country of Mesopotamia, which received this name from one of its kings, called Osrhoes.

OSSA, a lofty mountain of Thes-

saly. It was formerly joined to mount Olympus, but Hercules, as some report, separated them, and made between them the celebrated valley of Tempe. Ossa was one of those mountains which the giants, in their wars against the gods, heaped up one on the other, to scale the heavens with more facility. *Mela. Ovid. &c.*

OSTIA, a town built at the mouth of the river Tiber, by Ancus Martius, king of Rome, about 10 miles distant from Rome. It had a celebrated harbour, and was so pleasantly situated that the Romans generally spent a part of the year there, as in a country seat. Ostia and her harbour, called Portus, became gradually separated, and are now at a considerable distance from the sea. *Flor. Liv. Mela. &c.*

OSTORIUS SCAPULA, a general, made governor of Britain by the emperor Claudius. He defeated and took prisoner the famous Caractacus, and died A. D. 55. *Tacit. Ann.*

OSYMANDYAS, a king of Egypt in very ancient times, much celebrated for his magnificence.

OTĀNES, a noble Persian, one of the seven who conspired against the usurper Smerdis. It was through him that the usurpation was first discovered. He was afterwards appointed by Darius over the sea-coast of Asia Minor. He took Byzantium. *Herodot.*

OTHO, M. SALVIUS, a Roman emperor, descended from the ancient kings of Etruria. He was one of Nero's favorites, and as such he was raised to the highest offices of the state. After Nero's death, Otho conciliated the favor of Galba, the new emperor; but when Galba had refused to adopt him as his successor, he resolved to make himself absolute. The great debts which he had contracted encouraged his avarice, and he caused Galba to be assassinated, and made himself emperor. He was acknowledged by the senate and the Roman people, but the sudden revolt of Vitellius in Germany rendered his situation precarious. Otho obtained three victories over his enemies, but in a general engagement near Brixellum, his forces were defeated, and he stabbed himself when all hopes of success were vanished, after a reign of about three months, on the 20th of April, A. D. 69. *Plut. Suet. &c.*—Roscius, a tribune of the people, who, in Cicero's consulship, made a regulation to permit the Roman knights at public spectacles to have the 14 first rows after the seats of the senators.

OTHRYĀDES, one of the 300 Spartans who fought against 300 Argives, when those two nations disputed their respective right to Thyrea. Two Argives, Alcino and Cronius, and Othryades, survived the battle. The Ar-

gives went home to carry the news of their victory, but Othryades, who had been reckoned among the number of the slain, recovered himself, and carried some of the spoils of which he had stripped the Argives into the camp of his countrymen; and after he had raised a trophy, and had written with his own blood the word *vici* on his shield, he killed himself, unwilling to survive the death of his countrymen. *Val. Max. Plut. Parall.*—A patronymic given to Pantheus, the Trojan priest of Apollo, from his father Othryas. *Virg.*

OTHRYONEUS, a Thracian, who came to the Trojan war in hopes of marrying Cassandra. He was killed by Idomeneus. *Homer.*

OTHRYS, a mountain, or rather a chain of mountains in Thessaly, the residence of the Centaurs. *Strab. Herodot. Virg.*

OTREUS, a Phrygian king, brother to Hecuba.

OTUS and EPHIALTES, sons of Neptune. [*Vid. Aloides.*]

OTYS, a Paphlagonian prince, who went over to Agesilaus to the Persians.

P. OVIDIUS NASO, a celebrated Roman poet, born at Sulmo. As he was intended for the bar, his father sent him early to Rome, and removed him to Athens in the 16th year of his age. But as he was born a poet, nothing could deter him from pursuing his natural inclination. Every thing he wrote was expressed in poetical numbers. A lively genius and a fertile imagination soon gained him admirers; the learned became his friends. Virgil, Propertius, Tibullus, and Horace honored him with their correspondence, and Augustus patronized him with the most unbounded liberality. These favors, however, were but momentary, as the poet was soon after banished to Tomos, on the Euxine sea, by the emperor. The true cause of this sudden exile is unknown. In his banishment, Ovid betrayed great pusillanimity, and prostituted his pen and his time to adulation; yet the emperor proved deaf to all entreaties. Tiberius proved as regardless as his predecessor to the entreaties which were made for Ovid, and the poet died in the seventh or eighth year of his banishment, in the 50th year of his age, A. D. 17, and was buried at Tomos. The remaining works of Ovid are the *Metamorphoses*, in 15 books; the *Fasti*, in 12 books, six of which are lost; the *Tristia*, in five books, the *Heroides*; his three books of *Amorum*, and the same number *de Arte*

Amandi, with the other *de Remedio Amoris*; and the *Ibis*. [*Vid. Ibis.*] His *Fasti* are allowed to be the best written of all his poems. His *Epistles to Pontus* are the language of an abject and pusillanimous flatterer. However critics may censure the indelicacy and the inaccuracies of Ovid, it is to be acknowledged that his poetry contains great sweetness and elegance, and, like that of Tibullus, charms the ear and captivates the mind.

OVINIUS QUINTUS, a senator of Rome, who was punished by Augustus, for having disgraced his rank in the court of Cleopatra.

OXATHRES, brother to Darius, whom Alexander greatly valued, and to whom he gave a command in his own army.

OXIDATES, a Persian, whom Darius condemned to death. Alexander took him prisoner, and some time after made him governor of Media. He became oppressive, and was removed. *Curt.*

OXIONÆ, a nation of Germans, whom superstitious traditions represented as having the countenance human, and the rest of the body like that of beasts. *Tacit.*

OXUS, a river in Scythia.—A river in Bactriana, falling into the Caspian sea.

OXYARES, a king of Bactriana, in the time of Alexander, to whom he surrendered.

OXYDERCE, a surname of Minerva, from the sharpness and penetrating power of her eyes. She was worshipped under that name in a temple erected at Argos by Diomedes, whom, in the Trojan war, she had relieved from the darkness with which he was surrounded in battle. *Paus. Plut.*

OXYLUS, a leader of the Heraclidae, when they recovered the Peloponnesus. He was rewarded with the kingdom of Elis. *Paus.*

OZOLÆ, or **OZOLI**, a people who inhabited the eastern parts of Ætolia, which were called Ozolia. This tract of territory lay at the north of the bay of Corinth, and extended about 12 miles northward. They received their name, it is said, from the bad stench (οἴζη) of the stagnated water in the neighbouring lakes and marshes. The name of Ozolæ, on account of its indelicate signification, highly displeased the inhabitants, and they exchanged it soon for that of Ætolians. *Paus. &c.*

PAD

PÆ

PACATIANUS, Titus Julius, a Roman general, who proclaimed himself emperor in Gaul, about the latter part of Philip's reign. He was soon after defeated, A. D. 249, and put to death.

PACHINUS, or **PACHYNUS**, a promontory of Sicily, projecting about two miles into the sea, in the form of a peninsula, at the south-east corner of the island, with a small harbour of the same name. *Strab. Virg.*

PACORUS, the eldest of the 30 sons of Orodes, king of Parthia, sent against Crassus, whose army he defeated, and whom he took prisoner. He supported the republican party of Pompey, and of the murderers of Julius Cæsar, and was killed in a battle by Ventidius Bassus, B. C. 39, on the same day, (9th of June) that Crassus had been defeated. *Flor. Horat.*—A king of Parthia, who made a treaty of alliance with the Romans, &c.

PACTOLUS, a celebrated river of Lydia, rising in mount Tmolus, and falling into the Hermeus, after watering the city of Sardes. It was in this river that Midas washed himself when he turned into gold whatever he touched, and from that circumstance it ever after rolled golden sands, and received the name of Chrysorrhoas. It was called Tmolus by Pliny. Strabo observes, that it had no golden sands in his age. *Strab. Virg. &c.*

PACTYAS, a Lydian, entrusted with the care of the treasures of Cræsus at Sardes. The immense riches which he could command corrupted him, and to make himself independent, he gathered a large army. He laid siege to the citadel of Sardes, but the arrival of one of the Persian generals soon put him to flight. He returned to Cumæ, and afterwards to Lesbos, where he was delivered into the hands of Cyrus. *Herodot. &c.*

PACUVIUS, M. a native of Brundisium, who distinguished himself by his skill in painting, and his poetical talent. His style was rough, and without purity or elegance. He retired to Tarentum, where he died in the 90th year of his age, about 181 years B. C. *Cic. Horat. &c.*

PADÆI, an Indian nation, who devoured their sick before they died. *Herodot.*

PADUA, a town called also Patavium, in the country of the Venetians, founded by Antenor immediately after the Trojan war. It was the native place of the historian Livy.

PADUS, (now the Po), a river in Italy, known also by the name of

Eridanus, which forms the northern boundary of the territories of Italy. It rises in mount Vesulus, one of the highest mountains of the Alps, and discharges itself in an eastern direction into the Adriatic sea by seven mouths, after collecting in its course the waters of above 30 rivers. The Po is famous for the death of Phaeton, who, as the poets mention, was thrown down there by the thunderbolts of Jupiter. *Ovid. Virg. Strab. &c.*

PADUSA, the same as the Po. *Virg.*

PÆAN, a surname of Apollo, derived from the word pæan, an hymn which was sung in his honor, because he had killed the serpent Python, which had given cause to the people to exclaim Io Pæan! The exclamation of Io Pæan was made use of in speaking to the other gods, as it often was a demonstration of joy. *Juv. Ovid. &c.*

PÆDARÆTUS, a Spartan, who, on not being elected in the number of the 300 sent on an expedition, &c. declared, that, instead of being mortified, he rejoiced that 300 men better than himself could be found in Sparta. *Plut. in Lyc.*

PÆDIUS, one of Cæsar's lieutenants in Spain, remarkable for having proposed a law to inflict death on all Cæsar's murderers.

PÆON, a celebrated physician, who cured the wounds which the gods received during the Trojan war. From him, physicians are sometimes called Pæonii, and herbs serviceable in medicinal processes, Pæoniæ herbæ. *Virg. Ovid.*

PÆONES, the inhabitants of PÆONIA, a country of Macedonia, on the borders of the Strymon. It received its name from Pæon, a son of Endymion, who settled there.

PÆONIDES, a name given to the daughters of Pierus, who were defeated by the Muses, because their mother was a native of Pæonia. *Ovid.*

PÆSOS, a town of the Hellespont, whose inhabitants emigrated to Lampsacus, on its being destroyed.

PÆSTUM, a town of Lucania, called also Neptunia, where the soil produced roses which blossomed twice a year. The ancient walls of the town, about three miles in extent, are still standing, and likewise venerable remains of temples and porticoes. The Sinus Pæstinus on which it stood is now called the gulf of Salerno. *Virg. Ovid. &c.*

PÆTUS, CÆCINNA, the hus-

band of Arria.—One of the partakers in Cataline's conspiracy.

PAGÆ, a town of Locris.—A town of Megaris.

PAGANALIA, festivals among the Romans, yearly celebrated in honor of Ceres, in the villages and in the country, when processions were made, and waters of lustration were sprinkled on the corn, as if to purify it. Dionysius attributes the institution to king Tullus. *Ovid. Fast.*

PAGASÆ, or **PAGASA**, a town of Magnesia, in Macedonia, with a harbour and a promontory of the same name. The ship Argo was built there, as some suppose, and according to Propertius, the Argonauts set sail from that harbour. From that circumstance, not only the ship Argo, but also the Argonauts themselves, were ever after distinguished by the epithet of Pagasæus. *Ovid. Strab. Meta.*

PALACIUM, or **PALATIUM**, a small village on the Palatine hill, where Rome was afterwards built.

PALEMON, or **PALEMON**, a sea deity, son of Athamas and Ino. His original name was Melicerta. [*Vid. Melicerta.*]—A noted grammarian at Rome, in the age of Tiberius, who made himself ridiculous by his arrogance and luxury. *Juv.*

PALÆSTINA, a province of Syria, which afterwards was called Judæa, though Judæa, properly so named, formed only a part of the ancient Palestine. *Strab. Meta.*

PALAMÉDES, a Grecian chief, son of Nauplius, king of Eubœa by Clymene. He was sent by the Greek princes, going to the Trojan war, to bring Ulysses to the camp, who, to avoid the expedition, pretended insanity, and used to sow salt instead of barley in the furrows. The deceit was soon perceived by Palamedes, and to demonstrate it, he took Telemachus, his son, and put him before the plough of his father. Ulysses showed that he was not insane, by turning the plough a different way not to hurt his child. This having been discovered, Ulysses was obliged to attend the Greek princes to the war, but an immortal enmity arose between Ulysses and Palamedes. The king of Ithaca bribed one of his servants, and made him dig a hole in his master's tent, and there conceal a large sum of money. After this Ulysses forged a letter, which king Priam was supposed to have sent to Palamedes, desiring that, according to the conditions which were previously agreed upon when he received the money, he should betray the Grecian army. This letter was carried before the Grecian princes. Palamedes was summoned, and protested his innocence, but all was in vain, the money was discovered in

his tent. He was found guilty by all the army, and stoned to death. Homer is silent about the miserable fate of Palamedes. Palamedes was a learned man as well as a soldier, and according to some he completed the alphabet of Cadmus by the addition of the four letters θ , ξ , χ , ϕ , during the Trojan war. To him also is attributed the invention of dice and backgammon; and it is said that he was the first who regularly ranged an army in a line of battle, and who placed sentinels round the camp, and excited their vigilance and attention by giving them a watchword. *Hygin. Apollod. Ovid. &c.*

PALATINUS MONS, the largest of the seven hills on which Rome was built. Upon it Romulus laid the first foundation of the capital of Italy, and there also he kept his court, as well as Tullus Hostilius, and Augustus, and all the succeeding emperors, from which circumstance the word *Palatinum* has since been applied to the residence of a prince. The Palatine hill received its name from Pales, or Palatini, or the word *palantes*, *wandering*, because Evander, when he came to settle in Italy, gathered all the inhabitants, and made them all one society.—Apollo, who was worshipped on the Palatine hill, was also called *Palatinus*. His temple there had been built by Augustus, who had enriched it with a library, valuable for the various collections of Greek and Latin manuscripts which it contained. *Horat.*

PALÆIS, a town in the island of Cephalenia.

PALES, the goddess of sheepfolds and pastures among the Romans, was worshipped with great solemnity at Rome, and her festivals, called *Palilia*, were celebrated the very day that Romulus began to lay the foundation of the city of Rome. Servius considers her the same as Vesta, but Varro calls her a god, and not a goddess. *Virg. Ovid. &c.*

PALIROTHRA, an Indian city, now called Patna.

PALICI, or **PALISCI**, two deities, sons of Jupiter by Thalia, whom Æschylus calls *Ætna*, in a tragedy now lost. According to Macrobius, *Ætna*, when pregnant, entreated Jupiter to remove her from the pursuits of Juno. The god concealed her in the bowels of the earth, and when the time of her delivery was come, the earth opened, and brought into the world two children, who received the name of Palici, *quasi*, *απο του παλιν ικεσθαι*, because they came again into the world from the bowels of the earth. These deities were worshipped with great ceremonies by the Sicilians. *Virg. Ovid. Diod. &c.*

PALILIA, a festival celebrated by the Romans, in honor of the goddess

Pales. The ceremony consisted in burning heaps of straw, and in leaping over them. The purification of the flocks was made with the smoke of sulphur, of the olive, the pine, the laurel, and the rosemary. Offerings of mild cheese, boiled wine, and cakes of millet, were afterwards made to the goddess. This festival was observed on the 21st of April. Some call this festival *Parilia*, *quasi a pariendo*, because the sacrifices were offered to the divinity for the fecundity of the flocks. *Ovid.*

PALINŪRUS, a skilful pilot of the ship of *Æneas*. He fell into the sea in his sleep, and was three days exposed to the tempests and agitation of the sea, and at last came safe to the sea shore, where the cruel inhabitants of the place murdered him. *Æneas*, when he visited the infernal regions, saw *Palinurus*, and assured him, that though his bones were deprived of a funeral, yet the place where his body was exposed, should soon be adorned with a monument, and bear his name, and accordingly a promontory was called *Palinurus*. *Virg. &c.*

PALIURUS, a river of Africa, emptying itself into the Mediterranean, now called *Napil*.

PALLADES, certain virgins who were consecrated to Jupiter by the Thebans of Egypt. It was required that they should prostitute themselves, an infamous custom, which was considered as a purification, during which they were publicly mourned as dead, and afterwards they were permitted to marry. *Strab.*

PALLADIUM, a celebrated statue of *Pallas*, representing the goddess as sitting and holding a pike in her right hand, and in her left a distaff and a spindle. It is said it fell down from heaven near the tent of *Ilus*, as that prince was building the citadel of *Ilium*. Others give it a different origin, but however discordant their opinions be about this famous statue, it is universally agreed, that on its preservation depended the safety of *Troy*. This fatality was well known to the Greeks during the *Trojan war*, and therefore *Ulysses* and *Diomedes* were commissioned to steal it away, which they effected, it is asserted, by the assistance of *Helenus*, the son of *Priam*, who proved, in this, unfaithful to his country. *Minerva* was displeased with the violence offered to her statue, and according to *Virgil*, the *Palladium* itself appeared to have received life, and by the flashes from its eyes, and sudden springs from the earth, indicated the resentment of the goddess. Some affirm, that the true *Palladium* was not taken by *Ulysses* and *Diomedes*, but that *Æneas* carried it with him into *Italy*. *Ovid. Virg. Homer. &c.*

PALLADIUS, a Greek physician, author of a treatise on fevers.

PALLANTĒUM, a town of *Italy*, supposed to derive its name from *Pallas*, the son of *Evander*. *Virg.*

PALLANTIA, a town of *Spain*, now called *Palentia*.

PALLANTIDES, the fifty sons of *Pallas*, the brother of *Ægeus*. They were all killed by *Theseus*, the son of *Ægeus*, whom they opposed when he came to take possession of his father's kingdom. This opposition they showed in hopes of succeeding to the throne, as *Ægeus* left no children except *Theseus*, whose legitimacy was even disputed, as he was born at *Troezen*. *Plut. in These.*

PALLAS, a freedman of *Claudius*, famous for his power and richest. He advised the emperor to marry *Agrippina*, and to adopt her son *Nero*. It was by his means, and those of *Agrippina*, that the death of *Claudius* was hastened, and that *Nero* was raised to the throne. *Nero* afterwards discarded *Pallas*, and some time after caused him to be put to death, that he might make himself master of his great riches, A. D. 61. *Tacit.*

PALLAS (*adis*), the same as *Minerva*. She received this name either because she killed the giant *Pallas*, or from the spear which she seems to brandish in her hands, (*παλλειν*). [*Vid. Minerva.*]

PALLAS (*antis*), a son of king *Evander*, sent with some troops to assist *Æneas*. He was killed by *Turnus*, the king of the *Rutuli*, after he had made a great slaughter of the enemy. *Virg.*—One of the giants, son of *Tartarus* and *Terra*. He was killed by *Minerva*. *Apollod.*

PALLĒNE, a small peninsula of *Macedonia*, formerly called *Phlegra*, situate above the bay of *Thermæ* on the *Ægean sea*, and containing five cities, the principal of which is called *Pallene*. It was in this place, according to some of the ancients, that an engagement happened between the gods and the giants. *Virg. Ovid.*—A village of *Attica*, where *Minerva* had a temple, and where the *Pallantides* chiefly resided. *Herod.*

PALLOR, the goddess of paleness, daughter of *Mars* and *Venus*, who was one of the attendants of *Fear*. As the word is masculine among the *Latins*, she was considered as a god, to whom *Tullus Hostilius* devoted and erected a temple, when he saw his troops thrown into flight in a battle. The sacrifices offered were a dog or sheep. *Hesiod. Plut. Liv.*

PALMŪRA, the capital of *Palmyrene*, a country on the eastern boundary of *Syria*, now *Tadmor*. It is famous for the seat of the celebrated

Zenobia and Odenatus. It is now in ruins, and the splendor and magnificence of its porticoes, temples, and palaces are now visited with astonishment and rapture by the curious and the learned. *Plin.*

PAMPHĪLUS, a celebrated painter of Macedonia, in the age of Philip. He was founder of the school for painting at Sicyon. Apelles was one of his pupils. *Diog.*

PAMPHYLIA, a province of Asia Minor, anciently called Mopsopia, and bounded on the south by a part of the Mediterranean, called the Pamphylian sea, west by Lucia, north by Pisidia, and east by Cilicia. It abounded with pastures, vines, and olives. *Strab. Mela. &c.*

PAN was the god of shepherds, of huntsmen, and of all the inhabitants of the country. He was the son of Mercury, by Dryope, according to Homer. Different authors have given him different parents. Pan, however, was a monster in appearance; he had two small horns on his head, his complexion was ruddy, his nose flat, and his legs, thighs, tail, and feet, were those of a goat. His education was entrusted to a nymph of Arcadia, called Sinoe, but the nurse, according to Homer, terrified at the monster, fled away and left him. He was wrapped up in the skin of beasts by his father, and carried to heaven, where Jupiter and the gods long entertained themselves with the oddity of his appearance. There Bacchus gave him the name of Pan. The god of shepherds chiefly resided in Arcadia, where the woods and the most rugged mountains were his habitation. He invented the flute with seven reeds, which he called Syrinx, in honor of a nymph of the same name, who was changed into a reed. He was continually employed in deceiving the neighbouring nymphs, and captivated Diana by transforming himself into a beautiful white goat. He was also enamoured of a nymph of the mountains called Echo, by whom he had a son called Lynx. He also paid his addresses to Omphale, queen of Lydia. The worship of Pan was well established, particularly in Arcadia, where he gave oracles on mount Lycæus. His festivals, called by the Greeks *Lycæa*, were brought to Italy by Evander, and they were well known at Rome by the name of the Lupercalia, [*Vid. Lupercalia.*] The worship, and the different functions of Pan, are derived from the mythology of the ancient Egyptians. As Pan usually terrified the inhabitants of the neighbouring country, that kind of fear which often seizes men, and which is only imaginary, has received from him the name of *panic fear*. This kind of terror has been exemplified not only in individuals, but in numerous armies, such as that of Brennus, which was thrown

into the greatest consternation at Rome, without any cause or plausible reason. *Ovid. Virg. Juv. &c.*

PĀNĀCĒA, a goddess, daughter of Æsculapius, who presided over health. *Lucea.*

PANÆTIUS, a stoic philosopher of Rhodes, 138 B. C. He studied at Athens for some time; thence he came to Rome, where he reckoned among his pupils Lælius and Scipio, the second Africanus. To the latter he was attached by the closest ties of friendship and familiarity, he attended him in his expeditions, and partook of all his pleasures and amusements. Panætius wrote a treatise on the duties of man, the merit of which can be ascertained from the encomiums which Cicero bestows upon it. *Cic.*

PANATHENÆA, festivals in honor of Minerva, the patroness of Athens, first instituted by Erechtheus or Orpheus, and called *Athenæa*, but Theseus afterwards renewed them, and caused them to be celebrated and observed by all the tribes of Athens, which he had united into one, and from this reason the festivals received their name. Some suppose that they are the same as the Roman Quinquatria, as they are often called by that name among the Latins. In the first years of the institution, they were observed only during one day, but afterwards the time was prolonged, and the celebration was attended with greater pomp and solemnity. The festivals were two; the great Panathenæa, or *μεγάλα*, observed every fifth year, and the lesser Panathenæa, *μικρά*, which were kept every third year, or rather annually. For a minute description of the manner of their celebration, the student is referred to Lempriere's larger Dictionary, or Potter's Antiquities.

PANCHÆA, **PANCHĒA**, or **PANCHAIIA**, an island of Arabia Felix, where Jupiter had a magnificent temple. —Also a part of Arabia Felix, celebrated for the myrrh, frankincense, and perfumes which it produced. *Virg. Ovid. &c.*

PANDA, two deities at Rome: one presided over the openings of roads; the other over the openings of towns. The former of these was first worshipped by Tatius, who invoked her assistance to open to him and to his troops the way to the capitol, and she afterwards presided also over travellers. Some imagine that Panda was the same as Ceres, but they are distinguished as different deities by most authors. *Varro. &c.*

PANDÆREUS, father of Philomela, who was changed into a nightingale, after he had by mistake killed her son Itylus.

PANDARIA, a small island in the Tyrrhene sea.

PANDĀRUS, a son of Lycaon, is remarkable for having broken the truce which had been agreed upon between the Greeks and Trojans. He also wounded Menelaus and Diomedes, and showed himself uncommonly courageous. He was at last killed by Diomedes; and Æneas, who then carried him in his chariot, by attempting to revenge his death, nearly perished by the hand of the furious enemy. *Homer. Virg. &c.*—A son of Alcanor, killed with his brother Bitias by Turnus. *Virg. Æn.*—A native of Crete, punished with death for being accessory to the theft of Tantalus. What this theft was is unknown. Some, however, suppose that Tantalus stole the ambrosia and the nectar from the tables of the gods, to which he had been admitted, or that he carried away a dog which watched Jupiter's temple in Crete, in which crime Pandarus was concerned, and for which he suffered. Pandarus had two daughters. [*Virg. Camiro and Clytia.*]

PANDĒMIA, a surname of Venus, expressive of her great power over the affections of mankind.

PANDĒMUS, one of the surnames of the god of love among the Egyptians and the Greeks, who distinguished two Cupids, one of whom was the vulgar, called Pandemus, and another of a purer and more celestial origin. *Stat.*

PANDĪA, a festival at Athens, established by Pandion, from whom it received its name. It was celebrated after the Dionysia, because Bacchus was sometimes taken for Apollo.

PANDICULARES, a name applied to those days when at Rome sacrifices were offered to all the gods in common.

PANDĪON, a king of Athens, son of Erichthon and Pisishea, who succeeded his father, B. C. 1437. He became father of Procne and Philomela, Erechtheus, and Butes. During his reign there was such abundance of corn, wine, and oil, that it was publicly reported that Bacchus and Minerva had personally visited Attica. He gave his daughter Procne in marriage to Tereus, king of Thrace, who had assisted him in a war with the Boeotians. The treatment which Philomela received from Tereus [*Virg. Philomela*] was the source of infinite grief to Pandion, and he died after a reign of forty years.—There was also another Pandion, son of Cecrops 2d, who succeeded his father, B. C. 1307. He was driven from his paternal dominions, and fled to Pylas, king of Megara, who gave him his daughter Pelia in marriage, and resigned his crown to him. Pandion had four children. Ægeus, the eldest, afterwards recovered his father's kingdom. Some authors have con-

founded the two Pandions, and made Philomela and Procne the daughters, not of Pandion the first, but of Pandion the second. *Ovid. Apollod. Paris.*

PANDORA, the first mortal female that ever lived, according to Hesiod. She was made of clay by Vulcan, at the request of Jupiter, who wished to punish the impiety of Prometheus, by giving him a wife. When this woman of clay had received life, all the gods vied in making her presents. Venus gave her beauty; the Graces the power of captivating; Apollo taught her music; Mercury instructed her in eloquence; and Minerva gave her the most splendid ornaments. From these presents received from the gods, the woman was called Pandora, which intimates that she had received every necessary gift, *παν δαρον*. Jupiter after this gave her a box to present to the man who married her, and Mercury then conducted her to Prometheus. The artful mortal, sensible of the deceit, would not suffer himself to be captivated by her charms. His brother Epimetheus was not possessed of the same prudence. He married Pandora, and upon opening the box which she presented him, there issued from it a multitude of evils, which dispersed themselves over the world, and which continue to afflict the human race. Hope only remained at the bottom, which alone renders troubles and sorrows less painful in life. *Hesiod. Apollod. &c.*

PANDORUS, son to Erechtheus, king of Athens.

PANDOSIA, a town of Epirus. A town in the country of the Brutii, in which Alexander, king of the Molossi, died. *Strab.*

PANDRŌSOS, a daughter of Cecrops, king of Athens, sister to Aglauros and Herse. She was the only one of the sisters who had not the fatal curiosity to open a basket, in which was Erichthonius, and which Minerva had entrusted to their care; for which sincerity a temple was raised to her, near that of Minerva, and a festival instituted in her honor, called Pandrosia. *Ovid. Apollod. &c.*

PANENUS, or **PANÆUS**, a celebrated painter, who was for some time engaged in painting the battle of Marathon, which was still seen and admired in the Pœcile, in the age of Pausanias. His pieces were among those which adorned the temple of Jupiter Olympius. *Paus. Plin.*

PANGÆUS, a mountain of Thrace, anciently called Mons Caraminus, and joined to mount Rhodope, near the sources of the river Nestus. On this mountain Lycurgus, the Thracian king, was torn to pieces, and Orpheus called the attention of the wild

beasts, and of the mountains and woods to listen to his song. *Herodot. Virg. &c.*

PANIASIS, author of a poem on Hercules.

PANIONIUM, a place at the foot of mount Mycale, near Ephesus, in Asia Minor, where all the states of Ionia assembled, either to consult for their own prosperity, or to offer a sacrifice for the good of all the nation, whence the name *πανιώνιον*, all Ionia. Deputies from the twelve Ionian cities met on the occasion. *Herodot. Strab. &c.*

PANISCI, (*quasi Panes parvi*) inferior deities, who presided over woods and fields. *Cic. Plin.*

PANIUS, in Cælo-Syria, a place where Scopas was defeated by Antiochus.

PANNŌNIA, a large country of Europe, bounded on the east by Upper Moesia, south by Dalmatia, west by Noricum, and north by the Danube. It was first invaded by J. Cæsar, and conquered in the reign of Tiberius. Philip and his son Alexander some ages before had successively conquered it. Its chief city was Sirmium. *Strab. Plin.*

PANOMPHEUS, a surname of Jupiter, either because he was worshipped by every nation, or because he heard the prayers addressed to him, or because the rest of the gods derived from him their knowledge of futurity. (*πας, omnis, ομφν, vox.*) *Ovid. Homer.*

PANŌPE, or **PANŌPĒA**, one of the Nereides, whom sailors generally invoked in storms. Her name signifies giving every assistance, or seeing every thing. *Hesiod. Virg.*

PANŌPES, a famous huntsman among the attendants of Acastes, king of Sicily, who was one of those that engaged in the games exhibited by Æneas. *Virg.*

PANŌPEUS, a son of Phocus, and Asterodia. He was father to Epeus, who made the celebrated wooden horse at the siege of Troy. *Paus. &c.*

PANOPION, master of a slave, who when assassins came to his master's house, exchanged clothes with him, let him out at the back door, went into his bed, and permitted himself to be murdered as if he had actually been Pano-pion himself.

PANOPŌLIS, the city of Pan, a town of Egypt, called also Chemmis. Pan had there a temple, where he was worshipped with great solemnity. *Strab. &c.*

PANORMUS. This name was common to seven different towns in Asia and Europe, the most considerable of which is that of Sicily, built by the Phœnicians, on the north-west part of the island, with a capacious harbour.

It was the strongest hold of the Carthaginians in the island, and it was at last taken with difficulty by the Romans. *Mela. Ital.*

PANOTII, a people of Scythia, who had very large ears.

PANSA, C. Vibius, a Roman consul, who, with A. Hirtius, pursued the murderers of Julius Cæsar, and was killed in a battle near Mutina. Pansa and Hirtius were the two last consuls who enjoyed the dignity of chief magistrates of Rome with full power. The authority of the consuls afterwards dwindled into a shadow. *Patere. Diog. &c.*

PANTAGNOSTUS, brother to Pollerates, tyrant of Samos.

PANTAGYAS, a river on the eastern coast of Sicily, which falls into the sea, after running a short space in rough cascades over rugged stones and precipices. *Virg.*

PANTANUS LACUS, the lake of Lesina, is situated in Apulia, at the mouth of the Frento. *Plin.*

PANTHEA, the wife of Abradates, celebrated for her beauty and conjugal affection. She was taken prisoner by Cyrus, who refused to visit her, not to be ensnared by the power of her personal charms. She killed herself on the body of her husband, who had been slain in a battle. [*Vid. Abradates.*] *Xenophon.*

PANTHEON, a celebrated temple at Rome, built by Agrippa, in the reign of Augustus, and dedicated to all the gods, whence the words *πας* and *θεος*. It was struck with lightning some time after, and partly destroyed. Adrian repaired it, and it still remains at Rome, converted into a christian temple, the admiration of the curious. *Plin.*

PANTHEUS, or **PANTHUS**, a Trojan, son of Othryas, the priest of Apollo. When his country was burnt by the Greeks, he followed the fortune of Æneas, and was killed. *Virg.*

PANTHŌIDES, a patronymic of Euphorbus, the son of Panthous. Pythagoras is sometimes called by that name, as he asserted that he was Euphorbus during the Trojan war. *Horat. Ovid.*

PANTICAPÆUM, a town of Taurica Chersonesus, built by the Milesians, and was, according to Strabo, the capital of the European Bosphorus. Mithridates the great died there. *Plin. Strab.*

PANTILIUS, a buffoon ridiculed by Horace.

PAPHIA, a surname of Venus, because the goddess was worshipped at Paphos in the island of Cyprus.

PAPHLĀGŌNIA, a country of

Asia Minor, situate at the west of the river Halys, by which it was separated from the Cappadocians. It was divided on the west from the Bithynians by the river Parthenius. *Herodot. Strab. &c.*

PAPHOS, a famous city of the island of Cyprus. The goddess of beauty was particularly worshipped there, and her altars, though 100 in number, daily smoked with Arabian frankincense. The inhabitants were very lascivious, and the young virgins were permitted by the laws of the place to get a dowry by prostitution. *Strab. Homer. Virg.*

PAPHUS, a son of Pygmalion, by a statue which had been changed into a woman by Venus. *Ovid.*

PAPIANUS, a man who proclaimed himself emperor some time after the Gordians. He was put to death.

PAPIAS, an early christian writer, who first propagated the doctrine of the Millennium.

PAPINIANUS, a writer, A. D. 212. When ordered to write an oration to excuse or palliate the murder of Geta by his brother Caracalla, he with noble indignation refused, and for this virtuous support of principle he was brutally put to death by the tyrant. He was then only in his thirty-seventh year; but so great was the progress of his improvement, and the extent of his erudition as a lawyer, that he was unanimously called "The honor of jurisprudence, and the treasure of the laws."

PAPIRIUS. This name was common to several eminent Romans, the most remarkable of whom are the following:—Carbo, a Roman consul, who undertook the defence of Opimius, who was accused of condemning and putting to death a number of citizens on mount Aventinus without the form of a trial. His client was acquitted.—A dictator, who ordered his master of horse to be put to death, because he had fought and conquered the enemies of the republic without his consent. The people interfered, and the dictator pardoned him.—Cursor made war against the Sabines, and conquered them, and also triumphed over the Samnites. His great severity displeased the people. He flourished about 320 years before the christian era. *Liv.*—Carbo, a friend of Cinna and Marius. He raised cabals against Sylla and Pompey, and was at last put to death by order of Pompey, after he had rendered himself odious by a tyrannical consulship, and after he had been proscribed by Sylla.—Maso, a consul who conquered Sardinia and Corsica, and reduced them into the form of a province. At his return to Rome he was refused a triumph, upon which he introduced a triumphal procession, and walked with his victorious

army to the capitol, wearing a crown of myrtle on his head. His example was afterwards followed by such generals as were refused a triumph by the Roman senate. *Val. Max.*

PAPPUS, a philosopher and mathematician of Alexandria in the reign of Theodosius the great.

PARABYSTON, a tribunal at Athens, where causes of inferior consequence were tried by eleven judges. *Paus.*

PARADISUS, a town of Syria or Phœnicia. *Plin.*

PARETACÆ, a place between Media and Persia, where Antigonos was defeated by Eumenes. *C. Nep.*

PARÆTONIUM, an Egyptian town, in which Isis was worshipped.

PARĀLI, a division of the inhabitants of Attica: they received this name from their being near the sea coast.

PARĀLUS, a son of Pericles, whom his father lamented with great sorrow.—A friend of Dion, who assisted that general to expel Diodysius.

PARASIA, a country in Asia, lying to the east of Media.

PARASIUS, son of Philonomia, who exposed him on Erymanthus, with his twin brother Lycastus.

PARCÆ, powerful goddesses who presided over the birth and life of mankind. They were three in number, Clotho, Lachesis, and Atropos, daughters of Nox and Erebus, according to Hesiod, or of Jupiter and Themis, according to the same poet in another poem. Some make them daughters of the sea. Clotho, the youngest of the sisters, presided over the moment in which we are born, and held a distaff in her hand; Lachesis spun out all the events and actions of our life; and Atropos, the eldest of the three, cut the thread of human life with a pair of scissors. The power of the Parcæ was great and extensive. Some suppose that they were subjected to none of the gods but Jupiter, whilst others support that even Jupiter himself was obedient to their commands. According to the more received opinion, they were the arbiters of the life and death of mankind; and whatever good or evil befalls us in the world, immediately proceeds from the Fates or Parcæ. The worship of the Parcæ was well established in some cities in Greece, and though mankind knew they were inexorable, yet they were eager to raise to them temples and statues. They received the same worship as the Furies, and their votaries yearly sacrificed to them black sheep. The Parcæ were generally represented as three old women, with chaplets made of wool, and interwoven

with the flowers of the narcissus. One of them held a distaff, another the spindle, and the third was armed with scissars, with which she cut the thread which her sisters had spun. Their dress is differently represented by some authors. Hyginus and others call them the secretaries of heaven, and the keepers of the archives of eternity. The Greeks call the Parcæ by the different names of *μοῖρα, αἵσα, κῆρ, εἰμαρμένη*, which are expressive of their power and of their inexorable decrees. *Hesiod. Hom. Theocrit. Pindar. Horat. Virg. Ovid. &c. &c.*

PARIS, the son of Priam, king of Troy, by Hecuba, also called Alexander, was destined, even before his birth, to become the ruin of his country. When his mother, in her pregnancy, had dreamed she should bring forth a torch, which would set fire to her palace, the soothsayers foretold her offspring would be the destruction of Troy. Priam, to prevent so great an evil, ordered his slave Archelaus to destroy the child as soon as born. The slave, touched with humanity, did not destroy him, but exposed him on mount Ida, where the shepherds found him, and educated him as their own. Paris, though educated among shepherds, gave early proofs of courage, and from his care in protecting the flocks of mount Ida against the wild beasts, he obtained the name of Alexander (helper or defender.) Here he gained the favor of Cēnone, a nymph of Ida, whom he married: but their conjugal peace was soon disturbed. At the marriage of Peleus and Thetis, the goddess of discord, not being invited to the entertainment, showed her displeasure, by throwing among the gods, at the celebration of the nuptials, a golden apple, on which were written the words *Detur pulchriori*. All the goddesses claimed it as their own; but Juno, Venus, and Minerva, only wished to dispute the right to the apple. The gods then appointed Paris to judge the prize of beauty to the fairest of the goddesses. The goddesses appeared before their judge without any ornament, and each tried by promises, &c. to influence his judgment. Juno promised him a kingdom; Minerva, military glory; and Venus, the fairest woman in the world for his wife. Paris at length adjudged the prize to Venus. This decision of Paris in favor of Venus drew upon the judge and his family the resentment of the two other goddesses. From some subsequent circumstances, the birth and manner of preservation of Paris were discovered, and Priam finally acknowledged him as his son, forgetful of the alarming dreams which had influenced him to meditate his death. Paris then equipped a fleet, as if willing to redeem Hesione, whom Hercules had carried away and obliged to marry Tela-

mon. This was the pretended motive of his voyage. He recollected that he was to have Helen, the fairest woman of the age, whom Venus had promised him. On these grounds he visited Sparta the residence of Helen, who had married Menelaus, and was received kindly; but he abused the hospitality of Menelaus, and while he was absent in Crete, Paris carried off Helen, and Priam received her into his palace. This affair was soon productive of serious consequences. When Menelaus had married Helen, all her suitors had bound themselves by a solemn oath to defend her from every violence, [*Vid. Helena*] and therefore her husband reminded them of their engagements. Upon this, all Greece took up arms. Agamemnon was chosen general of the combined forces, and a regular war was begun. [*Vid. Troja.*] Paris, meanwhile, armed himself with his brothers to oppose the enemy. He fought with little courage, and at the sight of Menelaus, he retired from the front of the army. In a combat with Menelaus, he must have perished, had not Venus stolen him from the resentment of his adversary. He nevertheless wounded, in another battle, Machaon, Euryphilus, and Diomedes, and, according to some, killed the great Achilles. [*Vid. Achilles.*] The death of Paris is differently related. Some say that he died by one of the arrows of Philoctetes, which had been once in the possession of Hercules. *Apollod. Homer. Ovid. Virg. Hor. &c. &c.*

PARISÆDES, king of Bosphorus. —King of Pontus.

PARĪSI, a people and a city of Celtic Gaul, now called Paris, the capital of the kingdom of France. *Cæs.*

PARISUS, a river of Pannonia, falling into the Danube.

PARĪUM, a town of Asia Minor, where Archilochus was born, as some say. *Strab.*

PARMA, a town of Italy, near Cremona. The poet Cassius, and the critic Macrobius, were born there. It was made a Roman colony, A. U. C. 569.

PARMENĪDES, a Greek philosopher of Elis, who flourished about 505 years before Christ. He was the pupil of Xenophanes, or Anaximander according to some. He maintained that there were only two elements, fire and the earth; and taught that the first generation of men was produced from the sun. He first discovered that the earth was round, and that it was placed in the centre of the universe, in a fluid lighter than air, so that all bodies left to themselves fell on its surface. There were, as he supposed, only two sorts of philosophy, one founded on reason, and the other on opinion. *Diog. Plut.*

PARMENIO, a celebrated general in the armies of Alexander, who was more attached to his person as a man than as a monarch. When Darius, king of Persia, offered Alexander all the country west of the Euphrates, with his daughter Statira in marriage, and 10,000 talents of gold, Parmenio observed that he would accept these conditions if he were Alexander; "So would I, were I Parmenio," replied Alexander. This friendship, so inviolable, was sacrificed to a moment of suspicion; and Alexander, who had too eagerly listened to a light accusation, ordered Parmenio and his son to be put to death, as if guilty of treason. Parmenio died in the 70th year of his age, B. C. 330; and it has been judiciously observed, that Parmenio obtained many victories without Alexander, but Alexander not one without Parmenio. *Curt. &c.*

PARNASSUS, a mountain of Phocis, one of the highest in Europe, anciently called Larnassos, from the boat of Deucalion, *καρυαξ*, which was carried there in the universal deluge. It received the name of Parnassus from Parnassus, the son of Neptune, and was sacred to the Muses, and to Apollo and Bacchus. This is one of the highest mountains of Europe, and is easily seen from the citadel of Corinth, though at the distance of about 80 miles. The mountain, according to the poets, had only two tops, called Hyampea and Tithorea, on one of which the city of Delphi was situated. *Strab. Mela. Ovid. &c.*

PARNES, a mountain of Africa, abounding in vines. *Stat.*

PARNESSUS, a mountain on the confines of Bactriana.

PARNI, Scythians, who invaded Parthia.

PAROPAMISUS, a ridge of mountains on the north of India, called the Stony Girdle.

PAROPUS, a town in Sicily, now Colisano.

PAROS, a celebrated island among the Cyclades. Pliny says it is about 36 miles in circumference. It received the name of Paros, which it still bears, from Paros, a son of Jason, or as some maintain, of Parrhasius. The island of Paros was rich and powerful, and well known for its famous marble, always used by the best statuary. Here modern travellers see quarries of a most extraordinary depth, whence the labyrinth of Egypt and the porticoes of Greece received their splendor; they were so uncommonly deep, that in the clearest weather the workmen were obliged to use lamps. Paros is also famous for the fine cattle which it produces, and for its partridges and wild pigeons. The capital city was called

Paros. The poet Archilochus was born there. The Arundelian marbles were engraved in this island, in capital letters, B. C. 264, and, as a valuable chronicle, preserved the most celebrated epochs of Greece from the year 1582, B. C. *Mela. Strab. Herodot. &c.*

PARRHĀSIA, a town of Arcadia, founded by Parrhesius, the son of Jupiter. The Arcadians are sometimes called Parrhasians, and Arcas Parrhasis. *Virg. Ovid.*

PARRHĀSIUS, a famous painter of Ephesus, in the age of Zeuxis, about 415 years B. C. He particularly excelled in strongly expressing the violent passions. He had much invention, and was particularly happy in his designs. He once entered the lists against Zeuxis, and when they had produced their respective pieces, the birds came to pick the grapes which Zeuxis had painted. Immediately Parrhasius exhibited his piece, and Zeuxis said, "Remove your curtain, that we may see the painting." The curtain was the painting, and Zeuxis acknowledged himself conquered by exclaiming, "Zeuxis has deceived birds, but Parrhasius has deceived Zeuxis himself." Parrhasius grew so vain of his art, that he clothed himself in purple, and wore a crown of gold, calling himself the king of painters. He was lavish in his own praises, and by his vanity too often exposed himself to the ridicule of his enemies; he is, however, deservedly censured for the licentiousness of his pencil. *Plut. Paus.*

PARTHAMISIRIS, an Armenian king, contemporary with Nerva and Trajan.

PARTHĀON, a son of Agenor and Epicaste, who married Euryte, daughter of Hippodamus, by whom he had many children, among whom were Ceneus and Sterope. *Apollod. &c.*

PARTHENIÆ and **PARTHENII**, a certain number of desperate citizens of Sparta. They were the offspring of all the young men employed in the Messenian war, who had taken an oath not to return to Sparta before Messenia was subdued. They left the army, commissioned to raise a future generation by a familiar and promiscuous intercourse with all the unmarried women of the state, and the children sprung from this union were called Partheniæ, or sons of virgins, (*παρθενος*.) The Partheniæ, upon the return of the Spartans from the war, finding themselves despised on account of their illegitimacy, conspired with the Helots against the state, and at length, with Phalantus, their ringleader, at their head, they settled in Magna Græcia, and built Tarentum, about 707 years before Christ. *Justin. Strab. Paus. &c.*

PARTHENIAS, the ancient name of Samos.

PARTHENIUS, a river of Paphlagonia, which, after separating Bithynia, falls into the Euxine sea, near Sesamum. It received its name either because the virgin Diana bathed herself there, or perhaps it received it from the purity and mildness of its waters. *Herodot.* &c.—A favorite of the emperor Domitian. He conspired against his imperial master, and assisted to murder him.—A Greek writer, author of a romance entitled *de Amatoris Affectionibus*.

PARTHENON, a temple of Athens, sacred to Minerva. It was destroyed by the Persians, and afterwards rebuilt by Pericles, in a more magnificent manner. All the circumstances which related to the birth of Minerva were beautifully and minutely represented in bas-relief, on the front of the entrance. The statue of the goddess was 26 cubits high, and made of gold and ivory. It passed for one of the masterpieces of Phidias. *Plin.*

PARTHËNŌPÆUS, a son of Meleager and Atalanta, was one of the seven chiefs who accompanied Adrastus, the king of Argos, in his expedition against Thebes. He was killed by Amphidicus. *Apollod.* &c.

PARTHËNŌPE, one of the Sirens.—A city of Campania, afterwards called Neapolis, or the new city, when it had been beautified by a colony from Eubœa. It is now called Naples. It received the name of Parthenope from one of the Sirens, whose body was found on the sea-shore there. *Virg. Strab.* &c.

PARTHIA, a celebrated country of Asia, bounded on the west by Media, south by Carmania, north by Hyrcania, and east by Aria, &c. containing, according to Ptolemy, 25 large cities, the most capital of which was called Hecatompylos, from its hundred gates. According to some authors, the Parthians were Scythians by origin. They became successively tributary to the empire of the Assyrians, Medes, and Persians; and when Alexander invaded Asia, they submitted, like the other dependent provinces of Persia. Arsaces, a man of obscure origin, but of great military powers, roused at length by the oppression of Agathocles, a lieutenant of Antiochus, placed himself at the head of his countrymen, and laid the foundation of the Parthian empire, about 250 years before the Christian era. The Macedonians attempted in vain to recover it, and a race of active princes, who assumed the name of *Arsacides*, from the founder, rendered it so formidable, that it even disputed the empire of the world with the Romans. It remained a kingdom

till the reign of Artabanus, who was killed about the year 229 B. C. and from that time it became a province of the newly re-established kingdom of Persia, under Artaxerxes. The Parthians were naturally strong and warlike, and were esteemed the most expert horsemen and archers in the world. *Strab. Curt. Virg.* &c.—The peculiar custom of discharging their arrows while they were retiring full speed, has been much celebrated by the ancients, particularly by the poets, who all observe that their flight was more formidable than their attack. This manner of fighting, and the wonderful dexterity with which it was performed, gained them many victories.

PARTHINI, a people of Illyricum.

PARTUNDA, a deity among the Romans, who presided over child-birth, and was therefore invoked by women in labor.

PARYSÆDES, king of the Cimmerian Bosphorus.—King of Pontus.

PARYSÆTIS, a Persian princess, wife of Darius Ochus, by whom she had Artaxerxes Memnon, and Cyrus the younger. She was so extremely partial to her younger son, that she committed the greatest cruelties to encourage his ambition, and she supported him, with all her interest, in his rebellion against his brother Memnon. She revenged the death of Cyrus with great barbarity. She poisoned Statira, the wife of her son Artaxerxes, and ordered one of the eunuchs of her court to be flayed alive. For these barbarities her son Artaxerxes confined her in Babylon. But they were afterwards reconciled, and Parysatis regained nearly all her former power and influence.

PASARGADA, a town of Persia, near Carmania, founded by Cyrus, on the very spot where he had conquered Astyages. The kings of Persia were always crowned there. *Strab.*

PASIPHÆ, a daughter of the Sun and of Perseis, who married Minos, king of Crete. She disgraced herself by her unnatural passion for a bull, which, according to some authors, she was enabled to gratify by means of the artist Dædalus. The offspring of this illicit union was the Minotaur. [*Vid. Minotaurus, Dædalus.*] Minos had four sons by Pasiphae, Castreus, Deucalion, Glauco, and Androgeus, and three daughters, Hecate, Ariadne, and Phædra. *Plut. Virg. Ovid.* &c.

PASITHEA, one of the Graces, also called Aglaia, or Euphrosyne, and made by Homer the wife of Somnus.—One of the Nereides.—One of the names applied to Cybele, or Terra, as mother of all the gods.

PATALENE, a goddess invoked

by the Romans to protect their corn, because she presided over the ears of corn when first they made their appearance from the stalk. *Varro.*

PATARA, a town of Lycia, situate on the eastern side of the mouth of the river Xanthus, with a capacious harbour, a temple, and an oracle of Apollo, surnamed Patareus. The god was supposed by some to reside the six winter months at Patara, and the rest of the year at Delphi. *Liv. Strab. Horat. &c.*

PATAVIUM, a city of Italy, called also Padua. [*Vid. Padua.*]

PATERCULUS. [*Vid. Velleius.*]

PATIZITHES, one of the Persian Magi, who raised his brother to the throne because he resembled Smerdis, the brother of Cambyses, &c. *Herodot.*

PATMOS, one of the Cyclades, with a small town of the same name, situate at the south of Icaria, and measuring 30 miles in circumference, according to Pliny, or only 18 according to modern travellers. The Romans generally banished their culprits there. It is now called Palmosa. *Strab.*

PATRŌCLUS, one of the Grecian chiefs during the Trojan war, son of Menœceus by Sthenela. In consequence of an accidental murder he fled from Opus, where his father reigned, and retired to the court of Pelæus, king of Phthia, where he was kindly received, and where he contracted the most intimate friendship with Achilles, the monarch's son. When the Greeks went to the Trojan war, Patroclus also accompanied them, and he embarked with 10 ships from Phthia. He was the constant companion of Achilles; and when his friend refused to appear in the field of battle, because he had been offended by Agamemnon, Patroclus imitated his example, and by his absence was the cause of the overthrow of many Greeks. But at last Nestor prevailed on him to return to the war, and Achilles permitted him to appear in his armour. He soon routed the victorious armies of the Trojans, and obliged them to fly within their walls for safety. Apollo, who interested himself for the Trojans, placed himself to oppose him, and Hector, at the instigation of the god, attacked him. The engagement was obstinate, but at last Patroclus was overpowered by the valor of Hector, and the interposition of Apollo. His arms became the property of the conqueror, but his body was recovered and carried to the Grecian camp, where Achilles received it with the bitterest lamentations. His funeral was observed with the greatest solemnity. Upon the death of Patroclus, Achilles forgot his resentment against Agamemnon, and entered the field to avenge the death of his friend. The patronymic of Actorides is often applied to Patroclus, because

Actor was father to Menœceus. *Homer. Apollod. Ovid. &c.*

PATROUS, a surname of Jupiter among the Greeks, represented by his statues, especially in Minerva's temple at Argos, as having three eyes, which some suppose to signify that he reigned in three different places, in heaven, on earth, and in hell. *Paus. Homer.*

PATULCIUS, a surname of Janus, which he received a *pateo*, because the doors of his temple were always open in the time of war. Some suppose that he received it because he presided over gates, or because the year began by the celebration of his festivals. *Ovid.*

PAVENTIA, a goddess whom the Romans invoked to protect them from the effects and influence of terror.

PAULA, wife to the emperor Heliogabalus, who being divorced, retired into solitude with great tranquillity.

PAULINA, the wife of the philosopher Seneca, who attempted to kill herself, when Nero had ordered her husband to die. The emperor, however, prevented her, and she lived some few years after in the greatest melancholy. *Tacit.*—The wife of the emperor Maximinus.

PAULINUS POMPEIUS, a Roman general, who first crossed mount Atlas with an army, of which expedition he wrote an account.—An officer in Nero's reign, commander of the German armies, who finished the works on the banks of the Rhine, which Drusus had begun 65 years before.

PAULUS ÆMYLIUS, a Roman, celebrated for his victories, surnamed Macedonicus from his conquest of Macedonia. In the early part of his life he distinguished himself by his fondness for military discipline. In his first consulship his arms were directed against the Ligurians, whom he totally subjected. When Perseus, king of Macedonia, declared war against Rome, he was again appointed consul in the 60th year of his age, and, in a general engagement near Pydna, obtained a complete victory. In two days the conqueror made himself master of all Macedonia, and soon after the fugitive monarch was brought into his presence. Paulus did not exult over his fallen enemy. When he had finally settled the government of Macedonia, with ten commissioners from Rome, and after he had sacked 70 cities of Epirus, and divided the booty amongst his soldiers, Paulus returned to Rome, where Perseus, with his wretched family, adorned the triumph of the conqueror. The riches which the Romans acquired by this conquest were immense, and the people were freed from all taxes till the consulship of Hirtius and Pansa; but

the conqueror himself was poor, having appropriated for his own use nothing of the treasure, except the library of Perseus. He died about 168 years B. C. universally regretted by the Romans.—*L. Æmilius*, a consul, who, when opposed to Annibal in Italy, checked the rashness of his colleague Varro, and recommended an imitation of the conduct of the great Fabius, by harassing and not facing the enemy in the field. His advice was rejected, and the battle of Cannæ, so glorious to Annibal, and so fatal to Rome, soon followed. *Plut. Liv.*

PAVOR, an emotion of the mind which received divine honors among the Romans. Tullus Hostilius, the third king of Rome, was the first who built her temples, and raised altars to her honor, as also to Pallor, the goddess of paleness. *Cic.*

PAUSANIAS. There were many of this name, the most remarkable of whom are the following:—A Spartan general, who greatly signalized himself at the battle of Plataea, against the Persians. He was afterwards set at the head of the Spartan armies, and extended his conquests in Asia, but his haughtiness created him many enemies. Pausanias was dissatisfied with his countrymen, and he offered to betray Greece to the Persians, if he received in marriage, as the reward of his perfidy, the daughter of their monarch. His intrigues were discovered by means of a youth intrusted with his letters to Persia. The letters were given to the Ephori of Sparta, and the perfidy of Pausanias laid open. He fled for safety to a temple of Minerva, which his pursuers not daring to violate, they surrounded with heaps of stones, the first of which was carried there by his own mother. He was starved to death in the temple, and died about 471 years before the Christian era. *C. Nep. Plut. Herodot.*—Another, at the court of king Philip of Macedon, who stabbed Philip as he entered a public theatre. After this bloody action, he attempted to make his escape, but was pursued by Attalus and Perdiccas, friends of Philip, who fell upon him, and immediately despatched him. Some support that Pausanias committed this murder at the instigation of Olympias, the wife of Philip, and of her son Alexander. *Diod. Justin. Plut.*—A celebrated orator and historian, who settled at Rome, A. D. 170, where he died in a very advanced age. He wrote an history of Greece in ten books, in the Ionic dialect, in which he gives, with great precision and geographical knowledge, an account of the situation of its different cities, their antiquities, and the several curiosities which they contained. He has also interwoven mythology in his historical account, and introduced many fabulous traditions and superstitious stories.—There was another Pausanias, a native of Cæsarea, in

Cappadocia, who wrote some declamations, and who is often confounded with the historian of that name. *Paus.*

PAUSIAS, a painter of Sicyon, who lived about 350 years B. C. He was the first who understood how to apply colors to wood or ivory, by means of fire. He made a beautiful painting of his mistress Glycere, which was bought by Lucullus for two talents. *Plin.*

PAUSILYPUS a mountain near Naples, near which the Roman emperors had fish ponds, and through which is a passage, about half a mile long, and 22 feet broad.

PAX, an allegorical divinity among the ancients. The Athenians raised her a statue, representing her as holding Plutus, the god of wealth, in her lap, to intimate that peace gives rise to opulence. She was represented among the Romans with the horn of plenty, and also carrying an olive branch in her hand. The emperor Vespasian built her a celebrated temple at Rome, which was consumed by fire in the reign of Commodus. *Plut. C. Nep.*

PAXOS an island in the Ionian sea between Echinades and Ithaca.

PEAS, a shepherd to whom Hercules gave his bow and arrows; and who set the pile on fire, on which Hercules was burnt.

PEDANIUS a Roman Præfect, who was killed by a slave, for having denied him his liberty.

PEDÆSUS, a son of Bucolion, the son of Laomedon. His mother was one of the Naiads. He was killed in the Trojan war by Euryalus. *Homer.*—The mortal horse of Achilles, killed by Sarpedon. *Id.*

PEDIUS BLÆSUS, a Roman, whom the people of Cyrene accused of plundering the temple of Æsculapius.—A nephew of Julius Cæsar.—Poplicola, a lawyer in the age of Horace. His father was one of J. Cæsar's heirs, and became consul with Augustus after Pansa's death.

PEDUM, a town of Latium, about ten miles from Rome, conquered by Camillus. The inhabitants were called Pedani. *Lin.*

PEGÆSIDES, a name given to the Muses, from the horse Pegasus.

PEGÆSIUM STAGNUM, a lake near Ephesus, which arose from the earth, when Pegasus struck it with his foot.

PEGÆSUS, a winged horse sprung from the blood of Medusa, when Perseus had cut off her head. He received his name from his being born, according to Hesiod, near the sources (πηγῆς) of the ocean. As soon as born, he flew up into heaven, or rather, according to

Ovid, fixed his residence on mount Helicon, where, by striking the earth with his foot, he instantly raised a fountain, thence called Hippocrene. He became the favorite of the Muses, and being tamed by Neptune or Minerva, he was given to Bellerophon to conquer the Chimæra. This monster being destroyed, Pegasus threw down his rider, because he attempted to fly to heaven. Pegasus, however, continued his flight up to heaven, and was placed among the constellations by Jupiter. *Hesiod. Horat. Homer, &c.*

PELAGON, a Phocian, who with others conducted Cadmus to the spot, in which the oracle had enjoined him to build a city.

PELASGI, a people of Greece, supposed to be one of the most ancient in the world. They first inhabited Argolis in Peloponnesus, which from them received the name of Pelasgia, and about 1883 years B. C. they passed into Æmonia, and were afterwards dispersed in several parts of Greece. From these different changes of situation in the Pelasgians, all the Greeks are indiscriminately called Pelasgians, and their country Pelasgia, though it should be confined to Thessaly, Epirus, and Peloponnesus. The Pelasgians seem to have received their name from Pelasgus, the first king, and founder of their nation. *Paus. Strab. Herodot. &c.*

PELASGIA. [*Vid. Pelasgi.*]

PELAGUS, a son of Jupiter and Niobe, who reigned in Sicyon, and gave his name to the ancient inhabitants of Peloponnesus; and by establishing laws, and teaching them how to clothe themselves, and how to make the fruits of the cultivated earth subservient to their wants, he gained the respect and veneration of his country. He was father of Lycaon, and also 50 other children, whose names are mentioned by *Apollo-dorus*.

PELĒTHRŌNII, an epithet given to the Lapithæ, because they inhabited Pelethronium, in Thessaly; or because one of their number bore the name of Pelethronius. It is to them mankind are indebted for the invention of the bit with which they tamed their horses. *Virg. Ovid, &c.*

PELEUS, a king of Thessaly, son of Æacus and Endeis, the daughter of Chiron. He married Thetis, one of the Nereides, and was the only one among mortals who married an immortal. Being accessory to the death of his brother Phocus, he retired to the court of Eurytus, who reigned at Phthia. He was purified of his murder by Eurytus, who gave him his daughter Antigone in marriage. Some time after this, Peleus and Eurytus went to the chase of the Caledonian boar, where

the father-in-law was accidentally killed by an arrow which his son-in-law had aimed at the beast. This unfortunate event obliged him to retire to Iolchos. Here Astydamia, the wife of Acæstus, king of the country, became enamoured of him, and when she found him insensible to her passion, she accused him of attempts upon her virtue. The monarch did not put him to death, but caused him to be tied to a tree on mount Pelion, that he might become the prey of the wild beasts of the place; but Jupiter, who knew the innocence of Peleus, ordered Vulcan to set him at liberty. Peleus afterwards punished the ill-treatment which he had received from Acæstus. He forcibly took Iolchos, drove the king from his possessions, and put to death the wicked Astydamia. After the death of Antigone, Peleus courted Thetis, who rejected his suit because he was a mortal. Having offered a sacrifice to the gods, Proteus, at length, informed him that to obtain Thetis he must surprise her asleep in her grotto, near the shores of Thessaly. This advice was followed, and Thetis, unable to escape from the grasp of Peleus, at last consented to marry him. Their nuptials were celebrated with the greatest solemnity by all the gods, who made them each the most valuable presents. The goddess of discord was the only one of the deities who was not present. [*Vid. Discordia, Paris.*] From the marriage of Peleus and Thetis was born Achilles. [*Vid. Achilles.*] The death of Achilles was the source of grief to Peleus, and Thetis, to comfort her husband, promised him immortality, and ordered him to retire into the grotto of the island of Leuce, where he would see and converse with the manes of his son. *Homer. Eurip. Catull. Ovid. &c.*

PELIĀDES, the daughters of Pelias. [*Vid. Pelias.*]

PELIAS, the twin-brother of Neleus, was son of Neptune by Tyro, the daughter of Salmoneus. His birth was concealed by his mother, who wished her father to be ignorant of her incontinence. He was exposed in the woods, but his life was preserved by shepherds, who named him *Pelias*, from a spot the color of lead in his face. Some time after this, Tyro married Cretheus, king of Iolchos. Meantime Pelias visited his mother, and after the death of Cretheus, he unjustly seized the kingdom, which belonged to the children of Tyro. But Jason, the son of Æson, the eldest of the children of Cretheus, afterwards boldly demanded the kingdom which he had usurped. Pelias then, in order to divert his attention, told him he would voluntarily resign the crown, if he went to Colchis to avenge the death of Phryxus, whom Æetes had cruelly murdered. This expedition, which was likely to be attended with much glory, was readily

undertaken by [*vid.*] Jason. Upon the return of Jason from Colchis, the daughters of Pelias, called Peliades, solicited Medea [*Vid.* Medea] to restore their father to youth, as she had Æson, her father-in-law; but after the Peliades had, by her directions, cut their father's body to pieces, and had drawn all the blood from his veins, on the assurance that Medea would replenish them by her incantations, Medea suffered the flesh to be totally consumed in a cauldron of boiling water, and refused to give the Peliades the promised assistance. The Peliades were four in number, Alceste, Pisidice, Pelopea, and Hippothoe, to whom *Hyginus* adds Medusa. After this parricide, they fled to the court of Admetus, where Acastus, the son-in-law of Pelias, pursued them, and took their protector prisoner. The Peliades died, and were buried in Arcadia. *Hygin. Ovid. Paus. Apollod. &c.*—A Trojan chief, wounded by Ulysses during the Trojan war. He survived the ruin of his country, and followed the fortune of Æneas. *Virg.*—The ship Argo is called *Pelias arbor*, built of the trees of mount Pelion.—The spear of Achilles. [*Vid.* Pelion.]

PĒLĪDES, a patronymic of Achilles and Pyrrhus, as being descended from Peleus. *Virg.*

PĒLIGNI, a people of Italy, who dwelt near the Sabines and Marsi. Corfinium and Sulmo were the chief towns of this country.

PELION and **PELIOS**, a celebrated mountain of Thessaly. In their wars against the gods, the giants, as the poets mention, placed mount Ossa upon Pelion, to scale the heavens with more facility. The celebrated huge spear of Achilles, which none but the hero could wield, had been cut down on this mountain, and thence called *Pelias*. It was a present from his preceptor Chiron. *Strab. Virg. &c.*

PELLA, a celebrated town of Macedonia, which became the capital of the country, after the ruin of Edessa. Philip, king of Macedonia, was educated there, and Alexander the Great was born there, whence he is often called *Pellæus juvenis*. The tomb of the poet Euripides was in the neighbourhood. *Mela. Strab. Lucan.*

PELLĒNE, a town of Achaia, in the Peloponnesus, at the west of Sicyon, famous for its wool. It was the country of Proteus, the sea god. *Strab.*

PĒLŌPĒA, or **PĒLŌPĒA**, a daughter of Thyestes, the brother of Atreus. She had a son by her father, who knew not that she was his own daughter. Some suppose that Thyestes purposely committed this incest, as the oracle had informed him that his wrongs should be avenged, and his brother destroyed by a

son who should be born from him and his daughter. This proved too true. Pelopea afterwards married her uncle Atreus, who kindly received in his house his wife's illegitimate child, called *Egysthus* because preserved by goats, (*αἴγες*) when exposed in the mountains. Egysthus became his uncle's murderer. [*Vid.* Egysthus.] *Hygin. Ovid, &c.*

PĒLŌPĒIA, a festival observed by the people of Elis in honor of Pelops. It was kept in imitation of Hercules, who sacrificed to Pelops in a trench, as it was usual when the manes and the infernal gods were the objects of worship.

PELOPĪDAS, a celebrated general of Thebes, son of Hippoclus, descended of an illustrious family, and remarkable for his immense possessions, which he bestowed with great liberality to the poor. He took great delight in the conversation of [*vide*] Epaminondas, who despised riches, and from their friendship and intercourse the Thebans derived the most considerable advantages. No sooner had the interests of Sparta prevailed at Thebes, and the friends of liberty been banished from the city, than Pelopidas, who was in the number of the exiles, resolved to free his country from foreign slavery. Meanwhile Epaminondas, who had been left by the tyrants at Thebes, as a worthless philosopher, animated the youths of the city, and at last Pelopidas, with eleven of his associates, entered Thebes, massacred the friends of the tyranny, and freed their country from foreign masters. After this successful enterprise, Pelopidas was placed at the head of the government, and so confident were the Thebans of his abilities, that they successively re-elected him 13 times to fill the office of governor of Boeotia. Epaminondas shared with him the sovereign power, and it was to their valor and prudence that the Thebans were indebted for a celebrated victory at the battle of Leuctra. In a war which Thebes carried on against Alexander, tyrant of Pheræ, Pelopidas was appointed commander, and by his impudence was taken prisoner, but Epaminondas restored him to liberty. The perfidy of Alexander irritated him, and he was killed, bravely fighting, in a celebrated battle, in which his troops obtained the victory, B. C. 364. He received an honorable burial. Pelopidas is admired for his valor, as he never engaged an enemy without obtaining the advantage, and it has been justly observed, that with Pelopidas and Epaminondas the glory and the independence of the Thebans rose and set. *Plut. & C. Nep. in vita. Xenoph. &c.*

PELOPONNESIACUM BELLUM, a celebrated war, which continued for 27 years, with various success, between

the Athenians and the inhabitants of Peloponnesus, with their respective allies. It is the most famous and the most interesting of all the wars which happened between the inhabitants of Greece. The famous battle of Ægospotamos, where Lysander, the Lacedæmonian commander, attacked the Athenian fleet, and almost totally destroyed it, may be said to have been the finishing stroke of this long and obstinate contest. Of 180 sail only nine escaped, eight of which fled under the command of Conon to the island of Cyprus, and the other carried to Athens the melancholy news of the defeat. During four months, negotiations were carried on with the Spartans by the aristocratical part of the Athenians, and it was at last agreed, that, to establish the peace, the fortifications of the Athenian harbours must be demolished, together with the long walls which joined them to the city; all their ships, except 12, were to be surrendered to the enemy; they were to resign every pretension to their ancient dominions abroad; to recall from banishment all the members of the late aristocracy; to follow the Spartans in war, and in time of peace to frame their constitution according to the will and the prescriptions of their Peloponnesian conquerors. The terms were accepted, and the enemy entered the harbour, and took possession of the city. The walls and fortifications were instantly levelled with the ground. This memorable event happened about 404 years before the Christian era, and 30 tyrants were appointed by Lysander over the government of the city. To the correct and authentic writings of Thucydides and Xenophon we are principally indebted for the circumstantial detail of the events and revolutions of this war.

PELOPONNĒSUS, a celebrated peninsula, which comprehends the most southern parts of Greece. It received its name from Pelops, who settled there, as the name indicates (*πῆλοπος νῆσος* the is. and of Pelops.) It had been called before Argia, Pelasgia, and Argolis. Its present name is Morea. Peloponnesus was divided into six different provinces, Messenia, Laconia, Elis, Arcadia, Achaia propria, and Argolis, to which some add Sicyon. These provinces all bordered on the sea shore, except Arcadia. It was conquered some time after the Trojan war by the Heraclidæ, who had been forcibly expelled from it. Its inhabitants rendered themselves illustrious, like the rest of the Greeks, by their genius, their fondness for the fine arts, the cultivation of learning, and the profession of arms. *Vid.* Peloponnesiacum Bellum.] The Peloponnesus scarce extended 200 miles in length, and 140 in breadth. It was separated from Greece by the narrow isthmus of Corinth, which, as being only five miles

broad, Demetrius, Cæsar, Nero; and some others, in after ages, attempted in vain to cut, in order to open a communication between the bay of Corinth and the Saronicus Sinus. *Strab. &c.*

PELOPS, a celebrated prince, son of Tantalus, king of Phrygia. He was murdered by his father, who wished to try the divinity of the gods who had visited Phrygia, by placing on their table the limbs of his son. The gods perceived his cruelty, and they all refused to touch the meat, except Ceres, whom the recent loss of her daughter had rendered melancholy and inattentive. She eat one of the shoulders of Pelops, and therefore when Jupiter restored him to life, he placed a shoulder of ivory instead of that which Ceres had devoured. This shoulder had an uncommon power, and it could heal by its very touch every complaint, and remove every disorder. Pindar, however, confutes the tradition of his ivory shoulder. Some time after, the kingdom of Tantalus was invaded by Tros, king of Troy, on pretence that he had carried away his son Ganymedes. Tantalus, defeated, was obliged to fly with his son Pelops, and to seek a shelter in Greece. Pelops came to Pisa, where he became one of the suitors of Hippodamia, the daughter of Ænomaus, whom he conquered in a chariot race, and thereby gained his wife. [*Vid.* Ænomaus.] When he had established himself on the throne of Pisa, Hippodamia's possession, he extended his conquests over the neighbouring countries, and from him the peninsula, of which he was one of the monarchs, received the name of Peloponnesus. Pelops, after death, received divine honors. The children of Pelops, by Hippodamia, were Pitheus, Træzen, Atreus, Thyestes, &c. besides some by concubines. The time of his death is unknown. Some suppose that the palladium of the Trojans was made with the bones of the Pelops. His descendants were called Pelopidæ. Some suppose that Pelops first instituted the Olympic games in honor of Jupiter, and to commemorate the victory which he had obtained over Ænomaus. *Eurip. Strab. Pindar. Virg. &c.*

PELOR, one of those, who sprang from the teeth of the dragon, which had been slain by Cadmus.

PELORIA, a festival held in Thessaly, to commemorate the time, in which Pelorius came with the news, that the mountains of Tempe had been disjoined by an earthquake.

PELORUM, or **PELORUS**, one of the three great promontories of Sicily, near Charybdis. It lies near the coast of Italy, and received its name, as some assert, from Pelorus, the pilot of the ship which carried Annibal away from Italy, now Cape Faro.

PELUSIUM, a town of Egypt, situate at the entrance of one of the mouths of the Nile, called from it Pelusina. It is about 20 stadia from the sea, and received its name from the lakes and marshes (πελος) in its neighbourhood. It is now in ruins. It was the key of Egypt on the side of Phœnicia, as it was impossible to enter the Egyptian territories without passing by Pelusium. It produced lentils, and was celebrated for the linen stuffs made there. *Mela. Strab. Virg.*

PENĀTES, certain inferior deities among the Romans, who presided over houses and the domestic affairs of families. They were called Penates, because they were generally placed in *penitissimam adium parte*. The place where they stood was afterwards called Penetralia, and they themselves received the name of Penetrales. According to some, the gods Penates were divided into four classes; the first comprehended all the celestial, the second the sea gods, the third the gods of hell, and the last all such heroes as had received divine honors. The statues of the Penates were generally made of wax, ivory, silver, or earth, according to the affluence of the worshipper, and the only offerings they received were wine, incense, fruits, and sometimes the sacrifice of lambs, sheep, goats, &c. Some have confounded the Lares and the Penates, but they were different. In the early ages of Rome, human sacrifices were offered to them, but Brutus, who expelled the Tarquins, abolished this unnatural custom. When offerings were made to them, their statues were crowned with garlands, poppies, or garlic, and besides the monthly day that was set apart for their worship, their festivals were celebrated during the Saturnalia. *Cic. de Nat. D. &c.*

PENEIA, or **PENEIS**, an epithet applied to Daphne as daughter of Peneus. *Ovid.*

PENĒLOPE, a celebrated princess of Greece, daughter of Icarius, of Sparta, and wife of Ulysses, king of Ithaca. She became mother of Telemachus, and was obliged to part with great reluctance from her husband, whom the Greeks obliged to go to the Trojan war. [*Vid. Palamedes.*] The continuation of the war rendered her melancholy, but when Ulysses did not return, like the other princes, her fears were increased, and she was soon beset by a number of suitors, who wished her to believe that her husband was shipwrecked. She received their addresses with disdain: yet flattered them with hopes, and declared that she would make choice of one of them, as soon as she had finished a piece of tapestry then in hand. But she baffled their eager expectations, by undoing in the night what she had done

in the daytime. This artifice of Penelope has given rise to the proverb of Penelope's web, which is applied to whatever labor can never be ended. The return of Ulysses, after an absence of twenty years, however, delivered her from her dangerous suitors. *Homer. Ovid. &c.* Penelope is described by Homer as a model of female virtue and chastity, but some more modern writers dispute her claims to modesty and continence, and they represent her as the most debauched and voluptuous of her sex. According to their opinions, therefore, she liberally gratified the desires of her suitors, in the absence of her husband, and had a son, whom she called Pan, as if to show that he was the offspring of all her admirers. Some, however suppose that Pan was son of Penelope by Mercury, and that he was born before his mother's marriage with Ulysses.

PENEUS, a river of Thessaly, rising on mount Pindus, and falling into the Thermean gulf, after a wandering course between mount Ossa and Olympus, through the plains of Tempe. It received its name from Peneus, a son of Oceanus and Tethys. It was also called Araxes. Daphne, the daughter of the Peneus, according to the mythologists, was changed into a laurel on the banks of this river. This tradition arises from the quantity of laurels which spring near the Peneus. *Ovid. Virg. Strab. &c.*

PENINÆ ALPES, a part of the Alps.

PENNUS, a divinity worshipped by the Gauls, as the greatest of the gods. His temple was on the Alps, and his statues represented him as a young man, naked, and with only one eye, in the middle of his forehead. Some suppose that the sun was worshipped under that name. *Liv.*

PENTAPŌLIS, a part of Africa, near Cyrene. It received this name on account of the five cities which it contained; Cyrene, Arsinoe, Berenice, Ptolemais or Barce, and Apollonia. *Plin.*

PENTELĪCUS, a mountain in Attica, celebrated for its quarries of marble.

PENTHESĪLĒA, a queen of the Amazons, daughter of Mars. She came to assist Priam in the Trojan war, and fought against Achilles, by whom she was slain. The hero was so struck with the beauty of Pentheseilea when he stripped her of her arms, that he even shed tears for her fate. Thersites laughed at the partiality of the hero, for which ridicule he was instantly killed. The death of Thersites so offended Diomedes, that he dragged the body of Pentheseilea out of the camp, and threw it

into the Scamander. It is generally supposed that Achilles was enamoured of the Amazon before he fought with her, and that she had by him a son called Cayster. *Paus. Virg. Hygin. Dictys. Cret.*

PENTHEUS, son of Echion and Agave, was king of Thebes in Bœotia. His refusal to acknowledge the divinity of Bacchus was attended with the most fatal consequences. He forbade his subjects to pay adoration to this new god; and when the Theban women had gone out of the city to celebrate the orgies of Bacchus, Pentheus, apprised of the debauchery which attended the solemnity, ordered the god himself, who conducted the religious multitude, to be seized. His orders were obeyed with reluctance, but when the doors of the prison in which Bacchus had been confined opened of their own accord, Pentheus became more irritated, and commanded his soldiers to destroy the whole band of the bacchanals. Bacchus then inspired the monarch with an ardent desire of seeing the orgies. Accordingly he hid himself in a wood for the purpose on mount Cithæron. But his curiosity proved fatal, the bacchanals all rushed upon him. His mother was the first who attacked him, and next her two sisters, Ino and Autonoe, and his body was torn to pieces. *Ovid. Virg. &c.*

PENTHILUS, a son of Orestes, by Erigone, the daughter of Ægysthus, who reigned conjointly with his brother Tisamenus at Argos. He was driven some time after from his throne by the Heraclidæ, and heretired to Achaia, and thence to Lesbos, where he planted a colony. *Paus. Strab.*

PENTHÏLUS, a prince of Paphos, who assisted Xerxes with twelve ships. He was seized by the Greeks, to whom he communicated many important things concerning the situation of the Persians. &c. *Herodot.*

PERÄRËTHOS, an island in the Ægean sea, abounding in vines and olives.

PEPHRËDO, a sea-nymph, born with grey hair, daughter of Phorcys and Ceto.

PERÆA, a country of Judæa, near Egypt.

PERASIPPUS, a Lacedæmonian, sent as an ambassador to Darius, king of Persia.

PERCÔTE. [*Vid. Percote.*]

PERCOSIUS, a man acquainted with futurity. He attempted in vain to dissuade his two sons to go to the Trojan war, by telling them that they would perish there. *Hom.*

PERCÔTE, a town on the Hellespont between Abydos and Lampsa-

cus, near the sea-shore. Artaxerxes gave it to Themistocles, to maintain his wardrobe. It is sometimes called Percope. *Herodot. Homer.*

PERDICCAS. This name was common to three kings of Macedonia. Also to one of the friends and favorites of Alexander the Great, who at the king's death wished to make himself absolute, and the ring presented him by the dying Alexander seemed to favor his pretensions. His ambitious views were easily discovered by Antigonus and the rest of the generals of Alexander. Antipater, Craterus, and Ptolemy, leagued with Antigonus against him, and after much bloodshed on both sides, Perdicas was totally ruined, and at last assassinated in his tent in Egypt, by his own officers, about 321 years before the Christian era. Perdicas had not the prudence and address to gain the attachment of his fellow soldiers, and this impropriety of his conduct alienated the hearts of his friends, and at last proved his destruction. *Plut. Diog. Curt.*

PERDIX, a young Athenian, son of the sister of Dædalus. He invented the saw, and seemed to promise to become as great an artist as ever lived. His uncle was jealous of his rising fame, and he threw him down from the top of a tower, and put him to death. Perdix was changed into a bird which bears his name. *Hygin. Ovid. &c.*

PERENNA. [*Vid. Anna.*]

PERENNIS, one of Commodus' favourites, who was put to death for aspiring to the empire. *Herodian.*

PEREUS, son of Elatus and Laodice, and father to Neæra.

PERGA, a town in Pamphylia, in which Diana had a magnificent temple.

PERGÄMUS, a town of Mysia, on the banks of the Caycus. It was the capital of a celebrated empire called the kingdom of Pergamus, founded by Philæterus, an eunuch, whom Lysimachus, after the battle of Ipsus, had entrusted with the treasures he had obtained in the war. Philæterus made himself master of the treasures and of Pergamus; in which they were deposited, B. C. 283, and laid the foundation of an empire, over which he himself presided for twenty years. His successors were Eumenes, Attalus, Eumenes the second, Attalus Philadelphus, and Attalus Philomator, who, B. C. 133, left the Roman people heirs to his kingdom, as he had no children. Parchment was first invented and made use of at Pergamus, to transcribe books, as Ptolemy, king of Egypt, had forbidden the exportation of papyrus from his

kingdom. From this circumstance parchment has been called *charta pergamenæ*. Galenus, the physician, and Apollodorus, the mythologist, were born here. *Æsculapius* was the chief deity of the country. *Plin. Strab.*—A son of Neoptolemus and Andromache, who, as some suppose, retired from Epirus when his brother Molossus ascended the throne, and went into Asia, where he founded Pergamus. *Paus.*

PERIANDER, a tyrant of Corinth, son of Cypselus. The first years of his government were popular. Having consulted the tyrant of Sicily, respecting the manner in which he ought to govern, he received no other answer but whatever explanation he wished to place on the tyrant's having, in the presence of his messenger, plucked in a field all the ears of corn which seemed to tower above the rest. Periander understood the meaning of this answer. He immediately put to death the richest and most powerful citizens of Corinth. He was not only cruel to his subjects, but also his family were objects of his vengeance. He committed incest with his mother, and put to death his wife Melissa, upon false accusation. He also banished his son Lycophron to the island of Coreyra, because the youth pitied the miserable end of his mother. Periander died about 585 years before the Christian era, and by the meanness of his flatterers he was reckoned one of the seven wise men of Greece. Though he was tyrannical, yet he patronized the fine arts; he was fond of peace, and he shewed himself the friend and the protector of genius and learning. He used to say, that a man ought solemnly to keep his word, but not to hesitate to break it, if it ever clashed with his interest. *Diog. in vita. Paus. &c.*

PERIBŒA. Ancient writers have made mention of many of this name, the most remarkable of whom are the following: The second wife of *Æneus*, king of Calydon. She became mother of *Tydeus*, father of *Diomedes*. *Hygin.*—A daughter of *Alcathous*, sold by her father on suspicion that she was courted by *Telamon*, son of *Æacus*, king of *Ægina*. She was carried to Cyprus, where *Telamon*, the founder of *Salamis*, married her, by whom she had *Ajax*. *Paus. Hygin.*

PERICLES, an Athenian of a noble family, son of *Xanthippus* and *Agariste*. He, by attending to the lectures of *Damon*, *Zeno*, and *Anaxagoras*, became a commander, a statesman, and an orator. He rendered himself popular by opposing *Cimon*, the favorite of the nobility, and, to remove every obstacle which stood in the way of his ambition, he lessened the dignity of the court of the *Areopagus*. He also

attacked *Cimon*, and caused him to be banished by the ostracism. *Thucydides* also, who had succeeded *Cimon*, shared the same fate, and *Pericles* remained for fifteen years the absolute sovereign of the republic. *Pericles* did not enrich himself, but the prosperity of Athens was the object of his administration. He made war against the *Lacedæmonians*, and restored the temple of *Delphi* to the care of the *Phocians*. He obtained a victory over the *Sicyonians* near *Nemæa*, and waged a successful war against the inhabitants of *Samos*, at the request of his favorite mistress *Aspasia*. [*Vid. Aspasia.*] The *Peloponnesian* war was fomented by his ambitious views, [*Vid. Peloponnesiacum Bellum*] and when he had warmly represented the flourishing state of his country, the Athenians undertook a war against the most powerful republics of Greece, which was concluded by the destruction of their empire, and the demolition of their walls. The Athenians were at first successful, but an unfortunate expedition raised clamours against *Pericles*, and he was condemned to pay fifty talents; but he was again restored to all his honors, and, if possible, invested with more authority than before. The dreadful pestilence, however, which had diminished the number of his family, proved fatal to him, and about 429 years B. C. in his 70th year, he fell a sacrifice to that terrible malady, which robbed Athens of so many citizens. *Pericles* was for 40 years at the head of the administration, 25 years with others, and 15 alone. As he was expiring, and seemingly senseless, his friends that stood around his bed expatiated with warmth on the most glorious actions of his life, and the victories which he had won, when he suddenly interrupted their tears and conversation, by saying that in mentioning the exploits that he had achieved, and which were common to him with all generals, they had forgot to mention a circumstance which reflected far greater glory upon him, as a minister, a general, and above all, as a man. It is, said he, that not a citizen of Athens has been obliged to put on mourning on my account. The Athenians were so pleased with his eloquence, that they compared it to thunder and lightning, and as to another father of the gods, they gave him the surname of *Olympian*. However great and venerable his character may be, his vicious partiality for the celebrated courtesan *Aspasia* justly subjected him to the ridicule and the censure of his fellow-citizens. *Paus. Plut. Xenoph.*

PERICLYMĒNUS, a son of *Neleus*, brother to *Nestor*, killed by *Hercules*. He was one of the *Argonauts*, and had received from *Neptune* the power of changing himself into whatever shape he pleased, and, therefore,

before he perished by the blows of the hero; he attempted in vain to conceal himself under the form of a fly, a bee, a serpent, a cat, and an eagle. Under this last transformation he wounded Hercules with his talons, but was shot with an arrow. *Orpheus. Arg. Ovid. Met.*

PERIÈRES, son of Eolus.

PERIGÛNE, a woman who had a son, called Melanippus, by Theseus. She was daughter of Synnis, the famous robber, whom Theseus killed. She married Deioneus, the son of Eurytus, by consent of Theseus. *Plut.*

PERILAUS, tyrant of Argos.

PERILLA, a daughter of Ovid the poet. She was extremely fond of poetry and literature. *Ovid.*

PERILLUS, an ingenious artist at Athens, who made a brazen bull for Phalaris, tyrant of Agrigentum. This machine was fabricated to put criminals to death by burning them alive, and it was such that their cries were like the roaring of a bull. When Perillus gave it to Phalaris, the tyrant made the first experiment upon the donor. *Plin. &c.*—A usurer in the time of Horace.

PERIMÈDE, daughter of Eolus.—A person well skilled in the knowledge of herbs and enchantments.

PERIMÈLA, a daughter of Hippodamus, thrown into the sea for receiving the addresses of the Achelous. She was changed into an island in the Ionian sea, and became one of the Echinades.

PERINTHIA, one of Menander's comedies.

PERINTHUS, a town of Thrace, on the Propontis, anciently surnamed Mygdonica. It was afterwards called Heraclea, in honor of Hercules. *Mela. Paus.*

PERIPATETICI, a sect of philosophers of Athens, disciples to Aristotle. They received this name from the place where they were taught, called Peripaton, in the Lyceum, or because they received the philosopher's lectures as they walked (*περιπατου-τες*). The Peripatetics acknowledged the dignity of human nature, and placed their *summum bonum* not in the pleasures of passive sensation, but in the due exercise of the moral and intellectual faculties. The habit of this exercise, when guided by reason, constituted the highest excellence of man. The philosopher contended that our own happiness chiefly depends upon ourselves, and though he did not require in his followers that self com-

mand to which others pretended, yet he allowed a moderate degree of perturbation as becoming human nature, and he considered a certain sensibility of passion totally necessary, as by resentment we are enabled to repel injuries, and the smart which past calamities have inflicted renders us careful to avoid the repetition. *Cic. Acad.*

PERIPHAS, a king of Attica, previous to the time of Cecrops.—One of the Lapithæ.

PERIPHATES, a robber of Attica, son of Vulcan, destroyed by Theseus.

PERITAS, a favorite dog of Alexander the Great, in whose honor the monarch built a city.

PERITONIUM, a town of Egypt, on the western side of the Nile. Antony was defeated there by C. Galus, the lieutenant of Augustus.

PERMESSUS, a river of Bœotia, rising in Mount Helicon, and flowing all round it. It received its name from Permessus, the father of a nymph called Aganippe, who also gave her name to one of the fountains of Helicon. The river Permessus, as well as the fountain Aganippe, were sacred to the Muses. *Strab. Propert.*

PERO or PERONE, a daughter of Neleus, king of Pylos, by Chloris. She married Bias, son of Amythaon; because he had, according to her father's desire, recovered some oxen which Hercules had stolen away. *Homer.*

PEROE, a fountain in Bœotia, so called from Peroe the daughter of Asopus.

PEROLA, son to Pacuvius, who was dissuaded by his father from assassinating Hannibal.

PERPENNA, a Roman who joined the rebellion of Sertorius, and opposed Pompey. He was defeated by Metellus, and some time after had the meanness to assassinate Sertorius, whom he had invited to his house. He fell into the hands of Pompey, who ordered him to be put to death. *Plut. Patere.*

PERPERÈNE, the place where Paris is said to have adjudged to Venus the prize of beauty.

PERRHÆBIA, a part of Thessaly, situate on the borders of the Peneus, extending between the town of Atrax and the vale of Tempe. *Strab. &c.*

PERSA or PERSEIS, one of the Oceanides, mother of Æetes, Circe, and Pasiphaë, by Apollo. *Hesiod. &c.*

PERSÆ, the inhabitants of Persia. [*Vid.* Persia.]

PERSÉE, a fountain near Mycenæ.

PERSEIS, one of the Oceanides.

PERSĒPHŌNE, a daughter of Jupiter and Ceres, called also Proserpine. [*Vid.* Proserpina.]—The mother of Amphion, by Jason.

PERSĒPŌLIS, a celebrated city, the capital of the Persian empire. It was laid in ruins by Alexander after the conquest of Darius. The reason of this is not known. Some suppose that Alexander set it on fire at the instigation of Thais, one of his courtezans, when he had passed the day in riot and debauchery. The ruins of Persopolis still astonish the modern traveller by their grandeur and magnificence. *Curt.*

PERSES, a son of Perseus and Andromeda. From him the Persians, who were originally called Cephenees, received their name. *Herodot.*—A brother of Hesiod, to whom the poet addressed his *Opera and Dies*.—A king of Macedonia. [*Vid.* Persus.]

PERSEUS, a son of Jupiter and Danae, the daughter of Acrisius. As Acrisius had confined his daughter in a brazen tower, to prevent her becoming a mother, because he was to perish, according to the words of an oracle, by the hands of his daughter's son, Perseus was no sooner born [*Vid.* Danae] than he was thrown into the sea with his mother Danae. The hopes of Acrisius were frustrated; the boat which carried Danae and her son was driven upon the island of Seriphos, one of the Cyclades, where they were found by a fisherman, and carried to Polydectes, the king of the place. They were treated with great humanity, and Perseus was intrusted to the care of the priests of Minerva's temple. His rising genius soon displeased Polydectes, who wished to offer violence to Danae, yet feared the resentment of her son. Polydectes, however, resolved to remove every obstacle. He invited his friends to an entertainment, who were to present the monarch with a beautiful horse. Perseus was also invited, as Polydectes knew that he could not receive from him the expected present. Perseus told the king, that as he could not give him a horse, he would bring him the head of the mortal Gorgon, Medusa. The offer was doubly agreeable to Polydectes, as the attempt might end in the ruin of Perseus. But the innocence of Perseus was patronized by the gods. Pluto lent him his helmet; Minerva her buckler; and Mercury his wings and talaria, with a short dagger called herpe. With these arms Perseus traversed the air, conducted by Miner-

va, and having discovered from the Graiæ, the sisters of the Gorgons, the place of their residence, he instantly flew to it. According to Hesiod and Apollodorus, it was beyond the western ocean. Having found them asleep, he approached them, and cut off Medusa's head with one blow. The noise awoke the two sisters, but Pluto's helmet rendered Perseus invisible. The conqueror made his way through the air, and from the blood of Medusa's head sprang those innumerable serpents in the deserts of Libya. Chrysaor, also, with his golden sword, sprang from the drops of blood, as well as the horse Pegasus. Meantime Perseus had crossed the deserts of Libya, but the approach of night obliged him to alight in the territories of Atlas, king of Mauritania, where the monarch not only refused Perseus the hospitality he demanded, but he even offered violence to his person. Perseus finding himself inferior to Atlas, showed him Medusa's head, and instantly he was changed into a large mountain, which bore the same name, in Africa. Perseus continued his flight, and, as he passed over Libya, he discovered, on the coast of Æthiopia, the naked Andromeda exposed to a sea-monster. He was struck at the sight, and offered her father, Cepheus, to deliver her if he obtained her in marriage. Cepheus consented, and immediately Perseus flew towards the monster, then advancing to devour Andromeda, and he plunged his dagger in his right shoulder, and destroyed it. This happy event was attended with the greatest rejoicings, and the nuptials were celebrated with the greatest festivity. The universal joy, however, was soon disturbed. Phineus, Andromeda's uncle, attempted to carry away the bride; a bloody battle ensued, and Perseus again showed the Gorgon's head to his adversaries, and they were immediately turned to stone, each in the posture and attitude in which he then stood. Perseus, after this adventure, retired to Seriphos, at the moment that his mother, Danae, fled to the altar of Minerva to avoid Polydectes, who attempted to offer her violence. Polydectes met the same fate as Atlas and Phineus; he was also turned into a stone by the power of Medusa's head. Dictys, who had formerly saved the life of Perseus and Danae, was placed by Perseus on the throne of Seriphos. He then restored the armour he had received from the gods, having placed the Gorgon's head upon the ægis of Minerva. After these exploits, Perseus embarked for the Peloponnesus, with his mother and Andromeda. When he reached the coast he was informed that Teutamias, king of Larissa, was then celebrating funeral games in honor of his father. This intelligence drew him to Larissa, to signalize himself in throwing the quoit, of

which, according to some, he was the inventor. But here he was attended by an evil fate, and had the misfortune to kill a man with a quoit which he had thrown in the air. This was his grandfather Acrisius, and the oracle was fulfilled. This unfortunate murder greatly depressed the spirits of Perseus: by the death of Acrisius he was entitled to the throne of Argos, but he refused to reign there, and exchanged his kingdom for that of Tirynthus, and the maritime coast of Argolis, where Megapenthes, the son of Prætus, then reigned. Being settled in this part of the Peloponnesus, he determined to found a new city, which he made the capital of his dominions, and which he called *Mycenæ*, because the pommel of his sword, called by the Greeks *myces*, had fallen there. The time of his death is unknown, yet it is universally agreed that he received divine honors, like the rest of the ancient heroes. Perseus had by Andromeda, Alceus, Sthenelus, Nestor, Electryon, and Gorgophone, and, after death, according to some mythologists, he became a constellation in the heavens. *Herodot. Apollod. Ovid. Hesiod. &c.*

PERSEUS, or PERSES, a son of Philip, king of Macedonia, who distinguished himself, like his father, by his enmity to the Romans, and declared war against them. He wanted courage and resolution, and his avarice and timidity proved destructive to his cause. When Paulus Æmilius was appointed to the command of the Roman armies in Macedonia, Perseus showed his inferiority by his imprudent encampments, and, at the famous battle of Pydna, B. C. 168, he was the first who fled as soon as the battle was begun, leaving the enemy masters of the field. From Pydna, Perseus fled to Samothrace, but he was soon discovered, and brought to the Roman conqueror, where the meanness of his behaviour exposed him to ridicule. He was carried to Rome, and dragged along the streets of the city to adorn the triumph of the conqueror. His family were also exposed to the sight of the Roman populace, who shed tears on viewing, dragged like a slave, a monarch who had once spread alarm all over Italy, by the greatness of his military preparations. Perseus died in prison, or, according to some, he was put to a shameful death the first year of his captivity. He had two sons, Philip and Alexander, the latter of whom was apprenticed to a carpenter, and led a life of obscurity, till he raised himself to notice by his ingenuity. *Liv. Justin. Plut. &c.*

PERSIA, a celebrated kingdom of Asia, which, in its ancient state, extended from the Hellespont to the Indus, above 2800 miles, and from Pontus to the shores of Arabia, above 2000

miles. According to Ptolemy, it was bounded on the north by Media, west by Susiana, south by the Persian gulf, and east by Carmania. The empire of Persia was first founded by Cyrus the Great, about 559 years before the Christian era, and under the succeeding monarchs it became one of the most powerful kingdoms of the earth. The destruction of the Persian monarchy by the Macedonians was easily effected, and from that time Persia became tributary to the Greeks. After the death of Alexander, Seleucus Nicanor made himself master of the Persian provinces, till the revolt of the Parthians introduced new revolutions. Persia was partly reconquered from the Greeks, and remained tributary to the Parthians for near 500 years. Artaxerxes, a common soldier, A. D. 229, became the founder of the second Persian monarchy, which proved so inimical to the Roman emperors. In their national character the Persians were warlike, they were early taught to ride, and to handle the bow, and by the manly exercises of hunting, they were inured to bear the toils and fatigues of a military life. Their national valor, however, soon degenerated, and their want of employment at home soon rendered them unfit for war. The celebrated actions at Thermopylæ and Marathon, and the succeeding actions at Salamis, Plataea, and Mycale, show in a strong light the superiority of the Grecian soldiers over the Persians. The Persians were anciently called Cephenees, Achæmenians, and Artæi. They received the name of Persians from Perses, the son of Perseus and Andromeda, who is supposed to have settled among them. Persepolis was the capital of the country. In their religion the Persians were very superstitious, they paid the greatest veneration to the sun, the moon, and the stars, and they offered sacrifices to fire, but the Supreme Deity was never represented by statues among them. The monarch always appeared with the greatest pomp and dignity; his person was attended by a guard of 15,000 men, and he had besides a body of 10,000 chosen horsemen, called *immortal*. He styled himself, like the rest of the Eastern monarchs, *The King of Kings*, as expressive of his greatness and his power. *Plut. Xenoph. Herodot.*

PERSICUM MARE, or PERSICUS SINUS, a part of the Indian ocean on the coast of Persia and Arabia, now called the Gulf of Bassora.

PERSIS, a province of Persia, bounded by Media, Carmania, Susiana, and the Persian gulf. It is often taken for Persia itself.

AULUS PERSIUS FLACCUS, a Latin poet of Volaterræ. The early part of his life was spent in his native

town, and at the age of sixteen he was removed to Rome, where he studied philosophy under Cornutus the celebrated Stoic. He also received the instructions of Palemon the grammarian, and Virginius the rhetorician. He distinguished himself by his satirical humor, and made the faults of the orators and poets of his age the subject of his poems. He did not even spare Nero, and the more effectually to expose the emperor to ridicule, he introduced into his satires some of his verses. Persius died in the 30th year of his age, A. D. 62. The satires of Persius are six in number, blamed by some for obscurity of style and of language. But though unintelligible to some, they were read with pleasure by his cotemporaries, and the difficulties which now appear in them arise from not knowing the various characters, the vices, and the errors which they censured.—A man, whose quarrel with Rupilius is mentioned in a ridiculous manner by *Horat.* He is called *Hybrida*, as being son of a Greek by a Roman woman.

PERTINAX, *Publius Helvius*, a Roman emperor after the death of Commodus. He was descended of an obscure family, and for some time followed the mean employment of making charcoal. Though indigent, he received a liberal education, and he, for some time, taught the Greek and Roman languages in Etruria. He left this profession for a military life, and by his valor gradually rose to the highest offices in the army, and was made consul by M. Aurelius, for his eminent services. He was afterwards intrusted with the government of *Moesia*, and at last he presided over the city of Rome as governor. When Commodus was murdered, Pertinax was universally selected to succeed him. He acquiesced with reluctance, but his mildness and economy convinced the senate and the people of the prudence of their choice. He forbade his name to be inscribed on places, belonging to the imperial domain; because he esteemed them as not belonging to him but to the public. He melted all the silver statues which had been raised to Commodus and exposed to sale all his concubines, horses, arms, and instruments of pleasure and extravagance. After having made many salutary regulations in the state, and gained the affection of the worthiest and most discerning of his subjects, the extravagant and luxurious alone raised clamors against him, and when Pertinax attempted to introduce among the pretorian guards that discipline which was necessary to preserve the tranquillity of Rome, the minds of the soldiers became totally alienated. Pertinax was apprized of this truth, but he refused to fly in the hour of danger, and he scorned the advice of his friends who wished him to withdraw from the im-

pending storm. He was assassinated by his soldiers, and his head was cut off and carried upon the point of a spear, as in triumph to the camp. This happened on the 28th of March, A. D. 193. Pertinax reigned only 87 days, and by his death the Roman empire was robbed of a wise, virtuous, and benevolent emperor. *Dio. Herodian.*

PERTUNDA, a goddess among the Romans who presided over the consummation of marriage. Her statue was generally placed in the bridal chamber. *Varro apud Aug. Civ. D.*

PERŪSIA, an ancient town of Etruria, on the Tiber, built by Oenus. L. Antonius was besieged there by Augustus, and obliged to surrender. *Strab. &c.*

PESCENNIUS. [*Vid. Niger.*]

PESSĪNUS, a town in Phrygia, celebrated for a temple and a statue of Cybele; and for being the place where Atys is supposed to have been buried.

PETELĪNUS LACUS, a small lake near one of the gates of Rome. *Liv.*

PETEUS, a son of Orneus, and grandson of Erechtheus, reigned in Attica, and became father of Mnestheus, who went with the Greeks to the Trojan war. He is represented by some of the ancients as a monster, half a man and half a beast. *Apollod. Paus.*

PETILIA, a town of Magna Græcia, the capital of Lucania, built by Philoctetes, who, after his return from the Trojan war, left his country Melibœa, because his subjects had revolted. *Mela. Virg.*

PETILII, two tribunes who accused Scipio Africanus of extortion. He was acquitted.

PETĪLIUS: The most remarkable of this name is a governor of the capitol, who stole the treasures intrusted to his care. He was accused, but though guilty, he was acquitted, as being the friend of Augustus. *Horat.*—A prætor, at whose instance the people of Rome burnt the books, which had been found in Numa's tomb.

PETOSĪRIS, a celebrated mathematician of Egypt. *Juv.*

PETRA, the capital town of Arabia Petræa. *Strab.*—This name was common also to four towns in Europe.

PETRÆA, one of the *Oœanides*.—A part of Arabia, which has Syria at the east, Egypt on the west, Palestine on the north, and Arabia Felix at the south. This part of Arabia was rocky, whence it has received its name. It was for the most part also covered with barren sands.

PETREIUS, a Roman soldier

who killed his tribune during the Cimbrian wars, because he hesitated to attack the enemy. He was rewarded for his valor with a crown of grass. *Plin.*—A lieutenant of C. Antonius, who defeated the troops of Catiline. He took the part of Pompey against Julius Cæsar, by whom he was defeated in Spain. When Cæsar had been victorious in every part of the world, Petreius, who had retired into Africa, attempted to destroy himself by fighting with his friend, king Juba, in single combat. Juba was killed first, and Petreius obliged one of his slaves to run him through. *Sallust. &c.*

PETROCORII, a people of Gaul, inhabiting the town, now called Perigord.

PETRŌNIUS. The most celebrated of this name is a great favorite of the emperor Nero, and one of the ministers and associates of all his pleasures and his debauchery. He was naturally fond of pleasure, and effeminate, and passed his whole nights in revels and the days in sleep. He was affable in his behaviour, and his witticisms and satirical remarks appeared artless and natural. He was appointed proconsul of Bithynia, and afterwards consul, in both of which employments he behaved with all the dignity becoming the successors of a Brutus or a Scipio, but with his office he laid down his artificial gravity, and again gave himself up to the pursuit of pleasure. He did not long enjoy the imperial favors. Tigellinus, likewise one of Nero's favorites, jealous of his fame, accused him of conspiring against the emperor's life. The accusation was credited, and Petronius withdrew himself from Nero's punishment by a voluntary death. This was performed in a manner altogether unprecedented, A. D. 66. Petronius ordered his veins to be opened, but had them closed at intervals, until at last nature was exhausted. Petronius distinguished himself by his writings as well as by his luxury and voluptuousness. He is the author of many elegant but obscene compositions still extant, among which is a poem on the civil wars of Pompey and Cæsar. There is also the feast of Trimalcion, in which he paints the pleasures and the debaucheries of a corrupted court and monarch, &c.—A governor of Egypt, who conducted himself with great humanity towards the Jews, and made war upon one of the queens of Ethiopia.

PETTALUS, a friend of Phineus, who assisted him in his attempts to disturb the marriage of Perseus and Andromeda. He was killed by Lycormas. *Ovid. Met.*

PEUCESTES, a Macedonian, set over Egypt by Alexander. He re-

ceived Persia at the general division of the Macedonian empire at the king's death, and behaved with great cowardice after he had joined himself to Eumenes. *C. Nep. Curt.*

PEUCËTIA, a part of Italy, near Campania, called also Mesapia and Calabria. It received its name from Peuceetius, the son of Lycaon, of Arcadia. *Strab. Ovid.*

PHÆA, a celebrated sow which infested the neighbourhood of Cromyon, and was destroyed by Theseus. Some suppose that the boar of Calydon sprang from this sow. Phæa, according to some, was a woman who prostituted herself to strangers, whom she murdered, and afterwards plundered. *Plut. Strab.*

PHÆACIA, an island of the Ionian sea, near the coast of Epirus, afterwards Coreyra. The inhabitants were a luxurious people, from which reason a glutton was generally stigmatised by the epithet of Phæax. When Ulysses was shipwrecked on the coast of Phæacia, Alcinous was then king of the island, q. v.

PHÆDĪMUS, a Macedonian general, who betrayed Eumenes to Antigonus.

PHÆDON. The most remarkable of this name is a disciple of Socrates. He had been seized by pirates in his younger days, and the philosopher, who seemed to discover something uncommon and promising in his countenance, purchased his liberty, and ever after esteemed him. The name of Phædon is affixed to one of the dialogues of Plato.

PHÆDRA, a daughter of Minos and Pasiphae, who married Theseus, by whom she became mother of Acamas and Demophoon. She conceived an unconquerable passion for Hippolytus, the son of Theseus, by the Amazon Hippolyte. Phædra long attempted to stifle it, but in vain, and in the absence of Theseus, she addressed Hippolytus. Hippolytus rejected her with horror. Phædra, incensed on account of the reception she had met, at the return of Theseus accused Hippolytus of attempts upon her virtue. The credulous father listened to the accusation, and without hearing the defence of Hippolytus, banished him; and implored Neptune to punish him in some exemplary manner. As Hippolytus fled from Athens, his horses were suddenly terrified by a sea-monster, which Neptune had sent on the shore. He was dragged through precipices and over rocks, trampled under his horses, and crushed under the wheels of his chariot. When the tragical end of Hippolytus was known at Athens, Phædra

confessed her crime, and hung herself in despair. The death of Hippolytus, and the infamous passion of Phædra are the subject of one of the tragedies of Euripides, and of Seneca. She was represented in a painting in Apollo's temple at Delphi, as suspended by a cord, and balancing herself in the air, while her sister Ariadne stood near to her, and fixed her eyes upon her; a delicate idea, by which the genius of the artist intimated her melancholy end. *Plut. Eurip. Virg. &c.*

PHÆDRIA, a village of Arcadia.

PHÆDRUS. The most celebrated of this name is a Thracian, who became one of the freedmen of the emperor Augustus. He translated into iambic verses the fables of Æsop, in the reign of the emperor Tiberius. They are divided into five books, valuable for their precision, purity, elegance, and simplicity. They remained long buried in oblivion, till they were discovered in the library of St. Remi, at Rheims, and published by Peter Pithou, a Frenchman, at the end of the sixteenth century.

PHÆDŸMA, daughter of Otanes, who discovered that Smerdis, who had ascended the throne of Persia at the death of Cambyses, was an impostor.

PHÆNARÊTE, the mother of the philosopher Socrates. She was a midwife by profession.

PHENIAS, a disciple of Aristotle, and author of a history of tyrants.

PHENNA, one of the graces, whom the Spartans worshipped.

PHENNIS, a famous prophetess in the age of Antiochus. *Paus.*

PHÆTON, a son of the Sun, or Phœbus and Clymene, one of the Oceanides, according to Ovid. Venus became enamoured of him, and entrusted him with the care of one of her temples. This favor of the goddess rendered him vain, and when Epaphus, the son of Io, had told him to check his pride, that he was not the son of Phœbus, Phaeton resolved to know his true origin, and he visited the palace of the sun. He begged Phœbus, if he really were his father, to give him incontestable proofs of his tenderness, and convince the world of his legitimacy. Phœbus swore by the Styx, that he would grant him whatever he required, and no sooner was the oath uttered, than Phaeton requested to drive his chariot for one day. Phœbus represented the dangers to which this would expose him, but in vain. He undertook the aerial journey, and the explicit directions of his father were forgotten. No sooner had Phaeton received the reins, than he betrayed his

ignorance of guiding the chariot. The flying horses became sensible of the confusion of their driver, and immediately departed from the usual track. Phaeton repented too late of his rashness, and already heaven and earth were threatened with an universal conflagration, when Jupiter, who had perceived the disorder of the horses, struck the rider with a thunderbolt, and hurled him headlong from heaven into the river Po. His body, consumed with fire, was found by the nymphs of the place, and honored with a decent burial. His sisters mourned his unhappy end, and were changed into poplars by Jupiter. [*Vid. Phaëntiades and Heliades.*] *Ovid. Virg. &c.*

PHAËTONTIÄDES, or **PHAE-TONTIDES**, the sisters of Phaeton, who were changed into poplars by Jupiter. *Ovid. [Vid. Heliades.]*

PHAETÛSA, one of the *Helias* changed into poplars after the death of their brother Phaeton. *Ovid. Met.*

PHAGESIA, a festival among the Greeks, observed during the celebration of the *Dionysia*.—Its name is derived from the good feasting that prevailed during the time of the festival's continuance.

PHALACHRINE, a Sabine village, the birth-place of Vespasian.

PHALANTHUS, a Lacedæmonian, who founded Tarentum, in Italy, at the head of the *Partheniæ*. His father's name was Aracus. As he went to Italy, he was shipwrecked on the coast, and carried to shore by a dolphin, and for that reason there was a dolphin placed near his statue in the temple of Apollo, at Delphi. [*Vid. Partheniæ.*] He received divine honors after death. *Justin. &c.*

PHĀLARIS, a cruel tyrant of Agrigentum. Perillus made him a brazen bull, and when he had presented it to Phalaris, the tyrant ordered the inventor to be seized, and the first experiment to be made on his body. These cruelties did not long remain unrevenged; the people of Agrigentum revolted in the tenth year of his reign, and put him to death in the same manner as he had tortured Perillus, and many of his subjects. *Ovid. Juv. &c.*

PHALERUS, a son of Alcon, one of the Argonauts, who is said to have built a town afterwards called Naples in Italy, and another in Thesaly, and given his name to the port of Athens. *Flacc. Paus.*

PHALĪCA, festivals observed by the Egyptians in honor of Osiris. They received their name from *φαλλός*, *stimulachrum ligneum membri virilis*. The institution originated in this: after the murder of Osiris, Isis, unable to re-

cover the privities of her husband, [*Vid.* Osiris] distinguished that which was lost with more honor than the parts recovered. Its representation, called phallus, was made of wood, and carried during the sacred festivals instituted in honor of Osiris. The people looked upon it as the emblem of fecundity, and the mention of it among the ancients never conveyed any impure thought or lascivious reflection. The festivals of the phallus were imitated by the Greeks, and introduced into Europe by the Athenians, who made the procession of the phallus part of the celebration of the Dionysia of the god of wine. *Lucian. Plut. de Isid et Osir.*

PHALYSIUS, a man of Naupactum, said to have recovered his sight upon reading a letter sent to him by Æsculapius.

PHANÆUS, a promontory of the island of Chios, famous for its wines. It was called after a king of the same name, who reigned there. *Virg.*

PHANES, a person of Halicarnassus, who advised Cambyses to pass through Arabia as he invaded Egypt.

PHANTASIA, a daughter of Nicaarchus, of Memphis, in Egypt, supposed to have written a poem on the Trojan war, and another on the return of Ulysses to Ithaca, from which compositions Homer copied the greatest part of his Iliad and Odyssey, when he visited Memphis.

PHANTASOS, one of the dreams, son of Somnus, and brother to Morpheus and Phobetor. He generally changed into rocks, rivers, towns, and mountains, and all inanimate bodies, whilst Morpheus assumes the shape of human beings, and Phobetor that of animals. *Ovid. Met.*

PHANUS, one of the Argonauts.

PHAON, a boatman of Mitylene in Lesbos. He received a small box of ointment from Venus, with which, as soon as he rubbed himself, he became one of the most beautiful men of his age. Many were captivated with Phaon, and, among others, Sappho, the celebrated poetess. Phaon gave himself up to Sappho's company, but, however, he soon conceived a disdain for her, and Sappho, mortified at his coldness, threw herself into the sea. *Ovid. &c.*

PHARACIDES, a general of the Lacedæmonian fleet, who assisted Dionysius, the tyrant of Sicily, against the Carthaginians. *Polyæn.*

PHARAX, a native of Thes-salia, father-in-law to Leuconoe, who was torn to pieces by her husband's dogs.

PHARMACŪSA, an island of the

Ægean sea, where Julius Cæsar was seized by some pirates.

PHARNABĀZUS. The most remarkable of this name is a satrap of Persia, son of a person of the same name, B. C. 409. He assisted the Lacedæmonians against the Athenians, and gained their esteem by his friendly behaviour. His behaviour, however, to Alcibiades was most perfidious, having betrayed the man he had long honoured with his friendship. *C. Nep.*

PHARNĀCES, a son of Mithridates, king of Pontus, who favored the Romans against his father. In the civil wars of Julius Cæsar and Pompey, he interested himself for neither of the contending parties, upon which Cæsar turned his arms against him. It was to express the celerity of his operations in conquering Pharnaces, that Cæsar said, *Veni, vidi, vici. Flor. Suet.*—A king of Pontus, who made war with Eumenes, B. C. 181.—A king of Cappadocia.

PHAROS, a small island in the bay of Alexandria, about seven furlongs distant from the continent, remarkable for a magnificent tower, built of white marble, B. C. 284, called the tower of Pharos, which passed for one of the wonders of the world. Fires were kept on the top to light the ships into the harbour.—The emperor Claudius ordered a tower to be built at the entrance of the port of Ostia, for the benefit of sailors, and it likewise bore the name of Pharos, an appellation afterwards given to every other edifice which was raised to direct the course of sailors, either with lights, or by signals. *Juv. Suet.*

PHARSĀLUS, a town of Thes-saly, in whose neighbourhood is a large plain called *Pharsalia*, famous for a battle which was fought there on the 12th of May, B. C. 48, between Julius Cæsar and Pompey, in which the former obtained the victory. Cæsar lost about 200 men, or, according to others, 1200. Pompey's loss was 15,000, or 25,000, according to others, and 24,000 of his army were made prisoners. *Lucan. Phut. &c.*—That poem of Lucan, in which he gives an account of the civil wars of Cæsar and Pompey, bears the name of *Pharsalia*. [*Vid.* *Lucanus.*]

PHARUSII, or **PHAURUSII**, a people of Africa, beyond Mauritania. It was said that they came originally from Asia, when Hercules went in quest of the apples of the Hesperides. They lived partly in caves under the earth, and had no covering but the skins of serpents and fishes. *Strab. Plin.*

PHASĒLIS, a town of Pamphylia, which was long the residence of pirates. *Strab. &c.*

PHASIAS, a patronymic given to Medea, as being born near the Phasis. *Ovid*.

PHASIS, a river of Colchis, rising in the mountains of Armenia, esteemed by the ancients one of the largest rivers of Asia. It is famous for the expedition of the Argonauts, who entered it, after a perilous voyage. There were on its banks a number of large birds, of which the Argonauts brought some to Greece, and which were called on that account pheasants. The Phasis was reckoned by the ancients one of the largest rivers of Asia. *Orpheus, Strab. &c.*

PHAYLLUS, a tyrant of Ambracia, who seduced the wife of Aristos, the governor of Æta, by a celebrated collar that was in Minerva's temple, and which was said to be that which once belonged to Eriphyle. [*Vid. Eriphyle.*]

PHAGEUS, or **PHLEGEUS**, a companion of Æneas, killed by Turnus. *Virg. Æn.*—A priest of Bacchus, the father of Alpheisbœa, who purified Alcmaeon of his mother's murder, and gave him his daughter in marriage. He was afterwards put to death by the children of Alcmaeon by Callirhoe, because he had ordered Alcmaeon to be killed when he attempted to recover a collar, which he had given to his daughter. [*Vid. Alcmaeon.*] *Ovid*.

PHEA, a town of Elis.

PHELLOE, a town near Ægira, in which were temples, dedicated to Bacchus and Diana.

PHELLUS, a town of Elis, at a short distance from Olympia.

PHEMIUS, a man introduced by Homer as a musician among Penelope's suitors. Some say that he taught Homer, for which the grateful poet immortalized his name. *Homer. Od.*

PHEMONOE, a priestess of Apollo, who is supposed to have invented heroic verses. *Paus.*

PHENËUM, an Arcadian town, in which was a temple, dedicated to Mercury.

PHENEUS, a town with a lake of the same name in Arcadia, whose waters are unwholesome in the night, and wholesome in the day-time. *Virg. Ovid.*

PHERÆ, a town of Thessaly, where the tyrant Alexander reigned, whence he was called Pheræus. *Strab. &c.*—A town of Attica.—Another of Messenia.

PHERÆUS, a surname of Jason, as being a native of Pheræ.

PHERECLUS, a Trojan, son of Harmonus, who built the fatal ship in which Paris brought back Helen to his

country. He was killed in the Trojan war. *Homer. Ovid.*

PHERËCRATES, a comic poet of Athens, in the age of Plato and Aristophanes. He introduced living characters on the stage, and invented a sort of verse, which from him has been called Pherecratian, consisting of the three last feet of an hexameter verse, of which the first was always a spondee, as for instance, the third verse of Horace's 1. ode 5. *Grato Pyrrha sub antro.*

PHERECYDES. The most celebrated of this name is a philosopher of Scyros, disciple of Pittacus. He was acquainted with the periods of the moon, and foretold eclipses with the greatest accuracy. The doctrine of the immortality of the soul was first supported by him, as also that of the metempsychosis. Pythagoras was one of his disciples, remarkable for his esteem and his attachment to his learned master. He died B. C. 515, in the 85th year of his age. *Diog. Lactan.*

PHERES, a son of Cretheus and Tyro, who built Pheræ in Thessaly, where he reigned. *Apollod.*—A son of Medea, stoned to death by the Corinthians, on account of the poisonous clothes which he had given to Glauce, Creon's daughter. *Paus.*

PHERETIMA, the wife of Battus, king of Cyrene, and the mother of Arcesilaus. After her son's death she recovered the kingdom by means of Amasis, king of Egypt, and to avenge the murder of Arcesilaus, she caused all his assassins to be crucified round the walls of Cyrene, and she cut off the breasts of their wives, and hung them up near the bodies of their husbands. It is said that she was devoured alive by worms. *Herodot. &c.*

PHIÆLE, one of Diana's nymphs. *Ovid.*—A celebrated courtesan. *Juv.*

PHIDIAS, a celebrated statuary of Athens, who died B. C. 432. He made a statue of Minerva, at the request of Pericles, which was placed in the Pantheon. It was made with ivory and gold, and measured 39 feet in height. He was accused of having carved his own image, and that of Pericles, on the shield of the statue of the goddess, for which he was banished from Athens. He retired to Elis, where he determined to revenge the ill-treatment he had received by making a statue which should eclipse the fame of that of Minerva. He was successful in the attempt, and the statue he made of Jupiter Olympius was always reckoned the best of all his pieces, and has passed for one of the wonders of the world. *Paus. Strab. &c.*

PHIDIPPIDES, a celebrated

courier, who ran from Athens to Lacedæmon, about 152 English miles, in two days, to ask of the Lacedæmonians assistance against the Persians. The Athenians raised a temple to his memory. *Herodot. C. Nep.*

PHIDITIA, a public entertainment at Sparta, instituted by Lycurgus the legislator, where much frugality was observed, as the word (*φειδιτια* from *φειδομαι*, *parco*) denotes. It was a school of temperance and sobriety, where the youth were trained to good manners and useful knowledge, by the example and the discourse of the elders.

PHIDON, a man who enjoyed the sovereign power at Argos, and is supposed to have invented scales and measures, and coined silver at Ægina. He died B. C. 854. *Arist. Herodot.*

PHIGALIA, a town of Arcadia, called after Phigalos, son of Lycaon. Bacchus and Diana had each a temple there, and the public place was adorned with the statues of illustrious natives. *Paus.*

PHILA, wife to Demetrius, who poisoned herself on her husband's losing the kingdom of Macedonia.

PHILADELPHUS, the surname of one of the Ptolemies, king of Egypt, by antiphrasis, because he destroyed all his brothers. [*Vid. Ptolemæus 2d.*]

PHILÆNI, two brothers of Carthage. When a contest arose between the Cyreneans and Carthaginians, about the extent of their territories, it was mutually agreed, that, at a stated hour, two men should depart from each city, and that wherever they met, there they should fix the boundaries of their country. The Philæni accordingly departed from Carthage, and met the Cyreneans, when they had advanced far into their territories. This produced a quarrel, and the Cyreneans supported that the Philæni had left Carthage before the appointment, and that therefore they must retire, or be buried in the sand. The Philæni refused, upon which they were overpowered by the Cyreneans, and accordingly buried in the sand. The Carthaginians, to commemorate this patriotic deed of the Philæni, raised two altars on the place where their bodies had been buried, which they called *Philænorum aræ*. These altars were on that side the boundaries of the Carthaginian dominions. *Sallust.*

PHILÆUS, a son of Ajax by Lyside the daughter of Coronus, one of the Lapithæ.—A son of Augeas, who upbraided his father for not granting what Hercules justly claimed for cleaning his stables. [*Vid. Augeas.*] He was

placed upon his father's throne by Hercules. *Apollod.*

PHILAMMON, a celebrated musician, son of Apollo by Chione, or, according to others, by Philonis. He is mentioned as the first who introduced the choral songs in the sacrifices of Apollo Delphus. *Ovid. Paus.*

PHILE, one of the Sporades.—An island above the smaller cataract, in which was a temple dedicated to Isis.

PHILÆMON, a comic poet of Greece, contemporary with Menander. He obtained some poetical prizes over Menander. Plautus imitated some of his comedies. Helived to his 97th year, and died, as it is reported, of laughing, on seeing an ass eat figs, B. C. 274. His son wrote 54 comedies.—A poor man of Phrygia. [*Vid. Baucis.*] *Val. Mar.*

PHILESIUS, a leader of the 10,000 Greeks after the battle of Cunaxa.

PHILETÆRUS. The most celebrated of this name is an eunuch made governor of Pergamus by Lysimachus, with whom he quarrelled, and made himself master of Pergamus, where he founded a kingdom, called the kingdom of Pergamus, B. C. 283. He reigned there for 20 years, and at his death he appointed his nephew Eumenes as his successor. *Strab. Paus.*

PHILËTAS, a grammarian and poet of Cos, in the reign of king Philip, and of his son Alexander the Great. He was made preceptor to Ptolemy Philadelphus. The elegies and epigrams which he wrote have been greatly commended by the ancients.

PHILETIUS, a faithful steward of Ulysses, who assisted his master to destroy the suitors of Penelope.

PHILÏDAS, a Theban, who favoured the conspiracy to expel the Spartans from Thebes.

PHILIPPEI, or **PHILIPPI**, certain pieces of money coined in the reign of Philip of Macedonia, and with his image. *Horat.*

PHILIPPI, a town of Macedonia, anciently called *Datos*, situate at the east of the river *Strymon*. It was called *Philippi*, after Philip, king of Macedonia, and became celebrated for two battles fought there in October, B. C. 42, at the interval of about 20 days, between Augustus and Antony, and the republican forces of Brutus and Cassius, in which the former obtained the victory. *Ovid. Plut. Virg.*—A town in Thessaly, called also *Philippi*.

PHILIPPIDES, a comic Greek

poet: his verses were much admired for their elegance and precision, and now appear such from the fragments quoted by Plutarch and Athenæus. Philippides was patronized by Lysimachus, whose favors and friendship he largely enjoyed. *Plut. in Dem.*

PHILIPPŌPOLIS, a town of Thrace near the Hebrus, built by Philip the father of Alexander.

PHILIPPUS 1st, son of Argæus, succeeded his father on the throne of Macedonia, and reigned 38 years, B. C. 40.—The second of that name was the fourth son of Amyntes, king of Macedonia. He was sent to Thebes as an hostage by his father, where he learnt the art of war under Epaminondas, and studied the manners of the Greeks. He was recalled to Macedonia, and at the death of his brother Perdiccas, he ascended the throne as guardian of his nephew; but he soon made himself independent. The neighbouring nations, ridiculing his youth, appeared in arms. Unable to meet them as yet in the field, he suspended their fury by presents, and soon turned his arms against Amphipolis, a colony tributary to the Athenians, which he conquered, and added to the kingdom of Macedonia. He next meditated the destruction of Athens. His designs, however, were as yet immature, and before he could attempt this, the Thracians and the Illyrians demanded his attention. He made himself master of a Thracian colony, from the gold mines of which he received the greatest advantages. He married Olympias the daughter of Neoptolemus, king of the Molossi, by whom he had Alexander the Great. Every thing seemed now to conspire to his aggrandizement, and Philip received in one day the intelligence of the birth of a son, an honourable crown at the Olympic games, and a victory over the barbarians of Illyricum. These increased rather than satiated his ambition; he declared his inimical sentiments against the power of Athens and the independence of all Greece, by laying siege to Olynthus, a place, which, on account of its situation and consequence, would prove most injurious to the interests of the Athenians, and most advantageous to the intrigues and military operations of every Macedonian prince. The Athenians roused by the eloquence of Demosthenes, sent 17 vessels and 2000 men to the assistance of Olynthus; but the money of Philip prevailed over all their efforts. The greatest part of the citizens suffered themselves to be bribed by Macedonian gold, and Olynthus having surrendered, was instantly reduced to ruins. His successes were as great in every part of Greece. In his attempts, however, to make himself master of Eubœa, Philip was unsuccessful; and Phocion, who de-

spised his gold as well as his meanness, obliged him to evacuate that island. From Eubœa he turned his arms against the Scythians, but the advantages he obtained over this indigent nation were inconsiderable, and he again made Greece an object of plunder. He advanced far into Boeotia, and a general engagement was fought at Chæronea. The fight was long and bloody, but Philip obtained the victory. At the battle of Chæronea the independence of Greece was extinguished; and Philip, unable to find new enemies in Europe, meditated new conquests. He was nominated general of the Greeks against the Persians, whose invasions of Greece under Darius and Xerxes he had resolved to revenge. But he was stopped in the midst of his warlike preparations; Pausanias, as he entered the theatre at the celebration of the nuptials of his daughter Cleopatra, stabbed him, it is supposed, at the instigation of his wife Olympias. The ridiculous honors which Olympias paid to her husband's murderer, however, strengthened the suspicion. The character of Philip is that of a sagacious, artful, prudent and intriguing monarch. He possessed much perseverance, and in the execution of his plans he was always vigorous. The private character of Philip lies open to censure, and raises indignation. He was murdered in the 47th year of his age, and the 24th of his reign, about 336 years B. C. He is the first monarch whose life and actions are described with peculiar accuracy and historical faithfulness. Philip was the father of Alexander the Great, and of Cleopatra, by Olympias; he had also by Audaca, an Illyrian, Cyna, who married Amyntas the son of Perdiccas, Philip's elder brother; by Nicaspolis, a Thessalian, Nicaea, who married Cassander; by Philinna, a Larissæan dancer, Arrideus, who reigned some time after Alexander's death; by Cleopatra, the niece of Attalus, Caranus and Europa, who were both murdered by Olympias; and Ptolemy, the first king of Egypt, by Arsinoe. *Demosth. Justin. Diod. Plut &c.*—The last king of Macedonia, of that name, was son of Demetrius. Not satisfied with the kingdom of Macedonia, Philip aspired to become the friend of Annibal, and wished to share with him the spoils of Rome. The Romans, however, discovered his intrigues, and though much weakened by the Carthaginians, yet they were soon enabled to meet him in the field of battle. The consul Lævinus entered without delay his territories of Macedonia, and after he had obtained a victory over him near Apollonia, and reduced his fleet to ashes, he compelled him to sue for peace. This peaceful disposition was not permanent, and he again assisted Annibal with men and money. The Romans

then appointed T. Q. Flaminus to punish his perfidy, and the Roman consul with great expedition invaded Macedonia, and in a general engagement fought near Cynocephale, Philip being totally defeated, saved his life with difficulty by flying from the field of battle. Destitute of resources, he was then obliged to submit to the mercy of the conqueror, and to demand peace by his ambassadors, which was granted upon terms disadvantageous and degrading to his dignity. In the midst of these public calamities, the peace of his family was disturbed by Perses, the eldest of his sons, by a concubine, at whose instigation he put to death his son Demetrius. Having discovered the perfidy of Perses, he attempted to take Antigonus, another son, his successor, but he was prevented from executing his purpose by death, in the forty-second year of his reign, 179 years before the Christian æra. *Polyb. Justin. &c.*—M. Julius, a Roman emperor of an obscure family in Arabia, whence he was surnamed Arabian. From the lowest rank in the army, he gradually rose to the highest offices, and was made general of the pretorian guards. He assassinated Gordian to make himself emperor. To establish himself with more certainty on the imperial throne, he left Mesopotamia a prey to the invasions of the Persians, and hurried to Rome, where his election was universally approved by the senate and the Roman people. Philip rendered his cause popular by his liberality and profusion. His usurpation, however, was short; Philip was defeated by Decius, who had proclaimed himself emperor in Pannonia, and he was assassinated by his own soldiers near Verona, in the forty-fifth year of his age, and the fifth of his reign, A. D. 249. His son, who bore the same name, and who had shared with him the imperial dignity, was also massacred in the arms of his mother. Young Philip was then in the twelfth year of his age. *Aurel. Victor.*—A physician to Alexander the Great. As he was preparing medicine for the king, when taken suddenly ill after bathing in the Cydnus, Alexander received a letter from Parmenio, in which he was advised to beware of his physician Philip. The monarch, when Philip presented him the medicine, gave him Parmenio's letter to peruse, and began to drink the potion. The composure of Philip's countenance, as he read the letter, removed every suspicion from Alexander's breast: he pursued the directions of his physician, and in a few days recovered. *Plut. Curt. &c.*—This name is common to many others recorded by ancient writers, in whose life or character there is nothing very remarkable.

PHILISCUS, a celebrated sculptor, of whose workmanship Octavia

possessed several specimens: as a Venus, a Diana, an Apollo, a Latona &c.

PHILISTION, a physician of Locris.

PHILISTUS, a native of Syracuse, who wrote a history of Sicily, in 12 books. He was sent against the Syracusans by the younger Dionysius; but being unsuccessful he slew himself.

PHILLO, an Arcadian maid, by whom Hercules had a son. The father exposed his daughter, but she was saved by means of her lover, who was directed to the place where she was doomed to perish, by the chirping of a magpie, which imitated the plaintive cries of a child. *Paus.*

PHILO. There were many learned men of this name, the most remarkable of whom is a Jewish writer of Alexandria, A. D. 40, sent as ambassador from his nation to Caligula, but was unsuccessful in his embassy, of which he wrote an entertaining account. He was so happy in his expressions, and elegant in his variety, that he has been called the Jewish Plato. His works were divided into three parts, of which the first related to the creation of the world, the second spoke of sacred history, and in the third the author made mention of the laws and customs of the Jewish nation.

PHILOBEOTUS, a mountain of Bœotia.

PHILOCHÖRUS, a man who wrote a history of Athens, in seventeen books, besides a catalogue of the archons, two books of Olympiads, and a treatise on sacrifices. He died B. C. 222.

PHILÖCLES, one of the admirals of the Athenian fleet, during the Peloponnesian war. He recommended to cut off the right hand of such of the enemies as were taken. His plan was adopted by all the ten admirals, except one, but instead of being conquerors, they were totally defeated at Ægospotamos by Lysander, and Philocles was put to death with the rest of his colleagues. *Plut.*

PHILOCTÈTES, son of Pœan and Demonassa, was one of the Argonauts, according to Hyginus, and the arm-bearer and particular friend of Hercules. He erected the pile on which the hero was consumed, and received from him his arrows dipped in the gall of the hydra. He had no sooner paid the last offices to Hercules, than he returned to Melibœa, where his father reigned. He then visited Sparta, where he became one of the suitors of Helen, and soon after accompanied the Greeks to the Trojan war, with seven ships.

He was prevented from joining his countrymen at Aulis, on account of the offensive smell which arose from a wound in his foot, and at the instigation of Ulysses, he was carried to the island of Lemnos. In this retreat he remained for some time, till the Greeks, in the tenth year of the Trojan war, were informed by the oracle that Troy could not be taken without the arrows of Hercules, then in the possession of Philoctetes. Upon this, Ulysses, accompanied by Diomedes, went to Lemnos, to prevail upon Philoctetes to come and finish the siege. Philoctetes refused to go to Troy, and was about to return to Melibœa, when the manes of Hercules immediately ordered him to repair to the Grecian camp, where he should be cured of his wounds, and put an end to the war. Philoctetes obeyed, and being restored to health by Æsculapius, he destroyed an immense number of the Trojans, among whom was Paris. When Troy had been ruined, he set sail from Asia, but as he was unwilling to visit his native country, he came to Italy, where he built a town in Calabria, which he called Petilia. The sufferings and adventures of Philoctetes are the subject of one of the best tragedies of Sophocles. *Virg. Pindar. Ovid. &c.*

PHILOCYPRUS, a prince of Cyprus, who changed the situation of a city in that island, which he called Soli, after Solon by whose advice he had done so.

PHILODAMĒA, one of the daughters of Daneus, and the mother of Phares by Mercury.

PHILODĒMUS, a man of Lampsacus, to whose daughter Verrus attempted to offer violence. His disappointment was revenged by the murder of the innocent woman and of her father. *Cic.*—A poet in the age of Cicero, who rendered himself known by his lascivious and indelicate verses. *Cic. Horat.*

PHILODĪCE, the daughter of Inachus, and the mother of Leucippus.

PHILOLĀUS, a son of Minos by the nymph Paria, from whom the island of Paros received its name, Hercules put him to death, because he had killed two of his companions. *Apollod.*—A Theban lawgiver.—A surname of Æsculapius, who had a temple of Laconia, near the Asopus.—A Pythagorean philosopher of Crotona, who first supported that the earth turned on its axis, B. C. 374. *Diog.*

PHILOLŌGUS, a freedman of Cicero. He betrayed his master to Antony, for which he was tortured by Pomponia, the wife of Cicero's brother, and obliged to cut off his own flesh by

piece-meal, and to boil and eat it up. *Plut.*

PHĪLOMĒLA, a daughter of Pandion, king of Athens, and sister to Procne, who had married Tereus, king of Thrace. Procne, being separated from Philomela, became quite melancholy, till she prevailed upon her husband to bring her sister to Thrace. Tereus obeyed, but he had no sooner obtained Pandion's permission to conduct Philomela to Thrace, than he became enamoured of her, and resolved to gratify his passion. He offered violence to Philomela, and afterwards cut out her tongue that she might not be able to discover his barbarity. He next confined her in a lonely castle, and returned to Thrace, where he told Procne that Philomela had died by the way. Procne put on mourning for the loss of Philomela, but a year had scarcely elapsed before she was informed that her sister was not dead. Philomela, during her captivity, described on a piece of tapestry the brutality of Tereus, and privately conveyed it to Procne, who, under pretence of celebrating the oigies of Bacchus, hastened to deliver her sister, and concerted on the plan of punishing the cruelty of Tereus. She murdered her son Itylus, who was in the sixth year of his age, and served him up as food before her husband. Tereus, in the midst of his repast, called for Itylus, but Procne informed him that he was then feasting on his flesh, and, at that instant, Philomela, by presenting the head of Itylus, convinced the monarch of the cruelty of the scene. He attempted to stab Procne and Philomela, but was instantly changed into a hoopoe, Philomela into a nightingale, Procne into a swallow, and Itylus into a pheasant. This tragical scene happened at Daulis, in Phocis. *Ovid. Virg. &c.*

PHILOMĒLUS, a general of Phocis, who plundered the temple of Delphi, and died B. C. 354. [*Vid. Phocis.*]

PHILONIDES, a courier of Alexander, who ran from Sieyon to Elis, 160 miles, in nine hours, and returned the same journey in 15 hours. *Plin.*

PHILONŌE, a daughter of Tyndarus, king of Sparta, by Leda, daughter of Thestius. *Apollod.*—A daughter of Jobates, king of Lycia, who married Bellerophon. *Id.* [*Vid. Bellerophon.*]

PHILONŌME, the second wife of Cygnus, the son of Neptune. She became enamoured of Teneus, her husband's son by his first wife Proclea, the daughter of Clytius, and when he refused to gratify her passion, she accused him of attempts upon her virtue. Cyc-

nus believed the accusation, and ordered Tennes to be thrown into the sea.

Paus.

PHILOPATOR. [*Vid.* Ptolemæus.]

PHILOPHRON, a general, who with 5000 soldiers defended Pelusium against the Greeks, who invaded Egypt. *Diod.*

PHILOPÆMEN, a celebrated general of the Achæan league, born at Megalopolis. He early distinguished himself in the field, and proposed to himself Epaminondas for a model; and he was not unsuccessful in imitating the good qualities of this famous Theban.

When Megalopolis was attacked by the Spartans, Philopæmen gave the most decisive proofs of his valor. He afterwards was present in the famous battle in which the Ætolians were defeated. Raised to the rank of chief commander, he killed with his own hand Mechanidas, the tyrant of Sparta, and though defeated in a naval battle by Nabis, he soon after repaired his losses by taking the capital of Laconia, B. C. 188, and by abolishing all the laws of Lycurgus. Sparta, after this, became tributary to the Achæans, and Philopæmen enjoyed the triumph of having reduced to ruins one of the most powerful of the cities of Greece. Some time after the Messenians revolted from the Achæan league, and Philopæmen, who headed the Achæans, unfortunately fell from his horse, and was dragged to the enemy's camp. Dinocrates, the general of the Messenians, treated him with great severity; he was thrown into a dungeon, and obliged to drink a dose of poison, about 183 years B. C. in his 70th year. *Polyb.* *Plut.* Philopæmen has been justly called by his countrymen, "The last of the Greeks."

PHILOSTRATUS. The most remarkable of this name is a famous sophist, born at Lemnos, or, according to some, at Athens. He came to Rome, where he lived under the patronage of Julia, the wife of the emperor Severus, and by her directions he compiled a history of Apollonius Thyaneus, which is written with elegance. He died A. D. 244.

PHILÔTAS, a son of Parmenio, distinguished in the battles of Alexander, and at last accused of conspiring against his life. He was tortured, and stoned to death, or, according to some, struck through with darts by the soldiers, B. C. 330. *Curt.*—There were others of this name, but of less note.

PHILOTIS, a servant maid at Rome, who saved her countrymen from destruction. After the siege of Rome by the Gauls, the Fidenates marched against the capital, demanding all the wives and daughters in the city as the

conditions of peace. The senators refused to comply, when Philotis advised them to send their female slaves, disguised in matron's clothes, and she offered to march herself at the head. Her advice was followed, and when the Fidenates had feasted late in the evening, and fallen asleep, Philotis lighted a torch as a signal for her countrymen to attack the enemy. The whole was successful, the Fidenates were conquered, and the senate, to reward the fidelity of the female slaves, permitted them to appear in the dress of the Roman matrons. *Plin.*

PHILOXÉNUS, an officer of Alexander, who received Cilicia at the general division of the provinces.—A dithyrambic poet of Cythera, who enjoyed the favor of Dionysius, tyrant of Sicily, for some time, till he offended him by seducing one of his female singers, for which he imprisoned him, and sent him to the quarries. Dionysius, at length, pleased with his pleasantry and his firmness, forgave him. Philoxenus died at Ephesus, about 350 years B. C. *Plut.*—There were others of inferior note of this name.

PHILÛRA, one of the Oceanides. Saturn, to escape from the vigilance of Rhea, changed himself into a horse to enjoy the company of Philura, by whom he had a son, half a man and half a horse, called Chiron. Philura, ashamed of giving birth to such a monster, entreated the gods to change her nature. She was metamorphosed into a linden tree, called by her name among the Greeks. *Hygin.*

PHILYRES, a people near Pontus.

PHILÛRÎDES, a patronymic of Chiron, the son of Philura. *Ovid.* *Virg.*

PHINËUS, a son of Agenor, king of Phœnicia, or, according to some, of Bithynia. He married Cleopatra, the daughter of Boreas, by whom he had Plexippus and Pandion. After her death he married Ideæ, the daughter of Dardanus. Ideæ, jealous of Cleopatra's children, accused them of attempts upon her virtue, and they were immediately condemned by Phineus to be deprived of their eyes. This cruelty was soon after punished by the gods. Phineus suddenly became blind, and the Harpies were sent by Jupiter to spoil the meats which were placed on his table. He was, however, delivered from these dangerous monsters, by Zetes and Calais, who pursued them as far as the Strophades. He also recovered his sight by means of the Argonauts, whom he had received with great hospitality, and instructed in the easiest and speediest way by which they could arrive in Colchis. The causes of the blindness of Phineus are a matter of dispute among the ancients. Phineus was killed by

Hereules. *Apollod. Diod. Hygin.*—The brother of Cepheus, king of Ethiopia. He was going to marry his niece Andromeda, when her father was compelled to deliver her up to be devoured by a sea monster, to appease the anger of Neptune. She was, however, delivered by Perseus, who married her by the consent of her parents. This marriage displeased Phineus: he interrupted the ceremony, and with a number of attendants, attacked Perseus and his friends. Perseus defended himself, and turned Phineus and his attendants into stone, by showing them the head of the gorgon. [*Vid.* Perseus.]

PHINTIAS, called also Pithias, Pinthias, and Phytias. [*Vid.* Damon.]

PHLĒGETHON, a river of hell, whose waters were burning, as the word *Φλεγέθων*, *uro*, from which the name is derived, seems to indicate. *Virg.*

PHLEGON, a native of Tralles in Lydia, one of the emperor Adrian's freedmen, who wrote treatises on different subjects.—One of the horses of the sun. The word signifies burning. *Ovid.*

PHLEGRA, or **PHLEGREUS CAMPUS**, a place of Macedonia, where the giants attacked the gods, and were defeated by Hercules. The combat was afterwards renewed in Italy, in a place of the same name near Cumæ. *Ovid. &c.*

PHLEGYÆ, a people of Thesaly. Some authors place them in Bœotia. They received their name from Phlegyas, the son of Mars, with whom they plundered and burned the temple of Apollo at Delphi. *Paus. Homer.*

PHLEGYAS, a son of Mars, king of the Lapithæ in Thesaly. He was father of Ixion and Coronis, to whom Apollo offered violence. When he heard that his daughter had been abused, he marched an army against Delphi, and reduced the temple of the god to ashes. Apollo, in resentment, killed Phlegyas, and placed him in hell, where a huge stone hangs over his head. *Virg. Ovid. &c.*

PHLIAS, son of Bacchus, and Ariadne, and one of the Argonauts.

PHLEUS, a surname of Bacchus, expressive of health, youth, and vigour.

PHOBĒTOR, one of the sons of Somnus, and his principal minister. His office was to assume the shape of serpents and wild beasts, to inspire terror in the minds of men, as his name intimates (*Φόβην*). The other two ministers of Somnus were Phantasia and Morpheus. *Ovid.*

PHOBOS, the god of terror. He was represented with a lion's head,

and he was sacrificed to, in order that he might not make his appearance in the Roman armies.

PHOCÆA, a maritime town of Ionia, in Asia Minor, between Cumæ and Smyrna, founded by an Athenian colony. It received its name from Phocus, the leader of the colony, or from (*phocæ*) sea calves, which are found in great abundance on the coast. *Mela. Horat. Ovid.*

PHOCENSES, and **PHOCICI**, the inhabitants of Phocis in Greece.

PHOCILIDES, a Greek philosophical poet, born at Miletus.

PHOCION, an Athenian, celebrated for his public and private virtues. He was educated in the school of Plato and of Xenocrates, and he distinguished himself by his zeal for the public good, and military abilities. He often checked the violent and inconsiderate measures of Demosthenes. When Philip endeavoured to make himself master of Eubœa, Phocion obliged him to relinquish his enterprise. During the time of his administration, he was always inclined to peace, though he never suffered his countrymen to become indolent. He was 45 times appointed governor of Athens, though he never solicited that high office. In his rural retreat, or at the head of the army, he always appeared barefooted, and without a cloak. His integrity, as well as his temperance, was highly eminent. Philip, as well as his son Alexander, attempted to bribe him, but to no purpose, and Phocion boasted in being one of the poorest of the Athenians, and in deserving the appellation of the *Good*. It was through him that Greece was saved from an impending war, and he advised Alexander rather to turn his arms against Persia than to shed the blood of the Greeks, who were either his allies or his subjects. Antipater, who succeeded in the government of Macedonia after the death of Alexander, also attempted to corrupt Phocion, but to no effect. But virtues like these could not long stand against the insolence and fickleness of an Athenian assembly. When the Piræus was taken, Phocion was accused of treason, and fled for safety to Polyperchon, who sent him back to Athens, where he was immediately condemned to drink the fatal poison. He took the cup with the greatest serenity, and as he drank the fatal draught, he prayed for the prosperity of Athens. He died about 318 years B. C. having exceeded his eightieth year. His merits, however, were not buried in oblivion; the Athenians repented of their ingratitude, and honoured his memory by raising him statues, and putting to a cruel death his guilty accusers. *Plut. & C. Nep. in vita.*

PHOCIS, a country of Greece,

bounded on the east by Bœotia, and by Locris on the west, originally extending from the bay of Corinth to the sea of Eubœa, and reaching on the north as far as Thermopylæ. Phocis received its name from Phocus, a son of Ornytion, who settled there. The inhabitants were called *Phocesens*. Parnassus was the most celebrated of its mountains, and Delphi the greatest of its towns. Phocis is rendered famous for a war which it maintained against some of the Grecian republics, and which has received the name of the Phocian war. *Justin. Strab. &c.*

PHOCUS, a son of Phocion, was dissolute in his manners, and unworthy of the virtues of his great father. He was sent to Lacedæmon to imbibe there the principles of sobriety, of temperance, and frugality. He cruelly revenged the death of his father, whom the Athenians had put to death. *Plut.*—A son of Ornytion, who led a colony of Corinthians into Phocis. He cured Antiôpe, a daughter of Nycteus, of insanity, and married her. *Paus.*

PHOCYLIDES, a Greek poet and philosopher of Miletus, about 540 years B. C.

PHŒBE, a name given to Diana, or the moon, on account of the brightness of that luminary. She became, according to *Apollodorus*, mother of Asteria and Latona. [*Vid. Diana.*]—A daughter of Leucippus and Philodice. [*Vid. Leucippus.*]

PHŒBIDAS, a Lacedæmonian general, sent by the Ephori to the assistance of the Macedonians against the Thracians. He seized the citadel of Thebes, for which he was disgraced and banished from the Lacedæmonian army. He died B. C. 377. *C. Nep. &c.*

PHŒBIGËNA, a surname of Æsculapius, as being descended from Phœbus. *Virg.*

PHŒBUS, a name given to Apollo, or the sun. This word expresses the brightness and splendor of that luminary. [*Vid. Apollo.*]

PHŒMOS, a lake in Arcadia.

PHŒNĪCE, or **PHŒNĪCIA**, a country of Asia, at the east of the Mediterranean. Phœnicia, according to Ptolemy, extended on the north as far as the Eleutherus, a river which falls into the Mediterranean sea, a little below the island of Aradus, and it had Pelusium or the territories of Egypt as its more southern boundary, and Syria on the east. Sidon and Tyre were the capital towns of the country. The invention of letters is attributed to its inhabitants, and commerce and naviga-

tion were among them in the most flourishing state. He planted colonies at Carthage, Hippo, Marseilles and Utica; and their manufactures acquired such a superiority, over those of other nations, that among the ancients, whatever was elegant, great, or pleasing, either in apparel or domestic utensils, received the epithet of Sidonian. The Phœnicians were originally governed by kings. They were subdued by the Persians, and afterwards by Alexander, and remained tributary to his successors and the Romans. They were called Phœnicians from Phœnix, son of Agenor, one of their kings, or from the great number of palm-trees which grow in the neighbourhood. *Herodot. Homer. Virg. Strab. &c.*

PHŒNĪCE, a town in Epirus.

PHŒNICIA. [*Vid. Phœnice.*]

PHŒNICUS, a mountain in Lycia, sometimes called Olympus.

PHŒNISSA, a patronymic given to Dido, as a native of Phœnicia. *Virg.*

PHŒNIX. The most celebrated of this name are the two following:—A son of Amyntor, king of Argos, by Cleobule, or Hippodamia, who was preceptor to young Achilles. It is said that Amyntor, jealous of his son on account of his concubine Clytia, whose favors Cleobule urged Phœnix to solicit, actually put out the eyes of his son, upon which he meditated the death of his father. Reason and piety, however, prevailed over passion, and Phœnix, not to become a parricide, fled from Argos to the court of Peleus, king of Phthia. Here he was treated with tenderness. Peleus carried him to Chiron, who restored him to his eye-sight, and soon after he was made preceptor to Achilles, his benefactor's son. He was also made king of the Dolopes. He accompanied his pupil to the Trojan war, and Achilles was ever grateful for the precepts which he had received from Phœnix. He died in Thrace, and was buried, according to Strabo, near Trachinia, where a small river in the neighbourhood received the name of Phœnix. *Strab. Homer. Ovid. &c.*—A son of Agenor, who was, like his brother Cadmus and Ciliæ, sent in pursuit of his sister Europa. [*Vid. Cadmus, Europa*] and when his inquiries proved unsuccessful, he settled in a country, from him called Phœnicia. From him, as some suppose, the Carthaginians were called Pœni. *Apollod. Hygin.*

PHOLOE, a mountain of Arcadia, near Pisa. [*Vid. Pholus.*] *Ovid.*—A female servant, of Cretan origin, given with her two sons, as a prize, to Sergestus, by Æneus. *Virg.*—A courtizan in the age of Horace. *Horat.*

PHOLUS, one of the centaurs,

who kindly entertained Hercules when he was going against the boar of Erymanthus, but he refused to give him wine which belonged to the rest of the centaurs. Hercules, without ceremony, broke the cask. The smell of the liquor drew the centaurs to the house of Pholus, but Hercules killed the greatest part of them. Pholus interred the slain, but he mortally wounded himself with one of the arrows poisoned with the venom of the hydra, which he attempted to extract from the body of one of the centaurs. Hercules, unable to cure him, buried him when dead, and called the mountain where his remains were deposited by the name of Pholoe. *Apol. Paus. Virg. &c.*

PHORBAS. The most remarkable of this name is a son of Priam and Epithesia, killed during the Trojan war by Menelaus. The god Somnus borrowed his features when he deceived Palinurus, and threw him into the sea, on the coast of Italy. *Virg.*

PHORCUS, or PHORCYs, a sea deity, son of Pontus and Terra, who married his sister Ceto, by whom he had the Gorgons, the dragon, that kept the apples of the Hesperides, and other monsters. *Hesiod.*

PHORMIO, an Athenian general, who impoverished himself to maintain and support the dignity of his army. His debts were some time after paid by the Athenians. *Thucyd.*—A peripatetic philosopher of Ephesus.—A disciple of Plato, chosen by the people of Elis to make a reformation in their government and their jurisprudence.

PHORMIS, an Arcadian, who acquired great riches at the court of Gelon and Hiero, in Sicily. He dedicated the brazen statue of a mare to Jupiter Olympius, in Peloponnesus, which so much resembled nature, that horses came near it as if it had been alive.

PHŌRŌNĒUS, the god of a river of Peloponnesus, of the same name. He was son of the river Inachus, by Melissa, and was the second king of Argos. He married a nymph called Cerdo, or Laodice, by whom he had Apis, from whom Argolis was called Apia, and Niobe, the first woman of whom Jupiter became enamoured. Phoroneus taught his subjects the utility of laws, and the advantages of a social life, whence the inhabitants of Argolis are often called Phoronæi. Phoroneus was the first who raised a temple to Juno. He received divine honors after death. His temple still existed at Argos, under Antoninus, the Roman emperor. *Paus. &c.*

PHORŌNIS, a patronymic of Io, as sister of Phoroneus. *Ovid.*

PHOSPHŌRUS, the name of Venus, or the morning star, signifying

its ushering in the light. (*Φως φερω, lucem fero.*) *Martial. Cic.*

PHOTINUS, an eunuch, prime minister of Ptolemy, king of Egypt. When Pompey fled to the court of Ptolemy, after the battle of Pharsalia, Photinus advised his master to put him to death. His advice was followed. Julius Cæsar some time after visited Egypt, and Photinus raised seditions against him, for which he was himself put to death. *Plut.*

PHOTIUS, a son of Antonina, who informed Belisarius of the irregularities of his wife.

PHRAĀTES first, a king of Parthia, who succeeded Arsaces the Third, called also Phriapatius. He made war against Antiochus, king of Syria, and was defeated in three successive battles. *Justin.*—The second, succeeded his father Mithridates as king of Parthia. He was murdered by some Greek mercenaries, who had been once his captives, and who had enlisted in his army, B. C. 129. *Justin.*—The third, succeeded his father Pacorus on the throne of Parthia. Soon after, he invaded the kingdom of Armenia, to make his son-in-law, Tigranes, sit on the throne of his father. His expedition was attended with ill success. At his return to Parthia he was assassinated by his sons Orodes and Mithridates. *Justin.*—The fourth was nominated king of Parthia by his father Orodes whom he soon after murdered, as also his own brothers. He made war against M. Antony with great success, and obliged him to retire with much loss. Some time after he was dethroned by the Parthian nobility, but he soon regained his power, and expelled the usurper, called Tiridates. He afterwards gained the friendship and protection of Augustus, and restored the Roman ensigns which the Parthians had taken from Crassus and Antony, and gave up his four sons with their wives as hostages, till his engagements were performed. He was, however, at last murdered by one of his concubines, who placed her son, called Phraatices, on the throne. *Val. Max. Justin. &c.*

PHRAATICES, a son of Phraates fourth, king of Parthia, who, with his mother, murdered his father, and took possession of the throne. His reign was short: he was deposed by his subjects, whom he had offended by cruelty and oppression.

PHRADATES one of Darius's officers.

PHRAGANDÆ, a people of Thrace.

PHRAORTES, succeeded his father Deioeces on the throne of Media. He made war against the neighbouring

nations, and conquered the greatest part of Asia. He was defeated and killed in a battle by the Assyrians, after a reign of twenty-two years, B. C. 625. *Paus. Herodot.*—An Indian king, remarkable for his frugality.

PHRASICLES, nephew to Themistocles.

PHRASIUS, a Cyprian soothsayer, sacrificed on an altar by Busiris, king of Egypt.

PHRONIMA, daughter of Etearchus, king of Crete. The father ordered a servant to throw her into the sea. The servant, unwilling to do so barbarous an act, dipped her into the water and took her out again unhurt. Phronima afterwards became one of the concubines of Polymnestus, and the mother of Battus.

PHRONTIS, son of Onetor, pilot of the ship of Menelaus, after the Trojan war, was killed by Apollo just as the ship reached Sunium. *Homer.*—One of the Argonauts, son of Phryxus and Chalciopé.

PHRYGES, a river of Asia Minor, dividing Phrygia from Caria, and falling into the Hermus.

PHRYGIA, a country of Asia Minor, generally divided into Phrygia Major and Minor. It was situated between Bithynia, Lydia, Cappadocia, and Caria. It received its name from the Bryges, a nation of Thrace, or Macedonia, who came to settle there, and from their name, by corruption, arose the word Phrygia. Cybele was the chief deity of the country, and her festivals were observed with the greatest solemnity. The invention of the pipe of reeds, and of all sorts of needlework, is attributed to the inhabitants. *Strab. &c.*

PHRYNE, a celebrated prostitute who flourished at Athens about 328 years before the Christian era. She was mistress to Praxiteles, who drew her picture, which was one of his best pieces, and it was placed in the temple of Apollo, at Delphi. It is said that Apelles painted his Venus Anadyomene after he had seen Phryne on the seashore naked, and with dishevelled hair. *Plin.*

PHRYNĪCUS, a tragic poet of Athens, disciple to Thespis. He was the first who introduced a female character on the stage.—Another tragic poet of Athens, son of Melanthus, bore the same name, and among his compositions were mentioned the tragedies of Erigone and Andromeda. *Strab.*

PHRYNO, a famous general among the Athenians.

PHRYNUS, a musician of Mitylene, the first who obtained a musical prize at the Panathenæa at Athens. He

added two strings to the lyre, which had always been used with seven by all his predecessors, B. C. 438.

PHRYXUS, a son of Athamas, king of Thebes, by Nephele. After the repudiation of his mother, he was persecuted by his step-mother Ino, because he was to sit on the throne, in preference to her own children. Being apprized of Ino's intentions upon his life, he secured part of his father's treasure, and privately left Bæotia with his sister Helle, to go to their friend Ætes, king of Colchis. They embarked on board a ship, or, according to the mythologists, they mounted on the back of a ram whose fleece was of gold, and proceeded through the air. The height to which they were carried made Helle giddy, and she fell into the sea. Phryxus gave her a decent burial, and after he had called the sea Hellespont from her name, he continued his flight, and arrived safe in Colchis, where he offered the ram on the altars of Mars. The king received him with great tenderness, and gave him his daughter Chalciopé in marriage. Some time after he was murdered by his father-in-law, who envied him the possession of the golden fleece. The fable of Phryxus has been explained by some who observe, that the ship in which he embarked was either called the ram, or carried on her prow the figure of that animal. The fleece of gold is explained by recollecting that Phryxus carried away immense treasures from Thebes. Phryxus was placed among the constellations of heaven after death. The murder of Phryxus gave rise to the celebrated Argonautic expedition, which had for its object the recovery of the golden fleece. *Diod. Herodot. Ovid. &c.*

PHTHIA, a town of Phthiotis, at the east of mount Othrys in Thessaly, where Achilles was born, and from which he is often called Phthius heros. *Horat. &c.*—A daughter of Menon of Thessaly, who married Æacidas, king of Epirus, one of the descendants of Achilles, and had by him two daughters and a son named Pyrrhus. *Plut.*—A daughter of Amphion and Niobe. *Apollod.*

PHTHIOTIS, a small province of Thessaly, between the Pelasgiæ sinus and the Maliæus sinus, Magnesia, and mount Ceta. It was also called Achaia. *Paus.*

PHYA, a woman of Attica, whom Pisistratus dressed like the goddess Minerva, and led to the city on a chariot, making the populace believe that the goddess herself came to restore him to power. The artifice succeeded. *Herodot. Polyæn.*

PHYLACIS and **PHYLANDER**, sons of Apollo and Acacilles, were born in Crete, where a goat brought them

up. To commemorate this event, the inhabitants of that part of the country sent as a present to Delphi the brazen image of a goat suckling two infants. *Paus.*

PHYLEUS, one of the Greek captains during the Trojan war.—A son of Augeas. He blamed his father for refusing to pay Hercules what he had promised him for cleansing his stables. He was placed on his father's throne by Hercules. *Apollod.*

PHYLIRA. [*Vid.* Philyra.]

PHYLLIS, a daughter of Sithon, or of Lyncurgus, king of Thrace, who hospitably received Demophoon, the son of Theseus, who, at his return from the Trojan war, had stopped on her coasts. She became enamoured of him, and did not find him insensible to her passion. After some months of mutual tenderness and affection, Demophoon set sail for Athens. He promised faithfully to return as soon as a month was expired, but violated his engagement; and the queen, grown desperate on account of his absence, hanged herself, or, according to others, threw herself into the sea. The absence of Demophoon from Phyllis has given rise to a beautiful epistle of Ovid.—A country woman introduced in Virgil's eclogues.

PHYLLIUS, a young Bœotian, uncommonly fond of Cygnus, the son of Hyria, a woman of Bœotia. Cygnus slighted his passion, and told him that to obtain a return of affection, he must previously destroy an enormous lion, take two large vultures, and sacrifice on Jupiter's altars a wild bull that infested the country. This he easily effected by means of artifice, and by the advice of Hercules he forgot his partiality for the son of Hyria, who became so desperate at his coldness, that he threw himself into the lake Canopus, and was changed into a swan. *Homér. Hesiod. Ovid. &c.*

PHYLLÔDŌCE, an attendant of Cyrene.

PHYLLOS, a town in Thessala, in which was a temple, sacred to Apollo.

PHYLLUS, a general of Phocis, during the Phœcian or sacred war against the Thebans. He had assumed the command after the death of his brothers Philomelus and Onomarchus.

PHYSCION, a famous rock of Bœotia, the residence of the Sphinx, and against which the monster destroyed himself, when Edipus explained his enigmas.

PHYScoa, the mother of Narceus, by the god Bacchus.

PHYSCON, a surname of one of the Ptolemics, king of Egypt, from the

great prominence of his belly (*Ουρνα venter*.)

PHYSCOS, a town in Caria.

PHYSCUS, a river of Asia, falling into the Tigris. The 10,000 Greeks crossed it on their return from Cunaxa.

PHYTON, a general of the people of Rhegium against Dionysius, the tyrant of Sicily. He was taken by the enemy, and tortured, B. C. 387, and his son was thrown into the sea. *Diod.*

PIA, festivals celebrated at Puteoli instituted by Antoninus in honor of the emperor Hadrian.

PICENI, the inhabitants of Picenum, called also Picens. They received their name from *picus*, a bird by whose auspices they had settled in that part of Italy. *Ital. Strab.*

PICENTINI, a people of Italy, near Lucania, different from the Piceni or Picens, who inhabited Picenum.

PICENUM, or **PICENUS AGER**, a country of Italy, near the Umbrians and Sabines. *Horat. &c.*

PICTÆ, or **PICTI**, a people of Scythia, called also Agathyrsæ. They received this name from their painting their bodies with different colors, to appear more terrible in the eyes of their enemies. A colony of these, according to Servius, Virgil's commentator, emigrated to the north of Britain, where they still preserved their name and their savage manners. *Plin. Mela.*

FABIUS PICTOR, a consul, under whom silver was first coined at Rome, A. U. C. 485.

PICUMNUS and **PILUMNUS**, two deities at Rome, who presided over the auspices, that were required before the celebration of nuptials. Pilumnus was supposed to patronize children. The manuring of lands was invented by Picumnus, from which reason he is called Sterquilinius. Pilumnus is also invoked as the god of bakers and millers, as he is said to have first invented how to grind corn. Turnus boasted of being one of his lineal descendants. *Virg. Varro.*

PICUS, a king of Latium, son of Saturn, who married Venilia, who is also called Canens, by whom he had Faunus. As he was one day hunting in the woods, he was met by Circe, who became deeply enamoured of him, and who changed him into a woodpecker, called by the name of *picus* among the Latins. His wife Venilia was so disconsolate when she was informed of his death, that she pined away. Some suppose that Picus was the son of Pilumnus, and that he gave out prophecies to his subjects, by means of a favorite woodpecker, from which circumstance originated the fable of his being metamorphosed into a bird. *Virg. Ovid.*

PIERIA, a small tract of country in Thessaly, said to be the birthplace of the Muses.

PIÉRIDES, a name given to the Muses, either because they were born in Pieria, in Thessaly, or because they were supposed by some to be the daughters of Pierus, a king of Macedonia, who settled in Boeotia.—Also, the daughters of Pierus, who challenged the Muses to a trial in music, in which they were conquered, and changed into magpies. The victorious Muses, perhaps, assumed the name of Pierides, in the same manner as Minerva was called Pallas, because she had killed the giant Pallas. *Ovid.*

PIÉRUS, a mountain of Thessaly sacred to the Muses, who were from thence, as some imagine, called Pierides.—A rich man of Thessaly, whose nine daughters, called Pierides, challenged the Muses, and were changed into magpies, when conquered. *Paus.*

PIÉTAS, a virtue which denotes veneration for the deity, and love and tenderness to our friends. It received divine honors among the Romans, and was made one of their gods. Acilius Glabrio first erected a temple to this divinity, on the spot where a woman had fed with her milk her aged father, imprisoned by the senate, and deprived of all aliments. *Cic. Val. Max.*

PILUMNUS. [*Vid. Picumnus.*]

PIMPLA, a mountain of Macedonia, on the confines of Thessaly, near Olympus, sacred to the Muses, who on that account are often called Pimpleæ and Pimpleades. *Horat. Strab.*

PINĀRIUS and **PŌTITIUS**, two old men of Arcadia, who came with Evander to Italy, and were instructed by Hercules, who visited the court of Evander, how they were to offer sacrifices to his divinity, in the morning, and in the evening immediately at sunset. The morning sacrifice they punctually performed, but on the evening Potitius was obliged to offer the sacrifice alone, as Pinarius neglected to come till after the appointed time. This negligence offended Hercules, and he ordered that for the future Pinarius and his descendants should preside over the sacrifices, but that Potitius with his posterity should wait upon the priests as servants when the sacrifices were annually offered to him upon mount Evantine. *Liv. Virg.*

PINDĀRUS, a celebrated lyric poet of Thebes. He was trained from his earliest years to the study of music and poetry, and was taught how to compose verses with elegance by Myrtis and Corinna. When young, it is said that a swarm of bees settled on his lips, and there left some honeycombs as he reposed on the grass. This was explain-

ed as a prognostic of his future celebrity. In the public assemblies of Greece, where females were not permitted to contend, Pindar was rewarded with the prize in preference to every other competitor. His hymns and pæans, composed on the conquerors at Olympia, &c. were repeated before the most crowded assemblies in the temples of Greece. It is said that Pindar died at the advanced age of eighty-six, B. C. 435, and that he was honored with every mark of respect, even to adoration. The greatest part of his works have perished. The odes are the only compositions extant, admired for sublimity of sentiments, grandeur of expression, energy and magnificence of style, boldness of metaphors, harmony of numbers, and elegance of diction. Horace has not hesitated to call Pindar inimitable, and this panegyric succeeding critics have justified.—A tyrant of Ephesus, who killed his master at his own request, after the battle of Philippi. *Plut.*

PINDENISSUS, a town of Cilicia, on the borders of Syria. Cicero, when proconsul in Asia, besieged it for twenty-five days and took it. *Cic.*

PINDUS, a mountain, or rather a chain of mountains, between Thessaly, Macedonia, and Epirus. It was greatly celebrated as being sacred to the Muses and to Apollo. *Ovid. Virg. &c.*—A town of Doris in Greece, called also Cyphas. *Herodot.*

PINGUS, a Mæsan river, falling into the Ister.

PION a descendant of Hercules, to whom sacrifices were offered at Pionia, at which time smoke issaid to have constantly issued from his tomb.

PIONE, one of the daughters of Nereus.

PIONĬA, a town in Mysia on the banks of the Caicus.

PIRÆUS, or **PIRÆEUS**, a celebrated harbour at Athens, at the mouth of the Cephisus, about three miles distant from the city. It was joined to the town by two long walls, one of which was built by Themistocles, and the other by Pericles. It was the most capacious of all the harbours of the Athenians, and was made sufficiently commodious for the reception of a fleet of 400 ships in the greatest security. Its walls and fortifications were totally demolished by Lysander. *Paus. Strab.*

PIRĒNE, a daughter of Cebalus, or, according to others, of the Achelous. She had by Neptune two sons, called Leches and Cenchrius, who gave their names to two of the harbours of Corinth. Pirene was so disconsolate at the death of her son Cenchrius, who had been killed by Diana, that she pined away, and was dissolved by her

continual weeping into a fountain of the same name at Corinth. This fountain was sacred to the Muses, and according to some, the horse Pegasus was drinking some of its waters when Bellerophon took him to go and conquer the Chimæra. *Paus. Ovid.*

PIRITHOUS, a son of Ixion and the cloud. Some make him son of Dia, by Jupiter, who assumed the shape of a horse whenever he paid his addresses to his mistress. He was king of the Lapithæ, and he wished to become acquainted with Theseus, king of Athens, of whose exploits he had heard so much. To be a witness of his valor, he resolved to invade his territories, and Theseus immediately met him on the borders of Attica; but their meeting, instead of proving hostile, was like that of the most cordial friends, and Pirithous promised to repair the damages which his hostilities occasioned. From that time the two monarchs became so attached, that their friendship, like that of Orestes and Pylades, is proverbial. Pirithous some time after married Hippodamia, and invited not only heroes, but also the gods themselves, and his neighbours the centaurs, to celebrate his nuptials. Mars was the only god not invited. He therefore determined to raise a quarrel, and to disturb the festivity of the entertainment. Eurythion, intoxicated with wine, attempted to offer violence to the bride, but he was prevented by Theseus, and immediately killed. This irritated the rest of the centaurs, and the contest became general. Many of the centaurs were slain, and the rest saved their lives by flight. [*Vid. Lapithus.*] After the death of Hippodamia, Pirithous and Theseus carried off Helen, who fell to the lot of Theseus. Pirithous upon this, undertook with his friends to carry away Proserpine and to marry her. They descended into the infernal regions, but Pluto stopped the two friends, and confined them there. Pirithous was tied to his father's wheel, or, according to Hyginus, he was delivered to the Furies to be continually tormented; but when Hercules visited the kingdom of Pluto, he obtained the pardon of Pirithous, and brought him back unhurt. Some suppose that he was torn to pieces by the dog Cerberus. [*Vid. Theseus.*] *Ovid. Hesiod. Homer. &c.*

PIRUS, a captain of the Thracians, during the Trojan war, killed by Thoas, king of Ætolia. *Homer.*

PIRUSTÆ, a people of Illyrium.

PISA, a town of Elis, on the Alpheus, at the west of the Peloponnesus, founded by Pisis, the son of Perieres. Its inhabitants long enjoyed the privilege of presiding at the Olympic games. This appointment was envied

by the people of Elis, who made war against the Piseans, and after many bloody battles, took their city, and totally demolished it. [*Vid. Olympia.*] It was at Pisa that Ænomaus murdered the suitors of his daughter, and that he himself was conquered by Pelops. The inhabitants were called Pisæi. The horses of Pisa were famous. The year on which the Olympic games were celebrated were often called *Pisæus annus*, and the victory which was obtained there was called *Pisææ ramus olivæ*. *Juven.*

PISÆ, a town of Etruria, built by a colony from Pisa in the Peloponnesus. The inhabitants were called *Pisani*. The sea on the neighbouring coast was called *Pisæ*. Dionysius of Halicarnassus affirms, that it existed before the Trojan war. It was once a very powerful and flourishing city, which conquered the Balearic islands together with Corsica and Sardinia. *Virg. Strabo.*

PISÆUS, a name by which Jupiter was addressed at Pisa.

PISANDER. The most remarkable of this name is an admiral of the Spartan fleet during the Peloponnesian war. He abolished the democracy at Athens, and established the aristocratical government of the four hundred tyrants. He was killed in a naval battle, by Conon, the Athenian commander, near Cnidus, in which the Spartans lost fifty galleys, B. C. 394. *Diod.*—Also, a poet of Rhodes, who composed a poem called *Heraclea*, in which he gave an account of all the labors and all the exploits of Hercules. He was the first who ever represented his hero armed with a club. The time in which he flourished is not precisely known. In one of his poems he gave an account of the principal events of history and fables, from which some have imagined that Virgil copied almost word for word the particulars about the wooden horse and the treachery of Sinon. *Paus.*

PISIDIA, an inland country of Asia Minor, between Phrygia, Pamphylia, Galatia, and Isauria. It was rich and fertile. *Strab. &c.*

PISIDICE. The most remarkable of this name is the daughter of a king of Methymna, in Lesbos. She became enamoured of Achilles, when he invaded her father's kingdom, and she promised to deliver the city into his hands if he would marry her. Achilles agreed to the proposal, but when he became master of Methymna, he ordered Pisidice to be stoned to death for perjury. *Parthen.*

PISISTRATIDÆ, the descendants of Pisistratus, tyrant of Athens. [*Vid. Pisistratus.*]

PISISTRATUS, an Athenian, who, after he had rendered himself the favo-

rite of the populace by his liberality and intrepidity, resolved to make himself master of his country. Every thing seemed favorable to his ambitious views; but Solon alone, who had lately enforced his celebrated laws, opposed him, and discovered his duplicity before the public assembly. Pisistratus, not disheartened, had then recourse to artifice. He cut himself in various places, and after he had exposed his mangled body to the eyes of the populace, deplored his misfortunes, and accused his enemies of attempts upon his life, because he was the friend of the people; and he artfully obtained a chosen body of fifty men to defend his person from the malevolence of his enemies. Pisistratus had no sooner received the armed band than he seized the citadel of Athens, and made himself absolute. The people too late perceived their credulity; yet two of the citizens, Megacles and Lycurgus, conspired against him, and by their means he was forcibly ejected from the city. He, however, was shortly after re-established in his power by the assistance of Megacles, who grew jealous of Lycurgus. By means of a woman called Phya, whose features were noble and commanding, he imposed upon the people. Phya was conducted through the city, and was announced as Minerva, the patroness of Athens, who descended from heaven to re-establish her favorite Pisistratus, in a power sanctioned by the will of the gods. This triumph was but of short duration, as some time after he fled from Athens, where he could no longer maintain his power, to Eubœa. Eleven years after, he was, by means of his son Hippias, a third time received by the people of Athens as their sovereign. Upon this he sacrificed to his resentment the friends of Megacles, but he did not neglect the dignity and the honor of the Athenian name. He died about 527 years before Christ, after he had enjoyed the sovereign power at Athens for thirty-three years, including the years of his banishment, and he was succeeded by his son Hipparchus. Pisistratus claims our admiration for his justice, his liberality, and his moderation. It is to his labors that we are indebted for the preservation of the poems of Homer, and he was the first, according to Cicero, who introduced them at Athens, in the order in which they now stand. Hipparchus and Hippias, the sons of Pisistratus, who have received the name of Pisistratidæ, rendered themselves as illustrious as their father, but the flames of liberty were too powerful to be extinguished; they were at length banished through the means of Harmodius and Aristogiton, who conspired against them, about eighteen years after the death of Pisistratus, B. C. 510. *Herodot. &c.*—A king of Orchomenos, who rendered himself odious by his cruelty towards the nobles. He was put to death by them.

PISO, a celebrated family at Rome, descended from Calpus, the son of Numa. Before the death of Augustus, eleven of this family had obtained the consulship, and many had been honored with triumphs, on account of their victories in the different provinces of the Roman empire. Of this family, the most famous were Lucius Calpurnius, tribune of the people, about 149 years before Christ, and afterwards consul. His frugality procured him the surname of Frugi, and he gained the greatest honors as an orator, a lawyer, a statesman, and an historian.—Caius, a Roman consul, A. U. C. 687, who supported the consular dignity against the tumults of the tribunes, and the clamors of the people.—Cneius, another consul under Augustus, one of the favorites of Tiberius. He was accused of having poisoned Germanicus, and when he saw that he was shunned by his friends, he destroyed himself, A. D. 20.—Lucius, a governor of Spain, who was assassinated by a peasant as he was travelling through the country.—Lucius, a governor of Rome for twenty years, an office which he discharged with the greatest justice and credit. He was greatly honored by the friendship of Augustus. Horace dedicated his poem *de Arte Poetica* to his two sons, whose partiality for literature had distinguished them among the rest of the Romans.—Cneius, a factious and turbulent youth, who conspired against his country with Catiline. He was among the friends of Julius Cæsar.—Caius, a Roman who was at the head of a celebrated conspiracy against the emperor Nero. He had rendered himself a favorite of the people by his private as well as public virtues. When the plot was discovered by a freedman, one of the conspirators, he despised taking any measures for his preservation. He retired to his own house, where he opened the veins of both his arms, and bled to death.—Lucius, a senator who followed the emperor Valerian into Persia. He proclaimed himself emperor after the death of Valerian, but he was defeated and put to death a few weeks after, A. D. 261, by Valens, &c.—Lucinianus, a senator adopted by the emperor Galba. He was put to death by Otho's orders. *Horat. Tacit. Val. Max. Liv. &c.*

PISONIS VILLA, a country house belonging to Nero, near Baiæ in Campania.

PISTOR, a name given to Jupiter by the Romans.

PISTORIA, now **PISTOJA**, a town of Etruria, at the foot of the Apennines, near Florence, where Catiline was defeated. *Sallust.*

PISUTHNES, a satrap of Lydia who revolted from Darius Nothus.

PITANE, a town of Æolia in

Asia Minor. The inhabitants made bricks which swam on the surface of the water. *Strab. Vitruv.*

PITARATUS, an archon of Athens, who lived at the time in which Epleurus died.

PITHECŪSA, a small island on the coast of Etruria, anciently called *Ænaria*, and *Inarina*, with a town of the same name, on the top of a mountain. Some suppose that it received its name from *πῆγναι*, *monkeys*, into which the inhabitants were changed by Jupiter. The frequent earthquakes to which it was subject obliged the inhabitants to leave it. There was a volcano in the middle of the island, now called St. Julian, which has given occasion to the ancients to say that the giant Typhon was buried there. *Ovid. Strab.*

PITHO, called also **SUADA**, the goddess of persuasion among the Greeks and Romans, supposed to be the daughter of Mercury and Venus. She was represented with a diadem on her head, to intimate her influence over the hearts of men. One of her arms appears raised, as in the attitude of an orator haranguing in a public assembly, and with the other she holds a thunderbolt and fetters made with flowers, to signify the powers of reasoning, and the attractions of eloquence. A *caduceus*, as a symbol of persuasion, appears at her feet, with the writings of Demosthenes and Cicero, the two most celebrated among the ancients, who understood how to command the attention of their audience, and to rouse and animate their various passions. *Paus. Cic.*—A Roman court-ezan, who received this name on account of the allurements which her charms possessed, and of her winning expressions.

PITHOLAUS and **LYCOPHRON**, seized upon the sovereignty of Phæræ by killing Alexander. They were ejected by Philip of Macedonia. *Diod.*

PITHŌLEON, an insignificant poet of Rhodes, who mingled Greek and Latin in his compositions. *Horat.*

PITHYS, a nymph beloved by Pan. Boreas was also fond of her, but she slighted his addresses, upon which he dashed her against a rock, and she was changed into a pine-tree.

PITTÄCUS, a native of Mitylene in Lesbos, was one of the seven wise men of Greece. His father's name was Cyrrhadius. He delivered his country from the oppression of the tyrant Melanchrus, and in the war which the Athenians waged against Lesbos, he killed Phrynon, the enemy's general, by entangling him in a net. He was amply rewarded for this victory; his countrymen unanimously appointed him governor of their city, with unlimited

authority. In this capacity Pittacus behaved with great moderation, and after he had established and enforced the most salutary laws, he voluntarily resigned the sovereign power, after he had enjoyed it for ten years, observing that the virtues and innocence of a private life were incompatible with the power and influence of a sovereign. His disinterestedness gained him many admirers; and when the Mitylenians wished to reward his public services by presenting him with an immense tract of territory, he refused to accept more land than what could be contained within the distance, to which he could throw a javelin. He died in the 82d year of his age, about 570 years before Christ, after he had spent the last ten years of his life in literary ease and peaceful retirement. Many of his maxims were inscribed on the walls of Apollo's temple at Delphi. By one of his laws, every fault committed by a man when intoxicated deserved double punishment. The titles of some of his writings are preserved by Laertius, among which are mentioned elegiac verses, some laws in prose, addressed to his countrymen, epistles, and moral precepts called *Adomena*. *Diog. in vit. Aristot. Plut. &c.*

PITTHĒUS, a king of Træzene in Argolis, son of Pelops and Hippodamia, universally admired for his learning and wisdom. He gave his daughter Æthra in marriage to Ægeus, king of Athens, and he himself took particular care of the education of his grandson, Theseus. He was buried at Træzene, and on his tomb were seen, for many ages, three seats of white marble, on which he sat with two other judges, whenever he gave laws to his subjects. *Paus. &c.*

PITYŪSA, a small island on the coast of Argolis.—Two small islands in the Mediterranean, near the coast of Spain, of which the larger was called Ebusus, and the smaller Ophiusa. *Mela.*

PIUS, a surname given to the emperor Antoninus, on account of his piety and virtue.—A surname given to a son of Metellus, because he interested himself so warmly to have his father recalled from banishment.

PLACENTIA, now called **PLACENZA**, an ancient town and colony of Italy, at the confluence of the Trebia and Po. *Liv.*—Another near Lusitania in Spain.

PLACIDIA, daughter of Theodosius the great, wife to Adolphus, king of the Goths, and afterwards to Constantine, by whom she became the mother of Valentinian the third.

PLANASIA, a small island on the coast of Gaul, where Tiberius or-

dered Agrippa, the grandson of Augustus, to be put to death. *Tacit.*

PLANCINA, a woman celebrated for her intrigues and her crimes, who married Piso, and was accused with him of having murdered Germanicus, in the reign of Tiberius. She was acquitted, either by means of the empress Livia, or on account of the partiality of the emperor for her person. Subservient in every thing to the will of Livia, she, at her instigation, became guilty of the greatest crimes to injure the character of Agrippina. After the death of Agrippina, Plancina was accused of the most atrocious villanies, and, as she knew that she could not elude justice, she put herself to death, A. D. 33. *Tacit.*

L. PLANCUS MUNATIUS, a Roman consul, who forgot all his dignity, and became one of the most servile flatterers of Cleopatra and Antony. At the court of Alexandria, he appeared in the character of the meanest stage dancer, and, in comedy, he personated the sea deity Glaucus. This exposed him to public derision, and when Antony had censured him for his unbecoming behaviour, he deserted to Octavius, who received him with great marks of friendship and attention. It was he who proposed in the Roman senate, that the title of *Augustus* should be conferred on Octavius. Horace has dedicated 1 od. 7. to him. He founded a town in Gaul, which he called Lugdunum. *Plut.*—A patrician, proscribed by the second triumvirate.

PLATÆA, an island on the coast of Africa, in the Mediterranean. It belonged to the Cyreneans. *Herodot.*

PLATÆA, (*arum*) a town of Bœotia, on the confines of Megaris and Attica, celebrated for the battle fought there between Mardonius, the commander of Xerxes, king of Persia, and Pausanias, the Lacedæmonian, and the Athenians. The Persian army consisted of 300,000 men, 3000 of which scarcely escaped with their lives by flight. The Grecian army, which was greatly inferior, lost but few men, and among these ninety-one Spartans, fifty-two Athenians, and sixteen Tegeans, were the only soldiers found in the number of the slain. This battle was fought on the 22d of September, the same day as the battle of Mycale, 479 B. C. and by it Greece was totally delivered from the alarms of the Persian invasions. The Platæans were naturally attached to the interest of the Athenians, and they furnished them with a thousand soldiers, when Greece was attacked by Datis, the general of Darius.—Platææ was taken by the Thebans, after a famous siege, in the beginning of the Peloponnesian war, and destroyed by the Spartans, B. C. 427. Alexander afterwards rebuilt it, and paid great encomiums to the inhabitants, on account of their ancestors,

who had so bravely fought against the Persians at the battle of Marathon, and under Pausanias. *Herodot. Strab. &c.*

PLATO, a celebrated philosopher of Athens, son of Ariston and Paretonia. His original name was Aristocles, and he received that of Plato from the largeness of his shoulders. Plato was educated with care, his body was invigorated with gymnastic exercises, and his mind was cultivated by the study of poetry and of geometry. He began his literary career by writing poems and tragedies; and at the age of twenty, he was introduced into the presence of Socrates, and during eight years he continued to be one of his pupils. After the death of Socrates, Plato retired from Athens, and began to travel over Greece. Having visited the most remarkable places in Greece, he then went to Magna Græcia, attracted by the fame of the Pythagorean philosophy. He passed into Sicily, and thence into Egypt, where the mathematician Theodorus flourished, and where the tenets of the Pythagorean philosophy had been fostered. On his return to Athens, his lectures were soon attended by a crowd of illustrious pupils. During forty years he presided over *The Academy*, and there composed those dialogues which have been the admiration of every age and country. He accepted the pressing invitation of Dionysius to visit his court, and persuaded him to become the father of his people, and the friend of liberty. [*Vid.* Dionysius II.] In his dress the philosopher was not ostentatious, his manners were elegant, but modest and simple, without affectation. In his diet he was moderate, and to his sobriety and temperance some have attributed his preservation during the pestilence at Athens, at the beginning of the Peloponnesian war. Plato died in the 81st year of his age, about 348 years before the Christian era. The works of Plato are numerous; and are all written in the form of dialogue, except twelve letters. His writings were so celebrated, and his opinion so respected, that he was called *divine*; and, for the elegance, melody, and sweetness of his expressions, he was distinguished by the appellation of the *Athenian bee*. The speculative mind of Plato was employed in examining things divine and human. His philosophy, in which he followed the physics of Heraclitus, the metaphysical opinions of Pythagoras, and the morals of Socrates, was universally received and adopted. *Cic. Plut. Senec. &c.*—A Greek poet, called the prince of the middle comedy, who flourished before Christ 445. Some fragments remain of his pieces.

PLAVIS, a river of Venetia in Italy.

PLAUTIANUS FULVIUS, an African of mean birth, who was banished for his seditious behaviour in the

years of his obscurity. In his banishment, Plautianus formed an acquaintance with the emperor Severus, who, some years after, ascended the imperial throne. This was the beginning of his prosperity. Severus invested him with power equal to his own at Rome, and in the provinces, and he wanted but the name of emperor to be his equal. He was concerned in all the rapine and destruction which was committed through the empire, and he enriched himself with the possessions of those who had been sacrificed to the emperor's cruelty or avarice. He was put to death for conspiring against the emperor and his son Caracalla, who had sometime before married his daughter Plautilla. Severus banished Plautilla to the island of Lipari, with her brother Plautius, where, seven years after, she was put to death by order of Caracalla, A. D. 211. *Dion. Cas.*

PLAUTILLA. [*Vid.* Plautianus.]—The mother of the emperor Nerva, descended from a noble family.

PLAUTIUS, a Roman, who in his agony at losing his wife, threw himself upon her funeral pile.—M. Sylvanus, a tribune, who made a law to prevent seditions.—A name common to several Romans, in whose lives there is nothing very remarkable.

M. ACCIUS PLAUTUS, a comic poet, born at Sarsina, in Umbria. To maintain himself he entered, it is said, into the family of a baker, as a common servant, and, while thus employed, he sometimes dedicated a few moments to the comic muse. He wrote twenty-five comedies, of which only nineteen are extant. He died about 184 years B. C. The following stanza, written by *Varro*, sufficiently demonstrates the literary character of this favorite of the comic muse:—

*Postquam morte captus est Plautus,
Comœdia luget, scena est deserta;
Deinde risus, ludus, jocusque, & numeri
Innumeri simul omnes collacrymarunt.*
The plays of Plautus were universally esteemed at Rome, and the purity and the energy of his language were, by other writers, considered as objects of imitation; and *Varro*, whose judgment is great, declares, that if the Muses were willing to speak Latin, they would speak in the language of Plautus. In the Augustan age, however, when the Roman language became more pure and refined, the comedies of Plautus did not appear free from inaccuracy. *Varro.*

PLÉIÄDES, or **VERGİLĪÆ**, a name given to seven of the daughters of Atlas by Pleione, one of the Oceanides. They were placed in the heavens after death, where they formed a constellation called Pleiades. Their names were Alcyone, Merope, Maia, Electra, Taygeta, Sterope, and Celeno. They all, except

Merope, who married a mortal, had some of the gods for their suitors. On that account Merope's star is dim among the rest of her sisters. The Pleiades are so called from *πλεειν*, to sail, because they shew the time most favorable to navigators. The name of Vergilæ they derive from *ver*, the spring. They are sometimes called *Atlantides*, from their father, or *Hesperides*, from the gardens of that name which belonged to Atlas. *Hes. Hom. Ovid. Virg. &c.*—Seven poets, who, from their number, have received the name of Pleiades, near the age of Philadelphus Ptolemy, king of Egypt. Their names were Lycophron, Theocritus, Aratus, Nicander, Apollonius, Philicus, and Homerus the Younger.

PLEIÖNE, one of the Oceanides, who married Atlas, king of Mauritania, by whom she had twelve daughters, and a son called Hyas. Seven of the daughters were changed into a constellation, called Pleiades, and the rest into another, called Hyades. [*Vid.* Pleiades and Hyades.]

PLEMMYRIUM, a promontory with a small castle of that name, in the bay of Syracuse. *Virg.*

PLEMNEUS, a king of Sicyon, son of Peratus. His children always died as soon as born, till Ceres, pitying his misfortune, offered herself as a nurse to his wife, as she was going to be brought to bed. The child, called Chrysote, lived by the care of the goddess, and Plemneus was no sooner acquainted with the dignity of his nurse, than he raised her a temple. *Paus.*

PLEUMOSII, a people of Belgic Gaul, now Tournay.

PLEURÄTUS, a king of Illyricum.

PLEURON, a son of Ætolus, who married Xantippe, the daughter of Dorus, by whom he had Agenor. He founded a city in Ætolia, on the Evenus, which bore his name. *Apollod. Ovid.*

PLEXIPPUS. The most remarkable of this name was a son of Thestius, brother to Althæa, the wife of Æneus. He was killed by his nephew Meleager, in hunting the Calydonian boar. His brother Toxeus shared his fate.

C. PLINIUS SECUNDUS, surnamed *the Elder*, was born at Verona, of a noble family. He distinguished himself in the field, and, after he had been made one of the augurs at Rome, he was appointed governor of Spain. In his public character he did not neglect the pleasures of literature; the day was employed in the administration of the affairs of his province, and the night was dedicated to study. If his literary pursuits made him forget public affairs, his prudence and abilities made him

known and respected. He was courted and admired by the emperors Titus and Vespasian. As he was at Misenum, where he commanded the fleet, which was then stationed there, he was surprised at the sudden appearance of a cloud of dust and ashes which issued from mount Vesuvius. His curiosity then led him to make some observation thereon, and having approached the mountain, he was, before he could effect an escape, suffocated by the thick vapors that surrounded him, and the insupportable stench of sulphureous matter. His body was found three days after, and decently buried. This memorable event happened in the 79th year of the Christian era, and in the 56th year of his age. Of the works which he composed none are extant but his natural history in 37 books. It treats of the stars, the heavens, wind, rain, hail, minerals, trees, flowers, and plants, besides an account of all living animals, birds, fishes, and beasts; a geographical description of every place on the globe, and a history of every art and science, of commerce and navigation, with their rise, progress, and several improvements. *Tacit. Plin.*—C. Cæcilius, surnamed *the Younger*, was son of L. Cæcilius, by the sister of Pliny the elder. He was adopted by his uncle, whose name he assumed. He received the greatest part of his education under Quintilian, and, at the age of 19, he appeared at the bar, where he distinguished himself so much by his eloquence, that he and Tacitus were reckoned the two greatest orators of their age. He published many of his harangues and orations, which have been lost. He presided over Pontus and Bithynia, in the office of pro-consul, and, by his philanthropy, the persecution begun against the Christians of his province was stopped, when he declared to the emperor that the followers of Christ were a meek and an inoffensive sect of men. If he rendered himself popular in his province, he was not less respected at Rome, as being the friend of the poor, and the patron of learning. He died in the 52d year of his age, A. D. 113. He had written a history of his own times, which is lost. Some suppose, but falsely, that Pliny wrote the lives of illustrious men, universally ascribed to Cornelius Nepos. He also wrote poetry, but his verses have all perished, and nothing of his learned works remains but his panegyric on the emperor Trajan, and 10 books of letters, which are written with elegance and great purity. These letters are esteemed by some equal to the voluminous epistles of Cicero. In his panegyric, Pliny's style is florid and brilliant; he has used, to the greatest advantage, the liberties of the panegyrist, and the eloquence of the courtier. His ideas are new and refined, but his diction is distinguished by that affectation which

marked the reign of Trajan. *Plin. Ep. Vossius Sidonius.*

PLISTHÈNES, a son of Atreus, king of Argos, father of Menelaus and Agamemnon, according to *Hesiod* and others. *Homer*, however, calls Menelaus and Agamemnon sons of Atreus. The father died very young, and the two children were left in the house of their grandfather, who took care of them, and instructed them. From his attention to them, Atreus was universally acknowledged their protector and father. *Ovid. Dictys Cret.*

PLISTINUS, brother to Faustulus, who saved the lives of Romulus and Remus.

PLISTOĀNAX and **PLISTŌNAX**, son of Pausanias, was general of the Lacedæmonian armies in the Peloponnesian war. He was banished from his kingdom of Sparta for 19 years, and was afterwards recalled by order of the oracle of Delphi. He reigned 58 years. He had succeeded Plistarchus.

PLOTÆ, the Strophades, islands on the coast of Ætolia.

PLOTINA POMPEIA, a Roman lady who married Trajan while a private man. She distinguished herself by her humanity and liberal offices to the poor and friendless. She accompanied Trajan in the East, and upon her return to Rome, with the ashes of her husband, she still enjoyed all the honors of a Roman empress under Adrian. At her death, A. D. 122, she was ranked among the gods, and received divine honors. *Dion.*

PLOTINOPŌLIS, a town of Thrace, built by the emperor Trajan, and called after Plotina, the founder's wife.—Another in Dacia.

PLOTINUS, a Platonic philosopher of Lycopolis in Egypt. He was for eleven years a pupil of Ammonius, the philosopher, after which he determined to visit India and Persia to receive information. He accompanied Gordian in his expedition into the East, but was obliged to save himself by flight, and the following year he retired to Rome, where he publicly taught philosophy. His school was frequented by people of every sex, age, and quality. He was the favorite of all the Romans; and while he charmed the populace by the force of his eloquence, and the senate by his doctrines, the emperor Gallienus courted him, and admired the extent of his learning. It is said, that the emperor and the empress Salonina intended to rebuild a decayed city of Campania, and to appoint the philosopher over it, that there he might experimentally know, while he presided over a colony of philosophers, the validity and the use of the ideal laws of the republic of Plato. The philosopher having at last become help-

less and infirm, died, A. D. 270, in the 66th year of his age. His writings have been collected by his pupil Porphyry. They consist of 54 different treatises, divided into six equal parts, written with great spirit and vivacity; but the reasonings are abstruse, and the subjects metaphysical.

PLOTIUS CRISPINUS. The most remarkable of this name is Tucca, a friend of Horace, and of Virgil, who made him his heir. He was selected by Augustus, with Varius, to review the *Æneid* of Virgil. *Horat.*

PLUSIOS, a name, under which Jupiter was addressed as the god, capable of granting riches.

PLUTARCHUS, a native of Chæronea, descended of a respectable family. Under Ammonius, a reputable teacher at Delphi, Plutarch was made acquainted with philosophy and mathematics. He afterwards travelled in quest of knowledge, and after he had visited the territories of Egypt and Greece, he retired to Rome, where he opened a school, which was much frequented. The emperor Trajan admired his abilities, honored him with the office of consul, and appointed him governor of Illyricum. After the death of his imperial benefactor, Plutarch removed to Chæronea. In this peaceful and solitary retreat, Plutarch closely applied himself to study, and wrote the greatest part of his works, and particularly his lives. He died in an advanced age, at Chæronea, about the 140th year of the Christian era. In his private and public character, he was the friend of discipline, and boldly asserted, the natural right of mankind, liberty. The most esteemed of his works are his lives of illustrious men, in which he neither misrepresents the virtues, nor hides the foibles of his heroes. His moral treatises contain many useful lessons and curious facts, and though they are composed without connexion, and often abound with improbable stories, and false reasonings, yet they contain much information, and many useful reflections.—A native of Eretria, during the Peloponnesian war. He was defeated by the Macedonians. *Plut. in Phoc.*

PLUTO, son of Saturn and Ops, inherited his father's kingdom with his brothers, Jupiter and Neptune. He received as his lot the kingdom of hell, and whatever lies under the earth, and therefore he became the god of the infernal regions. From his functions, and the place he inhabited, he received different names. He was called Dis, Hades, or Ades, Orcus, &c. As his residence was gloomy, all the goddesses refused to marry him; but upon seeing Proserpine, the daughter of Ceres, gathering flowers in the plains of Enna, in Sicily, he became enamoured of her, and immediately carried her away. Proserpine

called upon her attendants for help, but in vain, and she became the wife of her ravisher, and the queen of hell. Pluto is looked upon as a hard-hearted and inexorable god, with a grim and dismal countenance, and for that reason no temples were raised to his honor, as to the rest of the superior gods. Black victims, and particularly a bull, were the only sacrifices offered to him. Among plants, the cypress, the narcissus, and the maiden-hair, were sacred to him, as also the number *two*. The dog Cerberus watched at his feet, the harpies hovered around him, and Proserpine sat on his left hand. Parca occupied his right. Pluto is called by some the father of the Eumenides. *Hesiod. Homer. Ovid. Virg. &c.*

PLUTUS, son of Jasion or Jasionus, by Ceres, the goddess of corn, was the god of riches. He was brought up by the goddess of peace, and on that account Pax was represented at Athens as holding the god of wealth in her lap. He was represented as blind, because he distributed riches indiscriminately; he was lame, because he came slow and gradually; and he had wings, to intimate that he flew away with more velocity than he approached mankind. *Lucian. Aristoph.*

PLUVIUS, a surname of Jupiter, (a *pluvia*, rain,) invoked among the Romans whenever the earth was parched up by continual heat, and was in want of refreshing showers. He had an altar in the temple on the capitol, and the Romans had reason to be grateful to a divinity, who sent a plentiful shower of rain to the prayers of the thirsty army of Trajan. In consequence of this event, the statue of the god was placed on Trajan's column, representing him as an old man with a long beard and extended arms, while at his feet the soldiers spread their shields to receive the showers which dropped from his beard and his hands. *Tibul. Suet. in Traj.*

PLYNTERIA, a festival among the Greeks, in honor of Minerva. The word seems to be derived from *πλυνειν*, *lavare*, because, during the solemnity, they undressed the statue of the goddess, and washed it; the day, on which it was observed, was universally looked upon as inauspicious, and on that account no one was permitted to appear in the temples, as they were purposely surrounded by ropes.

PODALIRIUS, a son of Æsculapius and Epione, was one of the pupils of the centaur Chiron, under whom he made himself such a master of medicine, that, during the Trojan war, the Greeks invited him to their camp, to stop a pestilence which had baffled the skill of all their physicians. At his return, he was shipwrecked on the coast of Caria, where he fixed his habitation, and built

two towns, one of which he called *Syrna*, from the name of his wife. *Dictys*. *Ovid*.—A Rutulian engaged in the wars of *Æneas* and *Turnus*. *Virg*.

PODARCE, one of the *Danaides*.

PODARCES, a son of *Iphiclus*, of *Thessaly*, who went to the *Trojan war*.—The first name of *Priam*. [*Vid. Priamus*.]

PODARES, a greek general contemporary with *Epaminondas*.

PODARGE, one of the *Harpies*, mother of two of the horses of *Achilles*, by the *Zephyrs*. The word intimates the swiftness of her feet.

PODARGUS, *Hector's* charioteer.

PEAS. The father of *Philoctetes*. The son is often called *Pæantia Proles*, on account of his father. *Ovid*.

PÆCILE, a celebrated portico at *Athens*, which received its name from the variety of paintings which it contained. It was there that *Zeno* kept his school, and the stoics also received their lessons there, whence their name, *στωα*, a porch. The *Pæcile* was adorned with pictures of gods and benefactors, and among many others was that of the siege and sacking of *Troy*, the battle of *Theseus* against the *Amazons*, the fight between the *Lacedæmonians* and *Athenians* at *Ænoe* in *Argolis*, and of *Atticus* the great friend of *Athens*. *Plin*.

PÆNI, a name given to the *Carthaginians*. It seems to be a corruption of the word *Phœni*, or *Phœnices*, as the *Carthaginians* were of *Phœnician* origin.

PÆNIA, a part of *Macedonia*. [*Vid. Pæonia*.]

POGON, a harbour on the coast of the *Peloponnesus*, so called from its coming forward before the town of *Træzene*, as (*πρωγων*) the beard does from the chin. *Strab. Melæ*.

POLEMARCHUS. [*Vid. Archon*.]

POLEMOCRATIA, a queen of *Thrace*, who fled to *Brutus* after the murder of *Cæsar*. She retired from her kingdom because her subjects had lately murdered her husband.

PÖLÈMON, a youth of *Athens*, son of *Philostratus*, much given to debauchery. He once, when intoxicated, entered the school of *Xenocrates*, while the philosopher was lecturing upon the effects of intemperance, and was so struck with the force of the philosopher's arguments, that, from that moment, he renounced his dissipated life, and applied himself totally to the study of philosophy. He never after drank any other liquor but water; and after the death of *Xenocrates*, succeeded him. He died about 270 years before *Christ*, in an extreme old age. *Diog. Horat*.—

A son of *Zeno*, the rhetorician, made king of *Pontus* by *Antony*. *Strab. Dion*.—His son, of the same name, was confirmed on his father's throne by the *Roman emperors*, and the province of *Cilicia* was also added to his kingdom by *Claudius*.—A rhetorician at *Rome*, master to *Persius*, the celebrated satirist, who died in the age of *Nero*.—A sophist of *Laodicea*, in *Asia Minor*, in the reign of *Adrian*, by whom he was greatly favored. In the 56th year of his age he buried himself alive, as he laboured under the gout. He wrote declamations in *Greek*.

POLIAS, a surname of *Minerva*, as protectress of cities. She was particularly worshipped under that name at *Træzene*, where her statue of gold and ivory was one of the best pieces of *Phidias*. She was worshipped also under that name at *Tegea* and *Arcadia*. *Apolod. Paus*.

POLIEIA, a festival at *Thebes*, in honor of *Apollo*, who was represented there with gray hair, contrary to the practice of all other places.

POLIORCÊTES, (*destroyer of cities*) a surname given to *Demetrius*, son of *Antigonus*. [*Vid. Demetrius*.] *Plut*.

POLISTRATUS, an epicurean philosopher, who was born on the same day with *Hippoclide*s, with whom he afterwards lived in the strictest bonds of friendship; and both of them died in the same hour.

POLITES, a son of *Priam* and *Hecuba*, killed by *Pyrrhus*, in his father's presence. *Virg*.—His son, who bore the same name, followed *Æneas* into *Italy*, and was one of the friends of young *Ascanius*. *Id*.

POLLA ARGENTARIA *Lucan's* wife, who assisted her husband, in the correction of the three last books of the *Pharsalia*.

POLLENTIA, a town of *Liguria*, in *Italy*, famous for wool, and a celebrated battle fought there between the *Romans* and *Alaric*, king of the *Goths*, about the 403d year of the *Christian era*, now *Polenza*.—A town of *Picenum*.—A town of *Majorca*.

POLLIO. The most celebrated of this name is—*C. Asinius*, a *Roman consul*, in the reign of *Augustus*, distinguished as much by his eloquence as by his military exploits. He defeated the *Dalmatians*, and favored the cause of *Antony* against *Augustus*. He patronized with great liberality the poets *Virgil* and *Horace*, and was the first who raised a public library at *Rome*. He was with *J. Cæsar* when he crossed the *Rubicon*, and was greatly esteemed by *Augustus* after the ruin of *Antony*. *Pollio* wrote some tragedies, orations, and an history, in 17 books, which are all lost, and nothing remains of his writings except a few letters to *Cicero*.

He died in the 80th year of his age, A. D. 4. It is to him *Virgil* has inscribed his fourth eclogue, *Pollio*, as a reconciliation was effected between Augustus and Antony during his consulship. The poet, it is supposed by some, makes mention of a son of the consul born about this time, and is lavish in his excursions into futurity, and his predictions of approaching prosperity. *Horat. &c.*

POLLUX. [*Vid.* Castor.]—A Greek writer, who flourished A. D. 186, in the reign of Commodus, and died in the 58th year of his age. He taught rhetoric at Athens, and wrote an useful work called *Onomasticon*.

POLUSCA, a town of Latium, formerly the capital of the Volsci. *Liv.*

POLYÆNUS, a native of Macedonia, who wrote eight books of stratagems in Greek, which he dedicated to the emperors Antoninus and Verus, while they were making war against the Parthians. He wrote also other books, which have been lost, among which was an history with a description of the city of Thebes.

POLYBIUS, or POLYBUS, a king of Corinth, was son of Mercury by Chthonophyle, the daughter of Sicyon, king of Sicyon. He permitted his wife to educate as her own son, Ædipus, [*Vid.* Ædipus] who had been found exposed in the woods. As he had no male child, he left his kingdom to Adrastus, who had been banished from his throne, and who had fled to Corinth for protection. *Hygin. Paus. &c.*

POLYBIUS, a native of Megalopolis, in Peloponnesus, son of Lycortas. He was early initiated in the duties and qualifications of a statesman, by his father. In Macedonia he distinguished himself by his valor against the Romans, whence he was carried to Rome as a prisoner of war. But he was not long buried in the obscurity of a dungeon. Scipio and Fabius becoming acquainted with his uncommon abilities as a warrior and a man of learning, made him their friend by kindness and attention. Polybius afterwards accompanied Scipio in his expeditions, and was present at the taking of Carthage and Numantia. After the death of Scipio, he retired from Rome to Megalopolis, where he died in the 82d year of his age, about 124 years B. C. He wrote an universal history in Greek, divided into 40 books, which began with the wars of Rome with the Carthaginians, and finished with the conquest of Macedonia by Paulus. The greatest part of this valuable history is lost; the five first books are extant, and of the twelve following the fragments are numerous. The history of Polybius is admired for its authenticity: and he has been recommended in every age and country as the best master in the art of war. *Plut. Liv. &c.*

POLYBŌTES, one of the giants who made war against Jupiter. He was killed by Neptune, who crushed him under a part of the island of Cos, as he was walking across the Ægean. *Paus. Hygin.*

POLYBUS, a king of Thebes in Egypt, in the time of the Trojan war. He kindly received Menelaus and Helen on their return to Greece from Troy, and loaded them with rich presents. *Homer. Od.*

POLYCÆON, a king of Lacedæmon, who, with his wife Messene, received divine honours.

POLYCARPUS, a famous Greek writer, born at Smyrna, supposed to have been St. John's disciple. He became bishop of Smyrna, and was condemned to be burnt, A. D. 167. His epistle to the Philippians is replete with useful precepts and rules for the conduct of life.

POLYCASTE, the youngest of the daughters of Nestor. According to some authors, she married Telemachus, when he visited her father's court in quest of Ulysses.

POLYCHÆRES, a rich Messenian, said to have been the cause of the war which was kindled between the Spartans and his countrymen, which was called the first Messenian war.

POLYCLÆTUS. The most remarkable of this name is—A celebrated statuary of Sicyon, about 232 years before Christ, universally reckoned the most skilful artist among the ancients. One of his pieces, in which he had represented a body-guard of the king of Persia, was so exact in all its proportions, that it was called the rule. He was also acquainted with architecture, and was therefore employed to finish the beautiful temple and the elegant theatre of Æsculapius at Epidaurus. *Paus. Quintil.*

POLYCRÆTES, a tyrant of Samos, who made himself master not only of the neighbouring islands, but also of some cities on the coast of Asia. He was so universally respected, that Amasis, king of Egypt, made a treaty of alliance with him. The Egyptian monarch, however, advised him to chequer his enjoyments, by relinquishing some of his most favorite objects. Polycrates complied, and threw into the sea a seal, the most valuable of his jewels. The voluntary loss of the seal afflicted him for some time, but a few days after he received as a present a large fish, in whose belly the jewel was found. Some time after, Polycrates visited Magnesia, where he had been invited by Orætes, the governor, who shamefully put him to death, 522 years before Christ, merely because he wished to terminate the prosperity of Polycrates. *Strab. Herodot. &c.*

POLYCRĪTUS, a Sicilian, who wrote the life of Dionysius.

POLYCTOR, one of the daughters of Danaus.—A native of Elis, who bribed his adversary, Sosander, to permit him to obtain a victory at Olympia.

POLYDEMON, an Assyrian prince killed by Perseus. *Ovid*.

POLYDĀMAS, a Trojan, son of Antenor, by Theano. He married Lycaste, a natural daughter of Priam, and was accused of having betrayed his country to the Greeks. *Dares Phry.*—A son of Panthous, born the same night as Hector. He was inferior in valor to none of the Trojans, except Hector. He was at last killed by Ajax. *Homer.*—A celebrated athlete, who imitated Hercules in whatever he did. It is said that he killed a lion with his fist, and that he could stop a chariot with his hand in its most rapid course. *Paus.*

POLYDAMNA, the wife of Thonin, king of Egypt. She gave Helen a certain powder, which had the wonderful power of driving away care. *Homer.*

POLYDECTES, a king of Sparta, of the family of the Proclidae. He was son of Eurymus. *Paus.*—A king of the island of Seriphos. He received with great kindness Danae and her son Perseus, who had been exposed on the sea by Acrisius. [*Vid.* Perseus.] He educated Perseus; but when he became enamoured of Danae, he removed him from his kingdom. Some time after, Danae, having rejected his addresses, fled to the altar of Minerva for protection, and Dictys, the brother of Polydectes, armed himself in her defence. At this critical moment, Perseus arrived, and with Medusa's head turned into stones Polydectes, with the associates of his guilt. *Ovid. Hygin.*

POLYDŌRA, a daughter of Peleus, king of Thessaly, by Antigone, the daughter of Eurytion. She married the river Sperchius, by whom she had Mnesteus. *Apollod.*—A daughter of Meleager, king of Calydon, who married Protesilaus. The wife of Protesilaus is more commonly called Laodamia. [*Vid.* Protesilaus.]

POLYDŌRUS. The most remarkable of this name are the following:—A son of Alcamenes, king of Sparta, who put an end to the war which had been carried on during 20 years, between Messenia and his subjects. He was assassinated by a nobleman, called Polemarchus, and his son Eurycrates succeeded him, 724 years before Christ. *Paus. &c.*—A son of Priam by Hecuba. As he was young when Troy was besieged by the Greeks, his father intrusted him, with the greatest part of his treasures, to Polymnestor, king of Thrace, till his country was freed from invasion. No sooner was the death of Priam known, than Polymnes-

tor made himself master of the riches, and assassinated young Polydorus, and threw his body in the sea. [*Vid.* Hecuba.] According to Virgil, the body of Polydorus was buried near the shore, and there grew on his grave a myrtle, whose boughs dropped blood, when Æneas, going to Italy, attempted to tear them from the tree. [*Vid.* Polymnestor.] *Virg. Ovid. Homer. &c.*

POLYGNŌTUS, a celebrated painter of Thasos, about 422 years before the Christian era. He adorned one of the public porticoes of Athens with his paintings; and particularly excelled in giving liveliness and expression to his pieces. But those which claimed the highest admiration were the two that were preserved at Delphi, the one of which represented the most striking events of the Trojan war, and the other the descent of Ulysses to the infernal regions. He rose superior to his predecessors, and instead of employing, like them, only the various shades of black and white, he improved his art by the introduction of new materials, and applied to his pieces, with delicacy, the different powers of four colors. *Quintil. Plin.*

POLYGŌNUS and TELEGONUS, sons of Proteus and Coronis, were famous for their dexterity in wrestling. They not only challenged all strangers to a trial of skill, but cruelly put them to death when defeated. They were at last both conquered in their favorite exercise and killed by Hercules.

POLYHYMNIA and POLYMNIA, one of the Muses, daughter of Jupiter and Mnemosyne. She presided over singing and rhetoric, and was deemed the inventress of harmony. She was represented veiled in white, holding a sceptre in her left hand, and with her right raised up, as if ready to harangue. She had a crown of jewels on her head. *Hesiod. Horat.*

POLYIDUS, a physician who brought back to life Glaucus, the son of Minos, by applying a certain herb which he had seen restore a serpent to life. [*Vid.* Glaucus.] *Apollod.*

POLYMĒDE, a daughter of Autolycus, who married Æson, by whom she had Jason. She survived her husband only a few days. *Apollod.*

POLYMĒLA, one of Diana's companions, daughter of Phylas. She had a son by Mercury. *Homer.*—A daughter of Æolus, seduced by Ulysses. The first wife of Peleus, mother of Achilles.

POLYMĒNES, an officer, whom Alexander appointed to the care of Egypt, after he had conquered it.

POLYMNESTOR, a king of the Thracian Chersonesus, who married

Ilione, the eldest of Priam's daughters. When the Greeks besieged Troy, Priam sent the greatest part of his treasures, together with Polydorus, the youngest of his sons, to Thrace, intrusted to the care of Polymnestor, who, when informed that Priam was dead, murdered his brother-in-law to become master of the treasures. At that time, the Greeks were returning victorious from Troy, followed by all the captives, among whom was Hecuba, the mother of Polydorus. The fleet stopped on the coast of Thrace, where one of the female captives discovered on the shore the body of Polydorus, whom Polymnestor had thrown into the sea. Hecuba, and her captive associates, for this act of cruelty and perfidy, put out the eyes of the tyrant, and murdered his two children. *Eurip. Virg. Ovid. &c.* Hyginus relates the story in a different manner.—A native of Milesia, so swift, that he is said to have caught a hare, running at full speed.

POLYNICES, a son of **Œdipus**, king of Thebes, by Jocasta. He inherited his father's throne with his brother Eteocles, and it was mutually agreed between them, that they should reign each a year alternately. Eteocles first ascended the throne, but, when the year was expired, he refused to resign the crown to his brother. Polynices, upon this, fled to Argos, where he married Argia, the daughter of Adrastus, the king of the country, and levied a large army, at the head of which he marched against Thebes. The command of this army was divided among seven celebrated chiefs, who were to attack the seven gates of the city of Thebes. The battle was decided by a single combat between the two brothers, who both killed one another. [*Vid. Eteocles.*] *Æschyl. Eurip. Seneca. &c.*

POLYNÆ, one of the Nereides.

POLYPÆMON, a famous thief, called also Procrustes. [*Vid. Procrustes.*] He plundered all the travellers about the Cephissus, and near Eleusis in Attica. He was killed by Theseus. *Ovid* calls him father of Procrustes, and *Apolodorus* of Sinis.

POLYPERCHON, one of the officers of Alexander. Antipater, at his death, appointed him governor of Macedonia. Polyperchon, though a man of experience, shewed great ignorance in the administration of the government. He was killed in a battle 309 B. C. *Curt. &c.*

POLYPHÆMUS, king of all the Cyclops in Sicily, and son of Neptune and Thoosa. He is represented as a monster of immense strength, and with one eye in the middle of the forehead. He fed upon human flesh, and kept his flocks on the coasts of Sicily, when Ulysses, at his return from the Trojan war, was driven there. The Grecian

prince, with twelve of his companions, visited the coast, and were seized by the Cyclops, who daily devoured two of them in his cave, in which they were confined. Ulysses would have shared the same fate had he not intoxicated the Cyclops, and put out his eye with a firebrand while asleep. Polyphemus awaked by the sudden pain, stopped the entrance of his cave, but Ulysses made his escape by creeping between the legs of the rams of the Cyclops, which had been put up in the cave. Polyphemus became enamoured of Galatæa, but his addresses were disregarded, and the nymph shunned his presence. The Cyclops, when he saw Galatæa surrender herself to the pleasures of Acis, crushed his rival with a piece of a broken rock. *Theocrit. Ovid. Homer. Virg. &c.*

POLYPHONTES, one of the Heraclida, who killed Cresphontes, king of Messenia, and usurped his crown. *Hygin.*

POLYPÆTES, a son of Pirithous and Hippodamia. *Homer.*—One of the Trojans whom *Æneas* saw when he visited the infernal regions. *Virg.*

POLYSTÆTUS, a Macedonian soldier, who found Darius after he had been stabbed by Bessus, and who gave him water to drink, and carried the last injunctions of the dying monarch to Alexander. *Curt.*

POLYTECNU, a celebrated artist of Colophon.

POLYTION, the native of Athens, with whom Alcibiades profaned the mysteries of Ceres.

POLYXÆNA, a daughter of Priam and Hecuba, celebrated for her beauty. Achilles became enamoured of her, and their marriage would have been consummated, had not Hector, her brother, opposed it. Polyxena, it is said, accompanied her father when he went to the tent of Achilles to redeem the body of Hector. Some time after, Achilles came into the temple of Apollo to obtain a sight of the Trojan princess, but he was murdered there by Paris; and Polyxena was so afflicted at his death, that she sacrificed herself on his tomb. Some say that the princess was dragged to her lover's tomb, and there immolated by Neoptolemus, the son of Achilles. *Ovid. Virg. &c.*

POLYXÆNUS, one of the Greek princes during the Trojan war. His father's name was Agasthenes. *Homer.*

POLYXO, a native of Argos, who married Tiepolemus, son of Hercules. She followed him to Rhodes, after the murder of his uncle Licymnius, and when he departed for the Trojan war with the rest of the Greek princes she became the sole mistress of the kingdom. After the Trojan war, Helen fled

from Peloponnesus to Rhodes, where Polyxo reigned. Polyxo detained her, and to punish her, as being the cause of a war in which Tlepolemus had perished, she ordered her to be hanged on a tree by her female servants, disguised in the habit of Furies. [*Vid. Helena.*] *Paus.* A priestess of Apollo's temple in Lemnos. It was by her advice that the Lemnian women murdered all their husbands. *Stat. Flacc.*

POLYZĒLUS, a poet of Rhodes who wrote a poem on the origin of Bacchus, Venus, the Muses and other deities.

POMAXĒTHRES, the Parthian, believed to have slain Crassus.

POMETIA, **POMETII**, and **POMETIA SUESSA**, a town of Italy, totally destroyed by the Romans, because it had revolted. *Virg.*

POMŌNA, a nymph at Rome who was supposed to preside over gardens, and to be the goddess of all sorts of fruit-trees. She had a temple at Rome, and a regular priest, called *Flamen Pomonalis*, who offered sacrifices to her divinity, for the preservation of fruit. She was generally represented as sitting on a basket full of flowers and fruit, and holding a bough in one hand, and apples in the other. Many of the gods of the country endeavoured to gain her affection, but Vertumnus was the only one who prevailed upon her to marry him. This deity was unknown among the Greeks. *Ovid.*

POMPEIA. The most remarkable of this name was a daughter of Pompey the Great, Julius Cæsar's third wife. She was accused of incontinence, because Clodius had introduced himself in women's clothes into the room where she was celebrating the mysteries of Cybele. Cæsar repudiated her upon this accusation. *Plut.*

POMPEIĀNUS. The most remarkable of this name is a Roman knight of Antioch, raised to offices of the greatest trust, under the emperor Aurelius, whose daughter Lucilla he married. He lived in great popularity at Rome, and retired from the court when Commodus succeeded to the imperial crown.

POMPEII or **POMPEIUM**, a town of Campania, partly demolished by an earthquake, A. D. 63, and afterwards rebuilt. Sixteen years after it was swallowed up by another earthquake, which accompanied one of the eruptions of mount Vesuvius. Herculaneum was destroyed at the same time. *Strab. Meta.*

POMPEIOPŌLIS, a town of Cilicia, formerly called Soli. *Meta.*

POMPEIUS. This name was common to many illustrious Romans,

the most celebrated of whom is Cneus, surnamed Magnus, from the greatness of his exploits. He was son of Pompeius Strabo, and Lucilia. He early distinguished himself in the field, under his father, whose courage and military prudence he imitated. He began his career with great popularity, and in pleading at the bar, he received unbounded applause. In the disturbances of Marius and Sylla, Pompey followed the interest of the latter, and in the 26th year of his age he conquered Sicily, and in 40 days he regained that part of Africa, which had forsaken the interest of Sylla. This rapid success astonished Sylla, who dreading the rising power of Pompey, recalled him to Rome. Pompey obeyed, and the dictator at his return saluted him with the appellation of the Great. Having obtained a triumph, though only a Roman knight, he now appeared not as a dependent, but as a rival of the dictator. After the death of Sylla, Pompey supported himself against the remains of the Marian faction, headed by Lepidus. He defeated them, put an end to the war of Sertorius in Spain, and obtained a second triumph, though still a private citizen, about 73 years before the Christian era. He was soon afterwards made consul, and in that office he prosecuted the piratical war, and extirpated the maritime robbers who had almost destroyed the naval power of Rome in the Mediterranean. He was next appointed to the command of the Mithridatic war, in which, in a general engagement, the Romans so totally defeated the enemy, that Mithridates escaped with difficulty from the field of battle. Having conquered a vast tract of Asia, and like a master of the world, disposed of kingdoms and provinces, Pompey at length returned to Italy with all the pomp of an eastern conqueror. The Romans dreaded his approach, but he banished their fears by disbanding his army. This modest behaviour gained him more real friends than the most unbounded power. For these signal services he was honored with a triumph. To strengthen himself in his power, Pompey soon after united his interest with that of Cæsar and Crassus, who formed the first triumvirate. The agreement was completed by the marriage of Pompey with Julia the daughter of Cæsar, and the provinces of the republic were arbitrarily divided among the triumvirs. This confederacy, however, was soon broken by the sudden death of Julia, and the total defeat of Crassus in Syria. Pompey dreaded his father-in-law, and yet he affected to despise him, and by suffering anarchy to prevail in Rome, he convinced his fellow citizens of the necessity of investing him with dictatorial power. But while the conqueror of Mithridates was a sovereign at Rome, the adherents of Cæsar were not silent. The breach henceforth widened

between the two illustrious characters, and Cæsar at length passed the Rubicon, the boundary of his province, which act was, on his side, a declaration of war, and marched immediately to Rome. Pompey did not await his approach, but abandoned that city, and fled to Brundisium, with the consuls, and part of the senators. His cause was popular, and Cato, by embracing it, seemed to indicate, that he was the asserter of Roman independence. But Cæsar was now master of Rome, and in sixty days all Italy acknowledged his power. Having gained the western parts of the Roman empire to espouse his cause, Cæsar crossed Italy and arrived in Greece, where Pompey had retired, supported by all the power of the East, and the wishes of the republican Romans. At length the two hostile armies engaged in the plains of Pharsalia in Thessaly. The whole was conducted against the advice and approbation of Pompey, and his usual good fortune deserted him. His cavalry soon gave way, and the general seeing a general defeat ensue, retired to his camp, overwhelmed with grief, where he disguised himself, and fled to the sea-coast, whence he passed to Egypt, to seek an asylum in the court of Ptolemy, who had the baseness to betray him. A boat was sent to fetch him on shore, and the Roman general having left his galley, after an affectionate parting with his wife Cornelia, was assassinated by Achilles and Septimius on the shores in the presence of Cornelia. He died B. C. 48, in the 58th or 59th year of his age. His head was cut off, and sent to Cæsar, who turned away from it with horror, and shed a flood of tears. Cæsar erected a monument on his remains. The character of Pompey is that of an intriguing and artful general, and the *oris probi* and *animo invereccundo* of Sallust is the most descriptive picture of his character. In his private character, however, he lived with great temperance and moderation. Pompey married four different times. His marriage with Julia, the daughter of Cæsar, was a step more of policy than affection. Yet Julia loved Pompey with great tenderness, and her death in childhood was the signal of war between her husband and her father. He afterwards married Cornelia, the daughter of Metellus Scipio, a woman commended for her virtues, beauty, and accomplishments. *Plut. Flor. Patere. Cæs. &c.*—The two sons of Pompey the Great, called Cneius and Sextus, were masters of a powerful army, when the death of their father was known. They prepared to oppose the conqueror, but were defeated by Cæsar at the battle of Munda, and Cneius was left among the slain. Sextus fled to Sicily, where he for some time supported himself, but the murder of Cæsar giving rise to new events, he was at length defeated in a naval en-

gagement by Octavius and Lepidus, and, of all his numerous fleet, consisting of 350 ships, only 17 sail accompanied his flight to Asia. Here for a moment he raised seditions, but Antony ordered him to be seized, and put to death about 35 years before the Christian era. Sextus vainly styled himself the son of Neptune, and lord of the sea. *Plut. Strab. &c.*

POMPILIA, a daughter of Numa Pompilius. She married Numa Martius, by whom she had Ancus Martius, the fourth king of Rome. The family of the Pompili once flourished among the Sabines, and was illustrated by the elevation of Numa to the Roman throne.

POMPILIUS. [*Vid.* Numa.]—A grammarian of Syria, who opened a school at Rome, and had Cicero and Cæsar among his pupils. *Suet.*

POMPILUS, a fisherman of Ionia, whose boat was changed into a rock, and himself into a fish.

PONPŌNIA. The most remarkable of this name is the wife of Q. Cicero, sister of Pomponius Atticus. She punished with the greatest cruelty Philologus, the slave who had betrayed her husband to Antony, and she ordered him to cut his flesh by piece-meal, and afterwards to boil it and eat it in her presence.

POMPŌNIUS, a celebrated Roman, intimate with Cicero. He was surnamed Atticus, from his long residence at Athens. [*Vid.* Atticus.]—A Roman who accused Manlius the dictator of cruelty. He triumphed over Sardinia, of which he was made governor. He escaped from Rome and the tyranny of the triumvirs, by assuming the habit of a prætor, and by travelling with his servants disguised in the dress of lictors with their fasces.—Secundus, an officer in Germany in the age of Nero. He was honored with a triumph for a victory over the barbarians of Germany. He wrote some poems, greatly celebrated by the ancients for their beauty and elegance. This name was common to many other illustrious Romans.

POMPOSIANUS, a Roman made consul by Vespasian, and put to death by Domitian.

C. POMPTINUS, a Roman officer who conquered the Allobroges after the defeat of Catiline.

POMPUS, a king of Arcadia.

PONS ÆLIUS the largest and most beautiful bridge in Rome, built by the emperor Adrian.

PONTIA. The most remarkable of this name is a woman condemned by Nero as guilty of a conspiracy. She killed herself by opening her veins. She was daughter of Petronius, and wife of Bolanus. *Juv.*—A surname of Venus at

Hermione, on the isthmus of Corinth, because she was considered as a sea deity, from her emerging from the waves. *Paus.*

PONTICUM MARE, the sea of Pontus, generally called the *Euxine sea*.

PONTICUS, a poet of Rome, contemporary with Propertius. *Propert.*—A man in Juvenal's age, fond of boasting of the antiquity and great actions of his family, yet without possessing himself one single virtue.

PONTINUS, a friend of Cicero. —A tribune of the people, who refused to rise up when Cæsar passed in triumphal procession. He was one of Cæsar's murderers, and was killed at the battle of Mutina. *Suet. Cic.*

PONTIUS. The most celebrated of this name is—Herennius, a general of the Samnites, who surrounded the Roman army under the consuls T. Veturius and P. Postumius. He made the Roman army pass under the yoke, but was afterwards conquered, and obliged in his turn to pass under it. Fabius Maximus defeated him, when he appeared again at the head of another army, and he was afterwards shamefully put to death by the Romans, after he had adorned the triumph of the conqueror. *Liv.*—Pilatus, the Roman governor of Judæa, under whom our Saviour was crucified. *Tacit.*

PONTUS, a kingdom of Asia Minor, bounded on the east by Colchis, west by the Halys, north by the Euxine sea, and south by Armenia. It was governed by kings, and was in its most flourishing state under Mithridates the Great: it at length became a Roman province, and under the emperors a regular governor was always appointed over it. *Strab. Mela. &c.*—A part of Mysia in Europe, on the borders of the Euxine sea, where Ovid was banished. *Ovid.*—An ancient deity, father of Phoræus, Thaumás, Nereus, Eurybia, and Ceto by Terra. He is the same as Oceanus. *Apollod.*

PONTUS EUXINUS. [*Vid.* Euxinus.]

POPILIUS. This name was common to many eminent Romans, the most conspicuous of whom is Lænas, a Roman ambassador to Antiochus, king of Syria. He was commissioned to order the monarch to abstain from hostilities against Ptolemy, king of Egypt, who was an ally of Rome. Antiochus wished to evade him by his answers, but Popilius, with a stick which he had in his hand, made a circle round him on the sand, and bade him in the name of the Roman senate and people not to go beyond it before he spoke decisively. This boldness intimidated Antiochus; he withdrew his garrisons from Egypt, and

no longer meditated a war against Ptolemy. *Val. Max. Liv. Patere.*—The tribune who murdered Cicero.

POPPLICOLA. [*Vid.* Publicola.]

POPPEA SABINA. The most celebrated of this name was a Roman matron, daughter of Titus Ollius. She married a Roman knight called Rufus Crispinus, by whom she had a son. Her personal charms captivated Otho, who was then one of Nero's favorites. He carried her away and married her; but Nero, who had seen her, soon deprived him of her, and sent him out of Italy. After he had taken this step, Nero repudiated his wife Octavia, and married Poppæa. The cruelty of the emperor did not, however, long permit Poppæa to share the imperial dignity. She died of a blow which she received from his foot when many months advanced in her pregnancy, about the 65th year of the Christian era. Her funeral was performed with great pomp, and statues were erected to her memory. She was so desirous of preserving her beauty, that she kept 500 asses for the purpose of obtaining sufficient milk for her to bathe in. *Juv. Sueton. &c.*

POPULI FUGIA, a festival celebrated at Rome, to commemorate the retreat of the Roman populace, who were irritated against the senators, whom they suspected of killing Romulus. Some say it was to commemorate the flight of the Romans when the city was taken by the Gauls.

PORATA, a river of Dacia, falling into the Ister, now called the Pruth.

PORCIA, a sister of CATO, of Utica, greatly commended by Cicero.—A daughter of Cato, of Utica, who married Bibulus, and after his death, Brutus. She was remarkable for her prudence, philosophy, courage, and conjugal tenderness. So great was her firmness and constancy, that Brutus communicated to her the conspiracy which he and many other illustrious Romans had formed against J. Cæsar. Porcia wished them success, and dropped nothing which might affect the situation of the conspirators. When Brutus was dead, she refused to survive him, and attempted to end her life as a daughter of Cato; and when she saw that every weapon was removed from her reach, she swallowed burning coals, and died, about 42 years before the Christian era. *Val. Max. Plut.*

POREDORAX, one of the 40 Gauls whom Mithridates ordered to be put to death, and to remain unburied for conspiring against him. His mistress at Pergamus buried him against the orders of the monarch. *Plut.*

PORPHYRION, a son of Cælus and Terra, one of the giants who made

war against Jupiter. He was so formidable, that Jupiter, to conquer him, inspired him with love for Juno, and while the giant endeavoured to obtain his wishes, he, with the assistance of Hercules, overpowered him. *Horat. Mart.*

PORPHYRIUS, a Platonic philosopher of Tyre. He was a man of universal information, and he excelled his contemporaries in the knowledge of history, mathematics, music, and philosophy. The books that he wrote were numerous, and some of his smaller treatises are still extant. His most celebrated work, which is now lost, was against the religion of Christ. He has been universally called the greatest enemy which the Christian religion had. Porphyry died at the advanced age of 71, A. D. 304.

PORSENNA, or **PORSĒNA**, a king of Etruria, who declared war against the Romans, because they refused to restore Tarquin to his throne. He was at first successful, and Porsenna would have entered the gates of Rome, had not Coeles stood at the head of a bridge, and supported the fury of the whole Etrurian army, while his companions behind were cutting off the communication with the opposite shore. This act of bravery astonished Porsenna; but when he had seen Mutius Scaevola enter his camp with an intention to murder him, and when he had seen him burn his hand without emotion, to convince him of his fortitude, he no longer dared to make head against so brave a people. He made a peace with the Romans, and never after supported the claims of Tarquin. *Liv. Plut. &c.*

PORTIA. [*Vid. Porcia.*]

PORTUMNALIA, festivals of Portunus at Rome, celebrated in a very solemn and lugubrious manner. *Varro.*

PORTUNUS, a sea deity, [*Vid. Melicerta.*]

PORUS, the god of plenty at Rome. He was son of Metis or Prudence. *Plato.*—A king of India, when Alexander invaded Asia. Alexander having ordered him to come and pay homage to him as a dependent prince, Porus scorned his commands, and immediately marched a large army to the banks of the Hydaspes. Alexander, however, crossed the river in the night, and defeated one of the sons of the Indian monarch. Porus himself renewed the battle; but the valor of the Macedonians prevailed, and he retired covered with wounds. Being at length obliged to come before the conqueror, and being asked by him how he wished to be treated, "Like a king," replied Porus. This magnanimous answer so pleased the Macedonian conqueror, that

he not only restored him his dominions, but he increased his kingdom; and Porus, in acknowledgment of such generosity, became one of the most faithful friends of Alexander. Porus is represented as a man of uncommon stature, great strength, and proportionable dignity. *Plut. Curt. &c.*—Another king of India, in the reign of Alexander.

PŌSĪDES, an eunuch and freedman of the emperor Claudius, who rose to honors by the favor of his master. *Juv.*

POSIDEUM, a town of Ionia, in which was a temple, dedicated to Neptune.

POSIDON, a name of Neptune among the Greeks, about the derivation of which the moderns are much divided. Some form it from *πους*, *σειω* and *γη*, because the divinity shook the earth; others from *πολλα εἰδων*, because the god sees many things; and others from *ποσις*, because Neptune is the god of the water.

POSIDONIUS, a philosopher of Apamea. He lived at Rhodes for some time, and afterwards came to Rome, where he died in his 84th year. Cicero became one of his pupils. *Strab.*

POSTHUMIUS. This name was common to many eminent Romans, the most celebrated of whom are the following:—Albinus, a man who suffered himself to be bribed by Jugurtha, against whom he had been sent with an army. —Spurius, a consul sent against the Samnites. He was taken in an ambush by Pontius, the enemy's general, [*Vid. Pontius*] and obliged to pass under the yoke with all his army. He saved his life by a shameful treaty, and when he returned to Rome, he persuaded the Romans not to reckon as valid the engagement he had made with the enemy, as it was made without their advice. He was given up to the enemy, because he could not perform his engagement; but he was released by Pontius for his generous and patriotic behaviour. *Liv.*—Marcus Crassus Latianus, an officer proclaimed emperor in Gaul, A. D. 260. He reigned with great popularity, and gained the affection of his subjects by his humanity and moderation. He took his son of the same name as a colleague on the throne. They were both assassinated by their soldiers, after a reign of six years.

POSTVERTA, a goddess at Rome, who presided over the painful travails of women. Some suppose her to be of the Carmentes's attendants, who was acquainted with futurity; but others imagine that it is only a surname of Juno, who was invoked to grant an easy, quick, and safe birth to children. *Ovid. Fast. Aul. Gel.*

POSTUMIUS. [*Vid.* Posthumius.]

POTAMIDES, nymphs who presided over rivers and fountains, as their name implies.

POTAMON, a philosophical writer of Alexandria.

POTHINUS, a tutor to Ptolemy, king of Egypt. He advised the monarch to murder Pompey, when he claimed his protection after the battle of Pharsalia. He stirred up commotions in Alexandria, when Cæsar came there, upon which the conqueror ordered him to be put to death. *Lucan.*

POTHOS, a deity worshipped in Samothrace.

POTIDÆA, a town of Macedonia, situate in the peninsula of Pallene. It became tributary to the Athenians, from whom Philip of Macedonia took it. The conqueror gave it to the Olynthians to render them more attached to his interest. Cassander repaired it, and called it Cassandria, a name which it still preserves. *Demosth.*

POTINA, a goddess at Rome, which presided over children's potions. *Varro.*

POTNIÆ, a town of Bœotia, where Bacchus had a temple. In this town was a fountain whose waters made horses run mad as soon as they were touched. The mares of Potniæ destroyed their master Glaucus, son of Sisyphus. [*Vid.* Glaucus.] *Paus. Virg.*—There were also here certain goddesses called Potniades, on whose altars, in a grove sacred to Ceres and Proserpine, victims were sacrificed. *Virg. Paus.*—A town of Magnesia, whose pastures communicated madness to asses according to *Pliny.*

PRÆCIA, a Roman courtesan, who by her influence over Cethegus, procured Asia as a consular province for Lucullus.

PRÆNESTE, a town of Latium, about 21 miles from Rome, built by Telegonus, son of Ulysses and Circe, or, according to others, by Cæculus, the son of Vulcan. There was a celebrated temple of Fortune there, as also an oracle, which was long in great repute. *Cic. Virg. Horat.*

PRÆTOR, one of the chief magistrates at Rome. The office of prætor was first instituted A. U. C. 388, by the senators, and received its name a *præ-undo*. Only one was originally elected, and another A. U. C. 501. Their number gradually increased to 64, and after this their numbers fluctuated, being sometimes 18, 16, or 12, till in the decline of the empire their dignity decreased, and their numbers were reduced to three. In his public capacity,

the prætor administered justice, protected the rights of widows and orphans, presided at the celebration of public festivals, and in the absence of the consul assembled or prorogued the senate as he pleased. There were also other duties annexed to his office. When the year of their prætorship was elapsed, they were called *proprætors*, if they still continued at the head of their province. At Rome the prætors appeared with much pomp; two lictors preceded them; they wore the *prætecta*; they sat in curule chairs; and their tribunal was distinguished by a sword and a spear, while they administered justice. The tribunal was called *prætorium*. When they rode they appeared on white horses at Rome, as a mark of distinction.

PRÆTORIUS, a name ironically applied to As. Sempronius Rufus, because he was disappointed in his solicitations for the prætorship, as being too dissolute. He was the first person at Rome, who had a stork served to his table. *Horat.*

PRASIANE, an island at the mouth of the Indus.

PRASIAS, a lake between Thrace and Macedon, near which were large mines of silver.

PRASII, a people of India. *Quint. Curt.*

PRATINAS, a Greek poet of Phlius, cotemporary with Æschylus. He was the first among the Greeks who composed satires, which were represented as farces. *Paus.*

P R A X A G Ō R A S, an Athenian writer, who published an history of the kings of his own country. He was then only 19 years old, and three years after that, he wrote the life of Constantine the Great. He had also written the life of Alexander, all now lost.

PRAXIDICE, a goddess among the Greeks, who presided over the execution of enterprises, and who punished all evil actions. Her attributes and festivals employed the pen of Orpheus; and Menelaus raised her a statue at Sparta after the Trojan war. She was generally represented by a human head separated from the rest of the body. *Orph. Arg. & Hym.*

PRAXILA, a lyric poetess of Sicyon, who flourished about 492 years B. C. She invented a kind of metre which received her name, and which is used by Pindar in his Isthmian odes. *Athen.*

PRAXITĒLES, a famous sculptor of Magna Græcia, who flourished about 324 years before the Christian era. He was so happy in copying nature, that his statues seemed to be animated. Phryne, the celebrated courtesan,

zan, was his mistress. [*Vid.* Phryne.] He made a statue of Venus, at the request of the people of Cos, and gave them their choice of the goddess, either naked or veiled. The former was superior to the other in beauty and perfection, but the inhabitants of Cos preferred the latter. The Cnidians bought the naked Venus, and it was so universally esteemed, that Nicomedes, king of Bithynia, offered the Cnidians to pay an enormous debt, under which they labored, if they would give him their favorite statue. This offer was not accepted. The most celebrated, however, of his performances was his Cupid, which he gave to Phryne. This famous piece was bought of the Thespians, and carried to Rome, but Claudius restored it to them, and Nero afterwards obtained possession of it. *Paus. Plin.*

PRAXITHEA, The most remarkable of this name was a daughter of Phrasimus and Diogenea. She married Erechtheus, king of Athens, by whom she had Cecrops, Pandarus, and Metion, and four daughters, Procris, Creusa, Chthonia, and Orithya. *Apolodorus.*

PRIĀMĪDES, a patronymic applied to Paris and all the other children of Priam. *Ovid. Virg.*

PRIĀMUS, the last king of Troy, was son of Laomedon. When Hercules took the city of Troy, [*Vid.* Laomedon] Priam was in the number of his prisoners, but his sister Hesione redeemed him from captivity, and he exchanged his original name, which was Podarces, for that of Priam, which signifies bought or ransomed. Being placed on his father's throne by Hercules, he employed himself with uncommon diligence in fortifying and embellishing the city of Troy. He divorced Arisba to marry Hecuba, the daughter of Cisseus. He had by Hecuba 17 children; according to *Homer*, 19; the most celebrated of whom are Hector, Paris, Deiphobus, Helenus, Pammon, Polites, Antiphus, Hipponous, Troilus, Creusa, Laodice, Polyxene, and Cassandra. Besides these, he had many others by concubines. After he had reigned for some time, Priam expressed a desire to recover his sister Hesione, whom Hercules had carried into Greece, and married to Telamon his friend. He manued a fleet, of which he gave the command to his son Paris, with orders to bring back Hesione. Paris neglected his father's injunctions, and carried away Helen, the wife of Menelaus, king of Sparta, during the absence of her husband. Priam countenanced his son, by receiving in his palace the wife of the king of Sparta. This rape kindled the flames of the Trojan war. Troy, after a ten years' siege, having been betrayed into the hands of the Greeks, and Hector, the

chief support of the Trojans, slain by Achilles, Priam resolved to die in defence of his country. He put on his armour, and advanced to meet the Greeks, but was detained by the tears and entreaties of his wife at the altar of Jupiter, to which Polites, one of his sons, fled, in the mean time, from the fury of Neoptolemus, who pursued him. The son, wounded and overcome, fell dead at the feet of his parents. The aged father raised his spear, which he darted at Neoptolemus; it only touched his buckler, and fell to the ground. Neoptolemus seized the grey hairs of Priam, and plunged his dagger into his breast. His head was cut off, and the mutilated body was left among the heaps of slain. *Homer. Virg. Horat.*

PRIĀPUS, a deity among the ancients, who presided over gardens, and the parts of generation in the sexes. He was son of Venus by Bacchus. Priapus was so deformed, that his mother, ashamed to give birth to such a monster, ordered him to be exposed on the mountains. His life, however, was preserved by the shepherds, and he received the name of Priapus, *propter deformitatem et membri virilis magnitudinem*. Festivals were celebrated in honor of him by the people of Lampsacus, and they gave themselves up to every species of lasciviousness and impurity during the celebration. His worship was also introduced into Rome; but the Romans revered him more as a god of orchards and gardens, than as the patron of licentiousness. He is generally represented with an human face and the ears of a goat; he holds a stick in his hand, with which he terrifies birds, as also a club to drive away thieves, and a scythe to prune the trees and cut down the corn. *Virg.*—A town of Asia Minor, near Lampsacus. Priapus was the deity of the place, and from him the town received its name, because he had taken refuge there when banished from Lampsacus. *Strab. Mela.*

PRIĒNE, a maritime town of Asia Minor, one of the twelve independent cities of Ionia. It gave birth to Bias, one of the seven wise men of Greece. *Paus.*

PRIMA, daughter of Romulus and Hersilia.

PRISCIĀNUS, a celebrated grammarian at Athens, in the age of the emperor Justinian. There is extant of his a poem called *Periegesis*, or a description of the world, written in heroic verses. A smaller imperfect poem on weights and measures is also attributed to him.

PRISCILLA, a female, whom Statius highly praises for the strength of her conjugal affection.

PRISCUS SERVILIUS. The

most remarkable of this name were the following:—A dictator at Rome, who defeated the Veientes and the Fidenates.—Priscus Tarquinius. [*Vid.* Tarquinius.]—One of Julian's friends, almost murdered by the populace.—Helvidius, a noble Roman, remarkable for his free, bold, and independent spirit, who was made questor of Achaia, in the reign of Nero.—A governor of Syria, brother to the emperor Philip. He proclaimed himself emperor of Macedonia when he was informed of his brother's death, but he was soon after conquered and put to death by Decius, Philip's murderer.

PRISTIS, the name of one of the ships that engaged in the naval combat which was exhibited by Æneas, at the anniversary of his father's death. She was commanded by Mnesteus. *Virg.*

PRIVERNUM, a town of the Volsci in Italy. *Liv. Virg.*

PRIVERNUS, a Rutulian, slain in the wars between Turnus and Æneas.

PROBUS, M. Aurelius Severus, a native of Sirmium, in Pannonia. His father was originally a gardener, who, by entering the army, rose to the rank of a military tribune. His son obtained the same office, in the twenty-second year of his age, and he distinguished himself so much by his virtues, that at the death of the emperor Tacitus, he was invested with the imperial purple. He conquered the enemies of Rome in Gaul and Germany. He defeated the Blemmyes in the neighbourhood of Egypt, with great slaughter, and his military character was so well established, that the king of Persia sued for peace by his ambassadors, and attempted to buy the conqueror's favors, with the most splendid presents. Probus was feasting upon the most common food when the ambassadors were introduced, but without even casting his eyes upon them, he said, that if their master did not give proper satisfaction to the Romans, he would lay his territories desolate, and as naked as the crown of his head. As he spoke, the emperor took off his cap, and shewed the baldness of his head to the ambassadors. His conditions were gladly accepted by the Persian monarch. Probus encouraged the liberal arts, and he himself repaired seventy cities in different parts of the empire, which had been reduced to ruins. His army, at length, mutinied, and he was murdered in the fiftieth year of his age, after a reign of six years and four months, after Christ 282. His very enemies deplored his fate, and even the army, which had been concerned in his fall, erected a monument over his body, and placed upon it this inscription: *Hic*

Probus imperator, vere probus, situs est, victor omnium gentium barbararum, victor etiam tyrannorum.

PROCAS, a king of Alba, after his father Aventinus. He was father of of Amulius and Numitor. *Liv. Ovid. Virg.*

PROCHŶTA, an island of Campania, in the bay of Puteoli. It was separated from Inarima by an earthquake. *Virg.*

PROCILLA JULIA, a woman of uncommon virtue, killed by the soldiers of Otho. *Tacit.*

PROCLEA, a daughter of Clitius, who married Cyrenus, a son of Neptune, by whom she had Tenes and Hemitheia. After her death her husband married Philonome, who entertained an illicit passion for Tenes. *Homer.*

PROCLÆS. [*Vid.* Eurysthenes and Lacedæmon.]—A general of the Naxians, in Sicily, who betrayed his country to Dionysius, the tyrant, for a sum of money.—A native of Andros, crowned at the Olympic games.—A Carthaginian writer of whose historical treatises Pausanias has preserved some fragments.

PROCLIDÆ. [*Vid.* Eurysthenes.]

PROCNE. [*Vid.* Progne.]

PROCONNESUS, an island of the Propontis, at the north-east of Cyzicus, also called Elaphonnesus and Nauris. It was famous for its fine marble. *Plin. Strab. &c.*

PROCOPIUS, a celebrated officer, of a noble family, in Cilicia. He was related to the emperor Julian, and lived with him in great intimacy. After he had signalized himself under Julian and his successor, he retired from the Roman provinces, among the barbarians in the Thracian Chersonesus, and proclaimed himself master of the Eastern empire. His usurpation was universally acknowledged, but fortune changed, and Procopius was defeated in Phrygia, and abandoned by his army. His head was cut off, and carried to Valentinian, in Gaul, A. D. 366. and he had usurped the title of emperor for above eight months. Procopius was slain in the forty-second year of his age.—A Greek historian of Cæsarea, in Palestine, secretary to the celebrated Belisarius, A. D. 534. and author of a history of the reign of Justinian, in which he gives a particular account of the Persian, Gothic, and Vandalic wars.

PROCRIS, a daughter of Erechtheus, king of Athens. She married Cephalus. [*Vid.* Cephalus.] *Virg.*

PROCRUSTES, a famous robber

of Attica, called also Polypemon, who was killed by Theseus, near the Cephissus. He tied travellers on a bed, and, if their length exceeded that of the bed, he used to cut it off; but if they were shorter, he had them stretched to make their length equal to it. *Ovid.*

PROCLÆIUS, a Roman knight, celebrated for his fraternal kindness to his brothers Murana and Scipio, after they had forfeited their estates, and incurred the displeasure of Augustus for siding with young Pompey. He was sent by Augustus to Cleopatra, to endeavour to bring her alive into his presence, but to no purpose. He destroyed himself when laboring under a heavy disease. *Horat. Plut. Ovid.*—A debauchee in Nero's reign. *Juv.*

PROCLUS. The most remarkable of this name are the following: Julius, a Roman, who, after the death of Romulus, declared that he had seen him in appearance more than human, and that he had ordered him to bid the Romans to offer him sacrifices under the name of Quirinus. *Plut. Liv.*—An officer who proclaimed himself emperor in Gaul, in the reign of Probus. He was soon after defeated, and exposed on a gibbet. He was very licentious in his manners, and had acquired riches by piratical excursions.

PRODICUS, a sophist and rhetorician of Cos about 369 years before Christ. He publicly taught at Athens, and had among his pupils Euripides, Socrates, Theramenes, and Isocrates. In his writings he composed a beautiful episode, in which virtue and pleasure were introduced, attempting to make Hercules one of their votaries. The hero at last yielded to virtue, and rejected pleasure. This has been imitated by Lucian. Prodicus was at last put to death by the Athenians, on pretence that he corrupted their youth. *Xen.*

PRÆTIDES, the daughters of Prætus, king of Argolis, were three in number, Lysippe, Iphinoë, and Iphia-nassa. They became insane for neglecting the worship of Bacchus, and they ran about the fields believing themselves to be cows. Prætus applied to Melampus [*Vid. Melampus*] to cure his daughters, but he refused to employ him when he demanded the third part of his kingdom as a reward. This neglect of Prætus was punished, the insanity became contagious, and the monarch at last promised Melampus two parts of his kingdom, and one of his daughters, if he would cure them. Melampus consented, and after he had wrought the cure, he married the most beautiful of the Prætides. *Virg. Ovid.*

PRÆTUS, a king of Argos, son of Abas, and twin brother to Acrisius. They quarrelled even before their birth, and this dissension between them in-

creased with their years. After their father's death Acrisius succeeded him, and Prætus retired to the court of Jobates, king of Lycia, where he married Stenobœa. He afterwards returned to Greece, accompanied by Stenobœa, who became, by him, mother of the Prætides, and of a son called Megapenthes, who succeeded on the throne of Tirynthus. [*Vid. Stenobœa.*] *Homer. Apollod.*

PROGNE, a daughter of Pandion, king of Athens, by Zeuxippe. She married Tereus, king of Thrace, by whom she had a son called Itylus, or Itys. [*Vid. Philomela.*]

PROLAUS, a native of Elis, father of Philanthus and Lampus, by Lysippe. These two youths went to Corinth to enter the lists of wrestling at the Isthmian games, but they were strangled by their antagonists before they appeared in the arena. *Paus.*

PROMENÆA, one of the priestesses of the temple of Dodona. It was from her that Herodotus received the tradition that two doves had flown from Thebes, in Egypt, one to Dodona, and the other to the temple of Jupiter Ammon, where they gave oracles. *Herodot.*

PROMÆTHEUS, a son of Iapetus, by Clymene, was brother to Atlas and Epimetheus, and surpassed all mankind in cunning. He ridiculed the gods, and deceived Jupiter himself. To punish Prometheus and the rest of mankind, Jupiter took away fire from the earth, but the son of Iapetus climbed the heavens by the assistance of Minerva, and stole fire from the chariot of the sun. This provoked Jupiter much; he ordered Vulcan to make a woman of clay, and after he had given her life, he sent her to Prometheus, with a box of the most valuable presents. [*Vid. Pandora.*] Prometheus, suspecting Jupiter, took no notice of Pandora, but made Epimetheus marry her, and the god, now more irritated, caused this artful mortal to be tied to a rock on mount Caucasus, where, for 30,000 years, a vulture was to feed upon his liver, which was never to be diminished. He was delivered from this punishment thirty years afterwards by Hercules. According to Apollodorus, Prometheus made the first man and woman that ever were upon the earth, with clay, which he animated by means of the fire which he had stolen from heaven. To him mankind are indebted for the invention of many of the useful arts. He taught them the use of plants, with their physical power, and from him they received the knowledge of taming horses, and different animals, either to cultivate the ground, or for purposes of luxury. He is generally represented tied to the rock, and at the

moment that Hercules kills the bird that preyed on his vitals. *Hesiod. Virg. Ovid. &c.*

PROMĒTHIS and **PROMETHIDES**, a patronymic applied to the children of Prometheus, as to Deucalion, &c. *Ovid.*

PROMETHUS and **DAMASICHTHON**, sons to Codrus, and conductors of colonies into Asia Minor.

PRONAPĪDES, an old Athenian poet, preceptor to Homer.

PRONŌMUS, a Theban who played so skilfully on the flute, that the invention of that musical instrument is attributed to him. A statue was raised to his honor by the Thebans, and his merits were considered so great, that it was placed by the side of that of Epaminondas. *Paus.*

PRONŮBA, a surname of Juno, because she presided over marriages.

PROPERTIUS (Sextus Aurelius), a Latin poet, born in Umbria. His father was a Roman knight, proscribed by Augustus. He came to Rome, where his genius soon recommended him to the notice of the great. Mecænas, Gallus, and Virgil became his friends, and Augustus his patron. Mecænas wished him to attempt an epic poem, of which he proposed the emperor for hero, but Propertius refused to undertake the task. He died about nineteen years before Christ, in the fortieth year of his age. His works consist of four books of elegies, written with so much vivacity and energy, that many authors call him the prince of the elegiac poets among the Latins. Cynthia, the heroine of his elegies, was a Roman lady, whose real name was Hostia, or Hostilia. *Ovid. Mart. &c.*

PROPÆTĪDES, some women of Cyprus, severely punished by Venus, whose divinity they had despised. The poets have feigned that they were changed into stones on account of their insensibility to virtuous sentiments. *Ovid.*

PROPONTIS, a sea which has a communication with the Euxine, by the Thracian Bosphorus, and with the Ægean, by the Hellespont, now called the sea of Marmora. *Strab. &c.*

PROPYLEA, a surname of Diana, who had a temple at Eleusis in Attica.

PROSCLYSTIUS, a surname of Neptune. *Paus.*

PROSERPĪNA, a daughter of Ceres by Jupiter, called by the Greeks Persephone. She was so beautiful, that Jupiter himself became enamoured of her. She made Sicily the place of her residence, and delighted in the flowery

meadows and limpid streams which beautified the plains of Enna. From this solitary retreat Pluto carried her away into the infernal regions, of which she became the queen. [*Vid. Pluto.*] Ceres, disconsolate at the loss of her daughter, travelled all over the world, and, at length, learned from the nymph Arethusa, that her daughter had been carried away by Pluto, whereupon she repaired to Jupiter, and demanded of him to punish the ravisher. Jupiter having in vain attempted to persuade Ceres that Pluto was not unworthy of her daughter, then informed her that Proserpine might return on earth, if she had not taken any aliments in the infernal regions. Unfortunately she had eaten a pomegranate, and Ascalaphus was the only one who saw it, [*Vid. Ascalaphus*] and for his discovery the goddess instantly turned him into an owl. Jupiter, however, to sooth the grief of Ceres, permitted that Proserpine should remain six months with Pluto, and the rest of the year on earth. As queen of hell, and wife of Pluto, Proserpine presided over the death of mankind, and no one could die, if herself, or Atrops, [*Vid. Parcæ*] did not cut off one of the hairs from the head. Proserpine was universally worshipped by the ancients, and was known by the different names of Libitina, Hecate, Juno inferna, &c. *Ovid. Virg. Hesiod. Apollod.*

PROSYMNA, a part of Argolis, where Juno was worshipped. It received its name from a nymph of the same name, daughter of Asterion, who nursed Juno. *Paus.*

PROTAGŌRAS, a Greek philosopher of Abdera, in Thrace, originally a porter. He became one of the disciples of Democritus. He soon rendered himself ridiculous by his doctrines, and in a book which he published, he denied the existence of a supreme being. This book was publicly burnt at Athens, and the philosopher banished from the city. Protagoras visited, from Athens, different islands in the Mediterranean, and died in Sicily, in a very advanced age, about 400 years B. C. *Diog. Plut.*—A king of Cyprus, tributary to the court of Persia.

PROTEI COLUMNÆ, a place in the remotest parts of Egypt. *Virg.*

PRŌTĒSĪLĀUS, a king of part of Thessaly, son of Iphiclus, married Laodamia, the daughter of Acastus, and some time after departed for the Trojan war with 40 sail. He was the first of the Greeks who set foot on the Trojan shore, and as such he was doomed by the oracle to perish as soon as he had leaped from his ship. Homer has not mentioned the person who killed him. His wife Laodamia destroyed herself when she heard of his death. [*Vid. Laodamia.*] He was bu-

ried on the Trojan shore, and near his tomb were trees, which grew up to a great height, but which as soon as they could be seen from Troy, withered away; and afterwards grew up to the same height; and this perpetually. *Homer. Ovid. Propert.*

PROTEUS, a sea deity, son of Oceanus and Tethys, or, according to some, of Neptune and Phœnice. He received the gift of prophecy from Neptune. He generally resided in the Carpathian sea, and reposed himself on the shore. He was difficult of access, and, when consulted, he refused to give answers, by immediately assuming different shapes, and eluding the grasp. Aristæus was in the number of those who consulted him, as also Hercules. Some suppose that he was originally a king of Egypt, known among his subjects by the name of Cetes. *Hom. Ovid. Hesiod. Virg. &c.*

PROTHOUS, a son of Teuthredon, who went to the Trojan war with 40 ships, at the head of the inhabitants of that part of Thessaly which borders on the Peneus and near Pelion. *Hom.*

PROTO, one of the daughters of Nereus.

PROTOGÈNES, a painter of Rhodes, about 328 years B. C. originally very poor. His countrymen were ignorant of his ingenuity before Apelles came to Rhodes, and offered to buy his pieces. Protagenes was employed for seven years in finishing a picture of Jalyus, a celebrated huntsman. He was to represent in the piece a dog panting, and with froth at his mouth, but this he never could do with satisfaction to himself; and, when all his labors seemed to be without success, he threw his sponge in anger upon the piece. Chance alone perfected what labor could not: the fall of the sponge upon the picture represented the froth at the mouth of the dog in the most natural manner, and the piece was universally admired. When Demetrius took Rhodes, the painter was found closely employed in finishing a picture; and when the conqueror asked him why he shewed not more concern at the general calamity, he replied, "Demetrius made war against the Rhodians, and not against the fine arts." *Paus. Plin. Juv.*—One of Caligula's favorites, famous for his cruelty and extravagance.

PROTOGÈNĀ, a daughter of Deucalion and Pyrrha. She was beloved by Jupiter by whom she had Æthlius, the father of Endymion. *Apollod. Paus.*

PROTOMEDŪSA, one of the Nereides.

PROXĒNUS, a Bœotian of great authority, at Thebes, in the age of

Xenophon. *Polyæn.*—An author, who wrote of the affairs of Athens.

PRUDENTIUS, Aurelius Clemens, a poet who flourished A. D. 392, and was successively a soldier, an advocate, and a judge. His poems are numerous, and all theological, devoid of elegance and purity, yet greatly valued for the zeal which he manifests in the cause of Christianity, and for the learning and good sense which he every where displays. He lived to a great age, and his piety was rewarded with the highest offices in the church.

PRUSA, a town of Bithynia, built by king Prusias, from whom it received its name.

PRUSTAS, a king of Bithynia, who flourished 221 B. C.—Another, surnamed Venator, who gave a kind reception to Annibal, and, by his advice, made war against Eumenes, king of Pergamus, and defeated him. Eumenes complained before the Romans of the hostilities of Prusias, upon which Q. Flaminius was sent from Rome to settle the disputes of the two monarchs. Prusias, upon the arrival of Flaminius, in order to gain his favor, prepared to deliver to him Annibal, who prevented his treachery by a voluntary death. Prusias was obliged to make a restitution of the provinces he had conquered, and when some time after he visited the capital of Italy, he appeared in the habit of a manumitted slave, calling himself the freedman of the Romans. Such abject behaviour rendered him contemptible in the eyes of his subjects, and when he returned home, they revolted, and placed his son Nicomedes on the throne. He fled to Nicomedia, where he was assassinated near the altar of Jupiter, about 149 years B. C. Some say that his son became his murderer. Prusias, according to Polybius, was the meanest of monarchs, without honesty, without morals, virtue, or principle; he was cruel and cowardly, intemperate and voluptuous, and an enemy to all learning. *Polyb. Liv.*

PRYMNO, one of the Oceanides.

PRYTANES, certain magistrates at Athens, who presided over the senate. They generally met in a large hall, called Prytaneum, where they performed their different functions. The Prytanes were elected from the senators, and presided each for thirty-five days, as the year was divided into ten parts; but when the number of tribes was increased to twelve, each of the Prytanes presided one full month.—Some of the principal magistrates of Corinth were also called Prytanes.

PRYTĀNIS, a king of Sparta, of the family of the Proclidæ. *Paus.*—

One of the friends of Æneas, killed by Turnus. *Virg.*

PSAMĀTHE, one of the Nereides, mother of Phocus by Æacus, king of Ægina, *Ovid.*—A daughter of Crotopus, king of Argos. She became mother of Linus, by Apollo, and to conceal her shame from her father, she exposed her child, which was found by dogs, and torn to pieces. *Paus.*

PSAMMENĪTUS, succeeded his father Amasis on the throne of Egypt. Cambyzes made war against him, and defeated him at Pelusium and at Memphis. He was taken prisoner by Cambyzes, who treated him with great humanity; Psammenitus, however, raised seditions against the Persian monarch, by whose order he was put to death. He reigned about six months, and flourished about 525 years before the Christian era. *Herodot.*

PSAMMETĪCHUS, a king of Egypt. He was one of the 12 princes who shared the kingdom among themselves; he was afterwards banished from his dominions, but, by the assistance of some Greeks, he defeated the eleven princes who had expelled him the country. He rewarded the Greeks, by whose valor he had recovered Egypt, by allotting them some territory on the sea coasts. He confined two children, and fed them with milk. The shepherd, to whom they were entrusted, was commanded never to speak in their presence, but to observe their articulations. After some time the shepherd remarked, that whenever he entered their place of confinement, they exclaimed Beccos. The king understanding, that this word signified bread in the Phenician language, concluded, that the Phenician tongue was the oldest in the world. He patronized the liberal arts, and encouraged commerce among his subjects. After having made useless inquiries to find the source of the Nile, he died 617 years B. C. and was buried in Minerva's temple at Sais. *Herodot. Strab.*—A son of Gordius, brother to Periander, who held the tyranny at Corinth for three years, B. C. 584. *Aristot.*

PSYCHRUS, a river of Thrace.

When sheep drank of its waters they were said always to bring forth black lambs. *Aristot.*

PSYLLI, a people of Libya near the Syrtes, very expert in curing the venomous bite of serpents. *Herodot. Paus.*

PTERIA, a well fortified town of Cappadocia. It was in its neighbourhood, according to some, that Cræsus was defeated by Cyrus. *Herodot.*

PTOLEMÆUS. This name was common to thirteen kings of Egypt, to enter into a minute detail of whose hi-

story would exceed the bounds allotted to this classical repository. They succeeded in the following order. Ptolemy the 1st, surnamed Lagus, was son of Arsinoe, who, when pregnant by Philip of Macedonia, married Lagus, a man of mean extraction. [*Vid. Lagus.*] Being educated in the court of Macedonia, he became one of the friends of Alexander, and attended him as one of his generals. During the Asiatic expedition, he behaved with uncommon valor. After the conqueror's death, Ptolemy obtained the government of Egypt, with Libya, and part of the neighbouring territories of Arabia. In this appointment he gained the esteem of the people by his benevolence and clemency. Though much engaged in military operations, he, however, was not forgetful of literature. In order that his subjects might be acquainted with literature, he laid the foundation of a library, which, under the succeeding reigns, became the most celebrated in the world. Ptolemy died in the 84th year of his age, after a reign of thirty-nine years, about 284 years before Christ. He was called Soter, from his giving assistance to the Rhodians against Demetrius and Antigonus, and all his successors were called Ptolemies from him. *Justin. Polyb. Curt. &c.*

—The 2d, son of Ptolemy the first, succeeded his father on the Egyptian throne, and was called Philadelphus, by antiphrasis, because he killed two of his brothers. He shewed himself worthy in every respect to succeed his great father, and died in the 64th year of his age, 246 years before the Christian era. He left two sons and a daughter, by Arsinoe, the daughter of Lysimachus. During the whole of his reign, Philadelphus was employed in exciting industry, and in encouraging the liberal arts, and useful knowledge among his subjects. His palace was the asylum of learned men, whom he admired and patronized. It is said that the Old Testament, was translated into Greek during his reign, a translation which has been called Septuagint, because translated by the labors of seventy different persons. *Just. Liv. Plut.*—The 3d, succeeded his father Philadelphus on the Egyptian throne. The Egyptians called him Evergetes, for his beneficence and religious zeal in rescuing above 2500 statues of Egyptian gods carried off into Persia by Cambyzes, when he conquered Egypt. Evergetes died 221 years before Christ, after a reign of twenty-five years, and, like his two illustrious predecessors, he was a liberal patron of learning. It is said that he deposited fifteen talents in the hands of the Athenians to be permitted to translate the original manuscripts of Æschylus, Euripides, and Sophocles. *Plut. Polyb. Just.*—The 4th, succeeded his father Evergetes on the throne of

Egypt, and received the surname of Philopater, by antiphrasis, because, according to some historians, he destroyed his father by poison. He began his reign with acts of the greatest cruelty, and sacrificed to his avarice his own mother, his wife, his sister, and his brother. He received the name of Tiphon, from his extravagance and debauchery, and that of Gallus, because he appeared in the streets of Alexandria like one of the bacchanals, and with all the gestures of the priests of Cybele. He was remarkably hostile to the Jewish nation, whom he attempted to extirpate. At length being weakened and enervated by intemperance and continual debauchery, Philopater died in the 37th year of his age, after a reign of 17 years, 204 years before the Christian era. *Polyb. Justin. &c.*—The 5th, succeeded his father Philopater as king of Egypt, though only in the 4th year of his age. During the years of his minority he was under the protection of Sosicius and of Aristomenes. When Ptolemy reached his fourteenth year, according to the laws and customs of Egypt, the years of his minority expired, and he ascended the throne. He received the surname of Epiphanes, or Illustrious, and was crowned at Alexandria with the greatest solemnity. He soon, however, betrayed the same vices which had characterized his father, and his cruelties raised seditions among his subjects. After a reign of twenty-four years, 180 years before Christ, Ptolemy was poisoned by his ministers, whom he had threatened to rob of their possessions to carry on a war against Seleucus king of Syria. *Liv. Justin.*—The 6th, succeeded his father Epiphanes on the Egyptian throne, and received the surname of Philometor, by antiphrasis, on account of his hatred against his mother Cleopatra. He was in the 6th year of his age when he ascended the throne, and during his minority the kingdom was governed by his mother, and at her death by an eunuch, one of his favorites. He made war against Antiochus Epiphanes, and after several successes, he fell into the hands of his enemy. During the captivity of Philometor, the Egyptians raised to the throne his younger brother Ptolemy Physcon, also son of Epiphanes, but Antiochus turned his arms against the usurper, and restored Philometor. This artful behaviour of Antiochus was soon comprehended by Philometor; he recalled his brother Physcon, and made him partner on the throne, and concerted with him how to repel their common enemy. Philometor died 145 years before the Christian era, leaving Physcon master of Egypt, and all the dependent provinces. Philometor has been commended by some historians for his clemency and moderation. *Diod. Liv. Polyb.*—The 7th Ptolemy, surnamed

Physcon, on account of the prominence of his belly, ascended the throne of Egypt after the death of his brother Philometor, and as he had reigned for some time conjointly with him, [*Vid. Ptolemæus 6th*] his succession was approved, though the wife and the son of the deceased monarch laid claims to the crown. However, it was at last agreed, that Physcon should marry the queen, and that her son should succeed on the throne at his death. The nuptials were accordingly celebrated, but on that very day the tyrant murdered Cleopatra's son in her arms. He ordered himself to be called Evergetes, but the Alexandrians refused to do it, and stigmatised him with the appellation of Kakergetes, or evil doer. A series of barbarity rendered him odious to his subjects, and having at length become without friends or support in Egypt, he fled to Cyprus, and Cleopatra, his divorced queen, ascended the throne. In his banishment Physcon levied an army, and soon after this he invaded Egypt, and obtained a victory over the forces of Cleopatra. This decisive blow restored Physcon to his throne, where he continued to reign for some time, hated by his subjects and feared by his enemies. He died at Alexandria in the 67th year of his age, after a reign of twenty-nine years, about 116 years before Christ. *Diod. Justin. &c.*—The 8th, surnamed Lathyrus, from an excrescence like a pea on the nose, succeeded his father Physcon as king of Egypt. He had no sooner ascended the throne, than his mother Cleopatra, who reigned conjointly with him, expelled him to Cyprus, and placed the crown on the head of his brother Ptolemy Alexander, her favorite son. Lathyrus, banished from Egypt, became king of Cyprus, where he continued to reign till the death of his brother Alexander restored him to his possessions. Lathyrus died eighty-one years before the Christian era, after a reign of thirty-five years since the death of his father Physcon, eleven of which he had passed with his mother Cleopatra on the Egyptian throne, eighteen in Cyprus, and seven after his mother's death. He was succeeded by his only daughter, Cleopatra, whom Alexander, the son of Ptolemy Alexander, by means of the dictator Sylla, soon after married and murdered. *Joseph. Justin. Plut.*—The 9th, [*Vid. Alexander Ptolemy 1st*]: for the 10th Ptolemy, [*Vid. Alexander Ptolemy 2d*]: for the 11th, [*Vid. Alexander Ptolemy 3d*].—The 12th, the illegitimate son of Lathyrus, ascended the throne of Egypt at the death of Alexander 3d. He received the surname of Auletes, because he played skilfully on the flute. He was established in the succession by Cæsar the consul, who granted him the alliance of the Romans, after he had received the

enormous sum of about 1,162,500*l.* sterling. Auletes, however, was obliged some time after to fly from his kingdom, and seek protection among the most powerful of his allies, and during his absence from Alexandria, his daughter Berenice made herself absolute, and established herself on the throne; but she was soon driven from Egypt, when Gabinius, at the head of a Roman army, approached to replace Auletes on his throne. He was no sooner restored, than he sacrificed to his ambition his daughter Berenice. Auletes died four years after his restoration, about fifty-one years before the Christian era. *Cic. Strab. Dion.*—The 13th, surnamed Dionysius or Bacchus, ascended the throne of Egypt conjointly with his sister Cleopatra, whom he had married, according to the directions of his father Auletes. He was under the care and protection of Pompey the Great, but the wickedness and avarice of his ministers soon obliged him to drive away his sister from the throne, and to reign independent. He was in the thirteenth year of his age when his guardian, after the fatal battle of Pharsalia, came to the shores of Egypt, and claimed his protection. He refused to grant the required assistance, and basely murdered Pompey, after he had brought him to shore under the mask of friendship. Cæsar, on his arrival at Alexandria, found the king of Egypt as faithless to his cause as to that of his fallen enemy. Cæsar sat as judge to hear the claims of the brother and sister to the throne: he ordered the will of Auletes to be read, and confirmed Ptolemy and Cleopatra in the possession of Egypt. This decision did not please Ptolemy, who thereupon refused to acknowledge Cæsar a mediator. The Roman enforced his authority by arms, and three victories were obtained over the Egyptian forces. Ptolemy, who had been for some time a prisoner in the hands of Cæsar, now headed his armies, but a defeat was fatal, and as he attempted to save his life by flight, he was drowned in the Nile, about forty-six years before Christ, and three years and eight months after the death of Auletes. Cleopatra, at the death of her brother, became sole mistress of Egypt, but, as the Egyptians were no friends to female government, Cæsar obliged her to marry her younger brother Ptolemy, who was then in the eleventh year of his age. *Cæsar. Strab. Dio. Plut. &c.*—Ancient writers have recorded many others of this name, of whom the following are the most remarkable:—Ceraunus, a son of Ptolemy Soter, by Eurydice, the daughter of Antipater. Unable to succeed to the throne of Egypt, Ceraunus fled to the court of Seleucus, whom Ceraunus perfidiously murdered, and ascended his throne, 286 B. C. The murderer was

afterwards defeated in a battle against the Gauls, by whom he was taken prisoner, and immediately put to death. Ptolemy had been king of Macedonia only eighteen months. *Justin. Paris.*—An illegitimate son of Ptolemy Lathyrus, king of Cyprus, of which he was tyrannically dispossessed by the Romans. The monarch poisoned himself rather than accept the terms proposed by the Romans, and the treasures found in the island amounted to the sum of 1,356,250*l.* sterling, which were carried to Rome by the conquerors. *Plut.*—A celebrated geographer and astrologer in the reign of Adrian and Antoninus. He was a native of Alexandria, or Pelusium, and, on account of his great learning, he received the name of most wise, and most divine, among the Greeks. In his system of the world, he places the earth in the centre of the universe, a doctrine universally believed and adopted till the sixteenth century, when it was confuted and rejected by Copernicus. His geography is valued for its learning, and the very useful information which it gives. Besides his system and geography, Ptolemy wrote other books, in one of which he gives an account of the fixed stars, of 1022 of which he gives the certain and definite longitude and latitude.

PTOLEMÆIS, a town of Thebais, in Egypt, called after the Ptolemies, who beautified it. There was also another city of the same name in the territories of Cyrene. It was situated on the sea coast, and, according to some, it was the same as Barce. [*Vid. Barce.*] A city of Palestine. *Mela. Plin. Strab.*

PTOLYCUS, a sculptor of Corcyra.

PTOUS, a son of Athamas and Themisto, who gave his name to a mountain in Beotia, upon which he built a temple to Apollo, surnamed Ptoos. The god had also a celebrated oracle on mount Ptoos. *Paris.*

PUBLICIUS, a freedman of Rome whose features and figure so much resembled Pompey, that they were often taken for each other.

PUBLICOLA. [*Vid. Valerius.*]

PUBLIUS SYRUS, a Syrian mimic poet, who flourished about forty-four years B. C. He was originally a slave sold to Domitius, who brought him up with great attention, and gave him his freedom. He gained the esteem of the most powerful at Rome, and reckoned J. Cæsar among his patrons. There remains of Publius, a collection of moral sentences, written in iambs.—Publius was a pronomen very common among the Romans.—A prætor who conquered Palæ-

polis. He was only a plebeian, and though neither consul nor dictator, he obtained a triumph in spite of the opposition of the senators. He was the first who was honored with a triumph during a pratorship.

PUDICITIA, a goddess who, as her name implies, presided over chastity. She had two temples at Rome, the one erected by Æmilius for the patricians; and the other, for the plebeians, was raised by Virginia, the wife of Volumnius, and none but women, and such as had espoused only one husband, were permitted to approach her threshold.

PULCHERIA. The most remarkable of this name are—A sister of Theodosius the Great, eminent for her many great virtues.—A daughter of Arcadius, who held the government of the Roman empire for many years. She was mother of Valentinian. Her piety, and her private as well as public virtues, have been universally admired. She died A. D. 452, and was interred at Ravenna, where her tomb is still to be seen.

PUNICUM BELLUM. The first Punic war was undertaken by the Romans against Carthage, B. C. 264, and the ambition of Rome gave origin to it. For upwards of 240 years, the two nations had beheld with secret jealousy each other's power, when Sicily, an island of the highest consequence to the Carthaginians, as a commercial nation, became the seat of the first dissensions. From a private quarrel the war became general. The Romans obtained a victory in Sicily, but, as their enemies were masters at sea, the advantages they gained were inconsiderable. To make themselves equal to their adversaries, they aspired to the dominion of the sea, and in 60 days timber was cut down, and a fleet of 120 gallees completely manned and provisioned. The successes they met with by sea were trivial. Duius at last obtained a victory, and was the first Roman who ever received a triumph after a naval battle. The Carthaginians sued for peace, and the Romans, whom an unsuccessful descent upon Africa, under Regulus, [*Vid.* Regulus] had rendered diffident, listened to the proposal, and the first Punic war was concluded B. C. 241. The Carthaginians pledged themselves to pay to the Romans, within 20 years, the sum of 3000 Euboic talents; they promised to release all the Roman captives without ransom, to evacuate Sicily and the other islands in the Mediterranean, and not to molest Hiero, king of Syracuse, or his allies. After this, the Carthaginians, who had lost, by the treaty of peace, the dominion of Sardinia and Sicily, made new conquests in Spain, and soon began to repair their losses by

industry and labor. The Romans, not insensible of their successes in Spain, stipulated with them not to cross the Iberus, or molest the cities of the Saguntines. This was for some time observed, but when Annibal succeeded to the command of the Carthaginian armies in Spain, he took Saguntum, whereupon complaints were carried by the Romans to Carthage, and war was determined upon, by the influence of Annibal in the Carthaginian senate. Without delay, B. C. 218, Annibal marched an army of 90,000 foot, and 12,000 horse, towards Italy. For the farther operations of this war, which was terminated 201 B. C. *Vid.* Annibal and Scipio. During the 50 years which followed the conclusion of the second Punic war, the Carthaginians were employed in repairing their losses by unwearied application; but they found still in the Romans a jealous rival, and in Masinissa, the ally of Rome, an intriguing monarch. The king of Numidia made himself master of one of their provinces; but as they were unable to make war without the consent of Rome, the Carthaginians sought relief by embassies, and made continual complaints in the Roman senate of the tyranny of Masinissa. Commissioners were appointed to examine the cause of their complaints; but the interest of the Carthaginians was neglected. Upon this the Carthaginians entered the field against the Numidians, and were defeated in a bloody battle by Masinissa, then 90 years old. By this bold measure they had broken the peace, and when the news of Masinissa's victory reached Italy, forces were sent to Sicily, and from thence ordered to pass into Africa. The Romans acted with the deepest policy, no declaration of war had been made, though hostilities appeared inevitable; and, on their arrival, they demanded of the Carthaginians that they should deliver into their hands 300 hostages, all children of senators, and of the most noble and respectable families, all their ships, their arms, engines of war, with all their naval and military stores. To this rigid requisition the Carthaginians submissively agreed. But when they were told, that, to avoid hostilities, they must leave their ancient habitations, and retire into the inland parts of Africa, and found another city, at the distance of not less than ten miles from the sea, they determined to sacrifice their lives for the protection of the place which had given them birth. A regular siege then began, and two years were spent in useless operations, when Scipio, the descendant of the great Scipio, who finished the second Punic war, was sent to conduct the siege. The vigor of his operations soon baffled the efforts of the besieged. Despair and famine now raged in the city

and having at length carried the fortifications, he set fire to the houses. During 17 days, Carthage was in flames. But while others profited from the destruction of Carthage, Scipio repeated two lines from Homer, containing a prophecy concerning the siege of Troy. Polybius, the historian, enquired to what he applied the prophecy, "To my country," answered Scipio, "for her I dread too the vicissitude of human affairs, and in her turn she may exhibit another burning Carthage. This remarkable event happened about the year of Rome 606, and the news of this victory caused the greatest rejoicings at Rome. Commissioners were appointed by the Roman senate, not only to raze the walls of Carthage, but even to demolish and burn the very materials with which they were made; and in a few days, that city, which had been once the seat of commerce, and one of the most powerful states of the world, left behind no traces of its splendor, its power, or even of its existence. *Polyb. Flor. Plut. Strab. Liv. &c.*

PUPĪENUS, Marcus Claudius Maximus, a man of an obscure family, who raised himself by his merit to the highest offices in the Roman armies. His father was a blacksmith. After the death of the Gordians, Pupienus was elected with Balbinus to the imperial throne, and immediately marched against the Maximini; but being informed that they had been sacrificed to the fury of their own soldiers, he retired to Rome. He soon after prepared to make war against the Persians, who insulted the majesty of Rome, but was prevented, and was massacred, A. D. 236, by the prætorian guards. Balbinus shared his fate. He was esteemed the constant friend of justice, moderation, and clemency, and no greater encomium can be passed upon his virtues, than to say that he was invested with the purple without soliciting it, and that the Roman senate said they had selected him from thousands, because they knew no person more worthy or better qualified to support the dignity of an emperor.

PUPPIUS, a tragic poet in the age of J. Cæsar. His tragedies were so pathetic, that, when represented on the Roman stage, the audience melted into tears. Hence Horace calls them *lærymosa*.

PUTA, a divinity at Rome who presided over the pruning of trees.

PUTEOLI, a maritime town of Campania, between Baiæ and Naples, founded by a colony from Cumæ, and so called from the great number of wells in its neighbourhood. It was

much frequented by the Romans, on account of its hot baths. *Strab. &c.*

PYANEPSIA, an Athenian festival, celebrated in honor of Theseus and his companions after their return from Crete. Some suppose that it was observed in commemoration of the Heraclidæ.

PYDNA, a town of Macedonia, where Cassander massacred Olympias the mother of Alexander the Great, his wife Roxana, and his son Alexander. Pydna is famous for a battle fought there, B. C. 168, between the Romans under Paulus and king Philip, in which the latter was conquered. *Justin. Plut. &c.*

PYGMÆI, a nation of dwarfs, in the extremest parts of India, or in Æthiopia. Some authors affirm, that they were no more than one foot high. Aristotle says that they lived under the earth, and that they came out in the harvest time with hatchets to cut down the corn as if to fell a forest. They made war against certain birds, called cranes, which came yearly from Scythia to plunder them. They were originally governed by a princess, who was changed into a crane, for boasting herself fairer than Juno. Philostratus mentions that Hercules once fell asleep in the deserts of Africa, after he had conquered Antæus, and that he was suddenly awakened by an attack which had been made upon him, by an army of these Lilliputians, who discharged their arrows with great fury upon his arms and legs. The hero, pleased with their courage, wrapped the greatest number of them in the skin of the Nemean lion, and carried them to Eurytheus. *Homer. Ovid.*

PYGMALION, a king of Tyre, son of Belus, and brother to the celebrated Dido, who founded Carthage. He became odious by his cruelty and avarice. He murdered Sichæus, Dido's husband, because he was the most powerful and opulent of the Phœnicians; but, instead of obtaining the riches which he desired, Pygmalion was shunned by his subjects, and Dido, to avoid his cruelty, fled with her husband's treasure, and a large colony, to Africa, where she founded a city. [*Vid. Carthage.*] Pygmalion died in the 56th year of his age, and in the 47th of his reign. *Virg. Justin.*—A celebrated statuery of the island of Cyprus, who, according to the mythologists, became enamoured of a beautiful statue of marble which he had made, and at his request the goddess of beauty changed the statue into a woman, whom he married. *Ovid.*

PYLÆDES. The most celebrated of this name is a son of Strophius, king of Phocis, by one of the sisters of Agamemnon. He was edu-

cated, together with his cousin Orestes, with whom he formed the most inviolable friendship, and whom he assisted to revenge the murder of Agamemnon, by assassinating Clytemnestra and Ægisthus. He also accompanied him into Taurica Chersonesus, and for his services Orestes rewarded him, by giving him his sister Electra in marriage. The friendship of Orestes and Pylades became proverbial. [*Vid.* Orestes and Electra.] *Eurip. Æschyl.*

PYLÆ, a town of Asia, between Cappadocia and Cilicia. *Cic.*—The word Pylæ, which signifies gates, was often applied by the Greeks to any straits or passages which opened a communication between one country and another, such as the straits of Thermopylæ, of Persia, Hyrcania, &c.

PYLÆMĒNES, a king of Mæonia, who sent his sons, Mestes, and Antiphus to the siege of Troy.—A Paphlagonian, who came to the Trojan war, and was killed by Menelaus. His son, called Harpalion, was killed by Meriones. *Homer.*

PYLAGŌRÆ, a name given to the Amphictyonic council, because they always assembled at Pylæ, near the temple of Delphi.

PYLĀON, son of Neleus and Chloris, whom Hercules slew with his brothers.

PYLAS, a king of Megara. He had the misfortune accidentally to kill his uncle Bias, for which he fled, leaving his kingdom to Pandion, his son-in-law, who had been driven from Athens. *Apollod.* &c.

PYLĒNE, a town of Ætolia.

PYLLEON, a town in Thesaly.

PYLO, daughter of Thespius.

PYLOS, a town of Messenia, situate on the western coast of the Peloponnesus, opposite the island Sphacteria in the Ionian sea. It was built by Pylus, at the head of a colony from Megara.—A town of Elis, at the mouth of the river Alpheus, between the Peneus and the Selleis.—Another town of Elis. These three cities disputed their respective right to the honor of having given birth to the celebrated Nestor, son of Neleus. The Pylos, situated near the Alpheus seems to win the palm, as it had in its neighbourhood a small village, called Geranus, and a river called Geron, of which Homer makes mention. Pindar, however, calls Nestor king of Messenia, and therefore gives the preference to the town opposite the island Sphacteria. *Homer. Strab.* &c.

PYRA, a part of mount Ceta,

on which the body of Hercules was burnt. *Liv.*

PYRACMON, one of Vulcan's workmen in the forges of mount Ætna. *Virg.*

PYRĀMUS, a youth of Babylon, who became enamoured of Thisbe, a beautiful virgin, who dwelt in the neighbourhood. The flame was mutual, and the lovers, whom their parents forbade to marry, regularly interchanged sentiments through the chink of a wall, which separated their houses. They both agreed to elude the vigilance of their friends, and to meet at the tomb of Ninus, under a white mulberry tree, without the walls of Babylon. Thisbe came first to the appointed place, but the sudden arrival of a lioness frightened her away; and as she fled she dropped her veil, which the lioness found and covered with blood. Pyramus soon arrived; he found Thisbe's veil bloody, and concluding that she had been torn to pieces by wild beasts, he stabbed himself. Thisbe, when her fears vanished, returned from the cave, and at the sight of the dying Pyramus, she fell upon the sword, still reeking with his blood. The tree, as the poets mention, was stained with the blood of the lovers, and ever after bore fruit of the color of blood. *Ovid. Hygin.*

PYRENÆI, a ridge of high mountains, which separate Gaul from Spain, and extend from the Atlantic to the Mediterranean sea. They received their name from Pyrene, the daughter of Bebrycius; or from the conflagration, which is said to have occurred there, and melted all the silver mines, which ran down in large rivulets. *Strab. Mela.* &c.

PYRENÆUS, a king of Thrace, who, during a shower of rain, gave shelter in his house to the nine Muses, and attempted to offer them violence. The goddesses upon this took to their wings and flew away. Pyrenaëus, who attempted to follow them, as if he had wings, threw himself down from the top of a tower and was killed.

PYRĒNE. The most remarkable of this name is a daughter of Bebrycius, king of the southern parts of Spain. Hercules offered violence to her before he went to attack Geryon, and she brought into the world a serpent, which so terrified her, that she fled into the woods, where she was torn to pieces by wild beasts.—The mother of Cygnus by Mars.—A small village in Celtic Gaul, near which, according to some, the river Ister took its rise.

PYRGION, a Greek historian, who wrote upon the laws of Crete.

PYRGO, the nurse of Priam's

children, who followed Æneas in his flight from Troy. *Virg.*

PYRGOTĒLES, a celebrated engraver on gems, in the age of Alexander the Great. He had the exclusive privilege of engraving the conqueror, as Lysippus was the only sculptor who was permitted to make statues of him. *Plin.*

PYROIS, one of the horses of the sun. *Ovid.*

PYRRHA. The most celebrated of this name is a daughter of Epimetheus and Pandora, who married Deucalion, the son of Prometheus, who reigned in Thessaly. When all mankind were destroyed by a deluge, she alone, with her husband, escaped in a boat which Deucalion had made. When the waters had subsided, Pyrrha with her husband, went to the oracle of Themis, where they were directed to repair the loss of mankind, by throwing stones behind their backs. They obeyed, and the stones which Pyrrha threw were changed into women, and those of Deucalion into men. [*Vid.* Deucalion.] *Ovid. Hygin. &c.*—A beautiful courtesan at Rome, of whom Horace was long an admirer.

PYRRHICHA, a kind of dance, said to be invented and introduced into Greece by Pyrrhus the son of Achilles, or by the Corybantes, or Dactyli. The dancers were generally armed, and they exhibited at the sound of the flute, all the evolutions of military discipline. *Xenoph. Cyr.*

PYRRHO, a philosopher of Elis, disciple to Anaxarchus, and originally a painter. He was in continual suspense of judgment, he doubted of every thing, never made any conclusions, and when he had carefully examined a subject, and investigated all its parts, he concluded by still doubting its evidence. This manner of doubting in the philosopher has been called Pyrrhonism, and his disciples have received the appellation of sceptics, &c. He pretended to have acquired an uncommon dominion over opinion and passions. He flourished B. C. 304, and died at the advanced age of 90. *Diod. &c.*

PYRRHUS. [*Vid.* Neoptolemus.]—A celebrated king of Epirus, descended from Achilles, by the side of his mother, and from Hercules by that of his father, and son of Æacides and Phthia. When his father was banished from his kingdom, he was carried to the court of Glautias king of Illyricum, who educated him with great tenderness. Cassander, king of Macedonia, wished to despatch him, but Glautias not only refused to deliver him up,

but even went with an army, and placed him on the throne of Epirus, though only 12 years of age. About five years after he was expelled his throne by Neoptolemus; and he applied to his brother-in-law Demetrius for assistance. He accompanied Demetrius at the battle of Ipsus, and fought there with all the prudence of an experienced general. He afterwards attempted the recovery of his throne, and was successful in the undertaking. In the subsequent years of his reign, Pyrrhus engaged in the quarrels which disturbed the peace of the Macedonian monarchy; and was meditating new conquests, when the Tarentines invited him to Italy to assist them against the Romans. He gladly accepted the invitation, but his passage into Italy, across the Adriatic, proved nearly fatal to him. He lost the greatest part of his troops in a storm. At his entrance into Tarentum, B. C. 280, he began to introduce the strictest discipline among their troops, to accustom them to despise dangers. In the first battle with the Romans, he obtained the victory, through his elephants, whose bulk, and uncommon appearance, astonished the Romans. The number of the slain was equal on both sides, and the conqueror said that such another victory would totally ruin him. Though victorious, he sued for peace, but his offers were refused. Another battle was soon after fought near Asculum, where the Romans and their enemies reciprocally claimed the victory. His fondness of novelty, however, soon determined him to quit Italy: he accordingly left a garrison at Tarentum, and crossed over to Sicily, by whose inhabitants he had been invited, where he obtained two victories over the Carthaginians, and took many of their towns. Having returned to Tarentum, he renewed hostilities with the Romans; but when his army of 80,000 men had been defeated by 20,000 of the enemy, under Curius, he left Italy with precipitation, B. C. 274, mortified by the victories which had been obtained over one of the descendants of Achilles. In Epirus he began to repair his military character, by attacking Antigonus, and he was at last restored to the throne of Macedonia. He afterwards marched against Sparta, but was obliged to retire to Argos, where, through the treachery of Aristeus, a bloody conflict ensued, during which, a woman who saw Pyrrhus just going to kill her son, threw from the top of a house a tile, which brought the king to the ground. His head was cut off, and carried to Antigonus, 272 years before Christ. Pyrrhus has been deservedly commended for his talents as a general; and not only his friends, but also his enemies, have been warm in extolling him. The Romans passed great encomiums upon

him, and Pyrrhus was no less struck with their magnanimity and valor; so much so, indeed, that he exclaimed, that if he had soldiers like the Romans, or if the Romans had him for a general, he would leave no corner of the earth unseen, and no nation unconquered. *Liv. Plut. Justin.*

PYSTE, wife to Seleucus, whom the Gauls took prisoner.

PYTHAGORAS, a celebrated philosopher, born at Samos, the son of Mnesarchus. He was early made acquainted with poetry and music, and in gymnastic exercises he often bore the palm. He, at the Olympic games, obtained, in the 18th year of his age, the prize for wrestling. Having cultivated the knowledge of the Grecian schools, he retired into the East; and after he had gathered all the information which could be collected from antique tradition concerning the nature of the gods and the immortality of the soul, he revisited his native island. The tyranny of Polycrates at Samos disgusted the philosopher, and he retired from the island, and a second time assisted at the Olympic games. Here he was saluted in the public assembly by the name of Sophist, or wise man; but he refused the appellation, and was satisfied with that of philosopher, or the friend of wisdom. From Olympia the philosopher visited the republics of Elis and Sparta, and retired to Magna Græcia, where he fixed his habitation in the town of Crotona, about the 40th year of his age. Here he founded a sect which has received the name of the Italian. His skill in music and medicine, and his knowledge of mathematics and of natural philosophy, gained him many friends and admirers. The sober and religious behaviour of the philosopher strongly recommended the necessity and importance of his precepts. Pythagoras was admired for his venerable aspect, his voice was harmonious, and his eloquence persuasive. He lived upon the purest and most innocent food, and clothed himself like the priests of the Egyptian gods. To set himself at a greater distance from his pupils, a number of years was required to try their various dispositions; the most talkative were not permitted to speak in the presence of their master before they had been his auditors for five years. When capable of receiving his instructions, they were taught the use of cyphers and hieroglyphic writings. So great was his authority among his pupils, that to dispute his word was deemed a crime; and, in a short time, the rulers and the legislators of the principal towns of Greece, Sicily, and Italy, boasted in being the disciples of Pythagoras. The doctrine of metempsychosis, or transmigration of the soul into different bodies, which

notion he seemed to have imbibed among the priests of Egypt, or in the solitary retreats of the Brachmans, was first supported by him. [*Vid. Euphorbus.*] He forbade his disciples to eat flesh, as also beans, supposing them produced from the same putrid matter from which, at the creation of the world, man was formed. In his theological system Pythagoras supported that the universe was created from a shapeless heap of passive matter, by the hands of a powerful being, who himself was the mover and soul of the world, and of whose substance the souls of mankind were a portion. The time and the place of the death of this great philosopher are unknown; yet many suppose that he died at Metapontum about 497 years before Christ. Pythagoras distinguished himself also by his discoveries in geometry, astronomy, and mathematics; to him the world is indebted for the demonstration of the 47th proposition of the first book of Euclid's elements, about the square of the hypothenuse. His system of the universe, in which he placed the sun in the centre, and all the planets moving in elliptical orbits round it, was deemed chimerical and improbable, till the philosophy of the 16th century proved it to be incontestable. Diogenes, Porphyry, Iamblicus, and others, have written an account of his life.

PYTHAULES, a celebrated flute-player at Delphi, in honor of whose skill all other players were called by his name. *Varr. Hygin.*

PYTHEAS, a native of Massilia, famous for his knowledge of astronomy, mathematics, philosophy, and geography. He advanced far into the northern seas, and discovered the island of Thule, and entered the sea now called the Baltic. His discoveries in astronomy and geography were ingenious, and he was the first who established a distinction of climate by the length of days and nights. Pytheas lived, according to some, in the age of Aristotle. *Strab. Plin.*—An Athenian rhetorician, who distinguished himself by his intrigues and opposition to the measures of Demosthenes, of whom he observed, that his orations smelt of the lamp. Pytheas joined Antipater after the death of Alexander the Great. *Plut.*

PYTHES, a Thracian, who obtained a crown at Olympia.

PYTHEUS, a Lydian, famous for his riches, in the age of Xerxes. He kindly entertained the monarch, and all his army, when he was marching on his expedition against Greece, and offered to defray the expenses of the whole war. Xerxes thanked him with much gratitude, and promised to

give him whatever he should require. Pytheus asked him to dismiss his son from the expedition; upon which the monarch ordered the young man to be cut in two, and one half of the body, to be placed on the right side of the way, and the other on the left, that his army might march between them. *Herodot. Plut.*

PYTHIA, the priestess of Apollo at Delphi. She delivered the answers of the god, and was supposed to be suddenly inspired by the sulphureous vapours issuing from a subterraneous cavity within the temple, over which she sat bare on a three-legged stool, called a tripod. At this divine inspiration her eyes suddenly sparkled, her hair stood on end, and a shivering ran over all her body. In this convulsive state she spoke the oracles with loud howlings, &c. The Pythia, before she placed herself on the tripod, used to wash her whole body, and particularly her hair, in the waters of the fountain Castalis, at the foot of mount Parnassus. The Pythia appeared dressed in the garments of virgins, to intimate their purity, and they were bound to observe the strictest laws of chastity. There was originally but one Pythia, besides subordinate priests, and afterwards two were chosen, and sometimes more. The most celebrated of all these is Phemonoe, who is supposed by some to have been the first who gave oracles at Delphi. The oracles were always delivered in hexameter verses, a custom which was some time after discontinued. [*Vid.* Delphi, Oraculum.] *Paus. Diod. Strab. &c.*—Games celebrated in honor of Apollo, near the temple of Delphi. They were first instituted, according to the more received opinion, by Apollo himself, in commemoration of the victory he had obtained over the serpent Python, from which they received their name. Some say they were established by Agamemnon, or by Diomedes, or the council of the Amphictyons, B. C. 1263. They were originally celebrated once in nine years, but afterwards every fifth year. The Romans, according to some, introduced them into their city, and called them Apollinares ludi. *Paus. Strab. &c.*

PYTHIAS, a Pythagorean philosopher, intimate with Damon. [*Vid.* Damon.]

PYTHION, a Greek, who, attempting to drive the garrison of Demetrius from Athens, was slain with 420 of his soldiers.

PYTHIUS, a surname of Apollo, which he received from his having conquered the serpent Python. [*Vid.* Python.—A native of Syracuse, who sold his gardens and defrauded Caius.

PYTHO, a name given to Delphi, for being the spot, in which the serpent rotted, which had been destroyed by Apollo.

PYTHOCHARIS, a musician, who is said by music to have assuaged the fury of wolves.

PYTHŌCLES, an Athenian, descended from Aratus. It is said, that on his account, and for his instruction, Plutarch wrote the life of Aratus.

PYTHODŌRUS, an Athenian, who was archon in the time of Themistocles.

PYTHOLĀUS, the brother of Theba, the wife of Alexander, tyrant of Phææ. He assisted his sister in despatching her husband. *Plut.*

PYTHON, a native of Byzantium, in the age of Philip of Macedonia. He was a great favorite of the monarch, who sent him to Thebes, when that city, at the instigation of Demosthenes, was going to take up arms against Philip. *Plut.*—A celebrated serpent, sprung from the mud which remained on the earth after the deluge of Deucalion. Some suppose it was produced by Juno, and sent by the goddess to persecute Latona, then pregnant by Jupiter. [*Vid.* Latona.] Apollo, as soon as born, attacked the monster, and killed him with his arrows, and in commemoration of the victory he instituted the celebrated Pythian games. *Strab. Ovid. &c.*

PYTHONICE, an Athenian prostitute, greatly honored by Harpalus, whom Alexander, some time before, had intrusted with the treasures of Babylon. He married her, but, according to some, she died the very moment that the nuptials were going to be celebrated. *Diod. Paus. &c.*

PYTHONISSA, a name given to the priestess of Apollo's temple at Delphi. She is more generally called Pythia. [*Vid.* Pythia.]

PYTNA, a particular part of mount Ida.

PYTALUS, an athlete, who won a prize at Olympia. *Paus.*

QUI

QUADI, a German nation, near the country of the Marcomanni, on the borders of the Danube. They rendered themselves celebrated by their opposition to the Romans, by whom they were often defeated, though not totally subdued. *Tacit.*

QUADRĀTUS, a name given to Mercury because the number 4 was sacred to him.

QUADRĪFRONS, or **QUADRĪCEPS**, a surname of Janus, because he was represented with four heads. He had a temple on the Tarpeian rock, with four equal fronts, and one door and three windows in each, with the intention that the three windows should represent the three months of each season of the year. [*Vid.* Janus.]

QUĒSTŌRES, two officers at Rome, first created, A. U. C. 269. They received their name a *quærendo*, because they collected the revenues of the state, and had the total management of the public treasury. In the year 332, U. C. two more were added to the others, to attend the consuls, take care of the pay of the armies abroad, and to sell the plunder acquired by conquest. These were called *Peregrini*, whilst the others in the city received the name of *Urbani*. When the Romans were masters of all Italy, four more were created, A. U. C. 439, to attend the pro-consuls and proprætors in their provinces, and to collect the taxes and customs of the republic. They were called *Provinciales*. Sylla, the dictator, created twenty quæstors, and J. Cæsar forty, to fill up the vacant seats in the senate; from whence it is evident that the quæstors ranked as senators in the senate.

QUARI, a people of Gaul.

QUERQUETULĀNUS, mount Cælius was sometimes called by this name from the number of oaks, which grew upon it.

QUIĒTIS FANUM, a temple without the walls of the city of Rome. Quies was the goddess, of rest. Her temple was situated near the Colline gate.

QUINCTILIA, a comedian who refused to betray a conspiracy which had been formed against Caligula.

QUINCTIUS. This name was common to several Roman officers, the

QUI

most remarkable of whom is a consul, who gained some victories over the Æqui and the Volsci, and obtained a triumph for subduing Præneste.

QUINDECENVĪRI, an order of priests, whom Tarquin the Proud, appointed to take care of the Sibylline books. They were originally two, but afterwards the number was increased to ten, to whom Sylla added five more, whence their name. [*Vid.* Duumviri and Decemviri.]

QUINQUATRIA, a festival in honor of Minerva at Rome, so called from the five days devoted to their celebration. The beginning of the celebration was the 18th of March. Scholars at this time obtained holidays, and it was usual for them to offer prayers to Minerva for learning and wisdom, and, on their return to school, they presented their master with a gift called *Minerval*. They were much the same as the *Panathenæa* of the Greeks.

QUINQUENNĀLES LUDI, games celebrated by the Chians in honor of Homer every fifth year.—There were also some games among the Romans which bore this name. They are the same as the Actian games. [*Vid.* Actia.]

QUINTILIĀNUS, Marcus Fabius, a celebrated rhetorician, born in Spain, who opened a school of rhetoric at Rome. After he had remained twenty years in this laborious employment, and obtained merited applause, he, by the permission of the emperor Domitian, retired to enjoy the fruits of his labors and industry. In his retirement he assiduously dedicated his time to literature, and wrote a treatise on the causes of the corruption of eloquence. Some time after he wrote, in twelve books, his *Institutiones Oratoricæ*, the most perfect and complete system of oratory extant. He died A. D. 95.

QUINTILIUS VARUS, a Roman governor of Syria. [*Vid.* Varus.]

QUINTILLUS, M. Aurelius Claudius, a brother of Claudius, who proclaimed himself emperor, and 17 days after destroyed himself by opening his veins in a bath, when he heard that Aurelian was marching against him, about the 270th year of the Christian era.

QUINTUS CURTIUS RUFUS, a Latin historian, who flourished, as

some suppose, in the reign of Vespasian or Trajan. He has rendered himself known by his history of the reign of Alexander the Great. It was divided into ten books, of which the two first, the end of the fifth, and the beginning of the sixth, are lost. The work is admired for its elegance, and for the purity, and floridness of the style: it is however blamed for great anachronisms, and glaring mistakes in geography and history.

QUIRINALIA, festivals in honor of Romulus, surnamed Quirinus, celebrated on the 13th of the calends of March.

QUIRINĀLIS, a hill at Rome, originally called Agonius and Collinus. The name of Quirinalis is obtained

from the inhabitants of Cures, who settled there under their king Tatius.

QUIRĪNUS, a surname of Mars, among the Romans.—This name was also given to Romulus, when he had been made a god by his superstitious subjects. *Ovid*.—Also a surname of the god Janus.—*Salpiti*us, a Roman consul, born at Lanuvium. Though descended of an obscure family, he was raised to the greatest honors by the emperor Augustus. *Tacit*.

QUIRĪTES, a name given to the Roman citizens, because they admitted into their city the Sabines, who inhabited the town of Cures, and who, on that account, were called *Quirites*. After this union, the two nations were indiscriminately and promiscuously called by that name. *Varro. Liv*.

RAP

RABIRIUS, C. a Roman knight, who lent an immense sum of money to Ptolemy Auletes, king of Egypt. The monarch afterwards not only refused to pay him, but even confined him. Rabirius escaped from Egypt with difficulty, and at his return to Rome, he was accused by the senate of having lent money to an African prince for unlawful purposes. He was ably defended by Cicero, and acquitted with difficulty.—A Latin poet, in the age of Augustus, who wrote a poem on the victory which the emperor had gained over Antony at Actium. Seneca has compared him to Virgil for elegance and majesty, but Quintilian is not so favorable to his poetry.

RACILIA, the wife of Cincinnatus.

RÆCACES, one of Artaxerxes' officers, who, upon his revolt, fled to Athens.

RAMISES, see Rhamses.

RAMNES, or **RHAMNENSES**, one of the three centuries instituted by Romulus, after the Roman people had been divided into three tribes, the king elected out of each 100 young men of the best and noblest families, with which he formed three companies of horse. *Liv. &c*.

RANDA, a Persian village, in which Chiles slew 3000 seditious Persians.

RAPHIA, a town of Palestine, near the sea-coast, at the south of Gāza. It was near it that Antiochus, king of

REG

Syria, was defeated by the forces of Ptolemy the Fourth, king of Egypt, under the command of Nicolaus, the Ætolian. *Polyb*.

RAVENNA, a town of Italy, on the Adriatic, celebrated under the Roman emperors for its capacious harbour, which could contain 250 ships, and for being for some time the seat of the western empire. It was founded by a colony of Thessalians, or, according to others, of Sabines. *Strab. Plin. &c*.

REĀTE, a town of Umbria, about fifteen miles from Fanum Vacunæ. It was famous for its asses. *Strab. &c*.

REDICŪLUS, a deity whose name is derived from the word *redire* (to return). The Romans raised a temple to this imaginary deity on the spot where Annibal had retired when he approached Rome, as if to besiege it.

REGILLÆ, a town in the country of the Sabines, about twenty miles from Rome, celebrated for a battle fought there, A. U. C. 258. between 24,000 Romans and 40,000 Etrurians; who were headed by the Tarquins. The Romans obtained the victory, and scarce 10,000 of the enemy escaped from the field of battle. *Liv. Plut. &c*.

REGILLĀNUS, Q. NONIUS, a Dacian who entered the Roman armies, and was raised to the greatest honors under Valerian. He was elected emperor by the populace, who were

dissatisfied with Gallienus, and was soon after murdered by his soldiers, A. D. 262.

REGILLUS, a small lake of Latium, whose waters fall into the Anio, at the east of Rome. The dictator Posthumus defeated the Latin army near it. *Liv.*

M. ATTILIUS REGULUS, a consul during the first Punic war. He reduced Brundisium, and, in his second consulship, took sixty-four, and sunk thirty galleys of the Carthaginian fleet, on the coasts of Sicily. Afterwards he landed in Africa, where he took 200 places of consequence on the coast. The Carthaginians sued for peace, but the conqueror refused to grant it, and soon after he was defeated in a battle by Xanthippus, and 30,000 of his men were left on the field of battle, and 15,000 taken prisoners. Regulus was in the number of the captives, and he was carried in triumph to Carthage. He was sent by the enemy to Rome, to propose an exchange of prisoners; and if his commission was unsuccessful, he was bound by the most solemn oaths to return to Carthage without delay. When he came to Rome, Regulus dissuaded his countrymen from accepting the terms which the enemy proposed, and when his opinion had had due influence on the senate, Regulus retired to Carthage, agreeable to his engagements. The Carthaginians punished him with the greatest severity. His eye-brows were cut, and he was exposed for some days to the excessive heat of the meridian sun, and afterwards confined in a barrel, whose sides were every where filled with large iron spikes, till he died in the greatest agonies, about 251 years before Christ. *Liv. Horat. Flor. &c.*—Memmius, a Roman, made governor of Greece by Caligula. *Dion. Cass.*—Roscius, a Roman, who, in the reign of Vitellius, held the consulship for one day.

REMI, a people of Gaul, whose capital was Duricortorium, now Rheims.

RÊMULUS, a chief of Tibur, whose arms were seized by the Rutulians, and afterwards became part of the plunder which Euryalus obtained. *Virg.*—A friend of Turnus, trampled to death by his horse, which Orsilochus had wounded. *Id.*—Sylvias, a king of Alba, who, for his impiety, was struck with lightning.

REMURIA, festivals established at Rome by Romulus, to appease the manes of his brother Remus. They were afterwards called Lemuria, and celebrated yearly.

REMUS, the brother of Romu-

lus, was exposed, together with him, by the cruelty of his grandfather. In the contest which happened between the two brothers about building a city, Romulus obtained the preference, and Remus, for ridiculing the rising walls, was put to death by his brother's orders, or by Romulus himself. [*Vid. Romulus.*]

RESÆNA, in Mesopotamia, where Gordian defeated Sapor.

RHA, a large river, now the Volga, which rises on the borders of Lithuania, in Russia, in the north of Europe, and falls into the Caspian sea, after a course of upwards of 1200 miles. A medicinal root, which grew on its banks, was called *rha barbarum*, *rhubarb*.

RHACIA, a promontory in the Mediterranean sea, projecting from the Pyrenean mountains.

RHACIUS, a prince of Crete, who led a colony into Ionia, seized Claros, and became sovereign of it.

RHADAMANTHUS, a son of Jupiter and Europa, was born in Crete, which he abandoned about the thirtieth year of his age. He passed into some of the Cyclades, where he reigned with so much justice, that the ancients have said he became one of the judges of hell, and that he was employed in the infernal regions in obliging the dead to confess their crimes, and in punishing them for their offences. *Paus. Homer. Virg.*

RHÆTI, or **RÆTI**, an ancient and warlike nation of Etruria. They were driven from their native country by the Gauls, and went to settle on the other side of the Alps. *Plin. Justin.*

RHÆTIA, a country at the north of Italy, between the Alps and the Danube. The Rhætians rendered themselves formidable by the frequent invasions they made upon the Roman empire, and were at last conquered by Drusus, the brother of Tiberius, and others under the Roman emperors. *Strab. Florat.*

RHAMNES, a king and augur, who assisted Turnus against Æneas. He was killed in the night by Nisus. *Virg.*

RHAMNUS, a town of Attica, famous for a temple of Amphiarus, and a statue of the goddess Nemesis, thence called Rhamnusia. *Paus. &c.*

RHAMSES, or **RAMISES**, a powerful king of Egypt, who, with an army of 700,000 men, conquered Æthiopia, Libya, Persia, and other Eastern nations. In his reign, according to Pliny, Troy was taken. Some authors

consider him to be the same as Sesostris. *Tacit. Plin.*

RHAROS, a plain of Attica, where corn was first sown by Triptolemus. It received its name from the sower's father, who was called Rharos.

RHEA, a daughter of Cœlus and Terra, who married Saturn, by whom she had Vesta, Ceres, Juno, Pluto, Neptune, &c. Her husband, however, devoured them all as soon as born, because he had been informed by an oracle that one of his sons would dethrone him. To stop the cruelty of her husband, Rhea, at length, when she brought forth, immediately concealed the child, and Saturn devoured a stone given him as his own child. A year after, the child, whose name was Jupiter, became so powerful, that he drove his father from his throne, Rhea, after the expulsion of her husband, followed him to Italy, where he established a kingdom. Her benevolence in this part of Europe was so great, that the golden age of Saturn is often called the age of Rhea. [*Vid. Saturnus.*] *Hesiod. Orpheus. Homer.*—*Sylvia.* [*Vid. Ilia.*]—A nymph of Italy, who is said to have borne a son, called Aventinus, to Hercules. *Virg.*

RHEGIUM, a town of Italy, in the country of the Brutii, opposite Messina, in Sicily, where a colony of Messenians, under Alcidas, settled, B. C. 723. This town has always been subject to earthquakes, by which it has often been destroyed, and some suppose that it received its name from the Greek word *ῥήγνυμι*, to break, because it is situate on the straits of Charybdis, which were formed when the island of Sicily, as it were, was broken and separated from the continent of Italy. The neighbourhood is remarkable for its fertility, and for its delightful views. *Strab. Mela. &c.*

RHENE, a small island of the Ægean, about 200 yards from Delos, eighteen miles in circumference. It was sometimes called the small Delos, and the island of Delos the great Delos. *Strab.* The inhabitants of Delos buried their dead there, and thither also women retired to be delivered. It was conquered by Polycretes, who tied it to Delos by a large chain, and then dedicated it to Apollo.

RHENI, a people on the borders of the Rhine.

RHENUS, one of the largest rivers of Europe, dividing Germany from Gaul. It rises in the Rætian Alps, and falls into the German ocean. Virgil has called it Bicornis, because it divides itself into two streams. This river was a long time a barrier between

the Romans and the Germans. Julius Cæsar was the first Roman who crossed it to invade Germany. In modern geography, the Rhine is not known as dividing itself into four large branches, the Waal, Lech, Issel, and the Rhine. The branch which still retains the name of Rhine loses itself in the sands above modern Leyden, and is afterwards no longer known by its ancient appellation, since the year 860, A. D. when the inundations of the sea destroyed the regularity of its mouth. *Strab. Mela. Cæs. &c.*

RHESUS, a king of Thrace, who, after many conquests in Europe, marched to the assistance of Priam, king of Troy, against the Greeks. An oracle had declared that Troy should never be taken, if the horses of Rhesus drank the waters of Xanthus, and fed upon the grass of the Trojan plains. This was known to the Greeks, and therefore Diomedes and Ulysses were commissioned by the rest to go in quest of the Thracian prince. They entered his camp in the night, slew him, and carried away his horses to their camp. *Homer. Virg. &c.*

RHETOGÊNES, a prince of Hispania, who surrendered to the Romans.

RHIÂNUS, a Greek poet of Thrace, originally a slave. He wrote an account of the war between Sparta and Messenia, as also an history of the principal revolutions and events which had taken place in Thessaly. He flourished about 200 years before the Christian era. *Paus.*

RHIDAGO, a river of Hyrcania, falling into the Caspian Sea.

RHIMOTÆCLES, a king of Thrace, who revolted from Antony to Augustus. He boasted of his attachment to the emperor's person at an entertainment, upon which Augustus said, "*Proditionem amo, proditores vero odi.*"

RHION, a promontory of Achaia, opposite to Antirrhium in Ætolia, at the mouth of the Corinthian gulf, called also the Dardanelles of Lepanto. *Liv. Plin.* On the top of this promontory was the tomb of Hesiod.

RHIPHÆI, large mountains supposed to exist at the north of Scythia, where the Gorgons had fixed their residence. The name of Rhiphæan was applied to any cold mountain in a northern country.

RHIPHEUS, one of the centaurs killed by Theseus, at the nuptials of Pirithous. *Ovid. Met.*

RHODA, a sea-port town of

Spain, at the extremity of the Pyrenean mountains in the Mediterranean. *Liv.*—A town of the Rhone, from which the river received its name. It was ruined in Pliny's time.

RHODĀNUS, now the Rhone, a river of Gallia Narbonensis, rising in the Rhaetian Alps, and falling into the Mediterranean sea, near Marseilles. It is one of the largest and most rapid rivers of Europe. *Cæs.* *Ovid.*

RHODE, one of the Danaides.

RHŌDŌPE, or **RHODŌPIS**, a celebrated courtesan of Greece, fellow servant with Æsop, at the court of a king of Samos. She was carried to Egypt by Xanthus, and her liberty was at last bought by Charaxes of Mitylene, the brother of Sappho, who was enamoured of her, and who married her.

RHŌDŌPE, a high mountain of Thrace, extending as far as the Euxine sea. Rhodope, according to the poets, was the wife of Hæmus, king of Thrace, who was changed into this mountain, because she preferred herself to Juno in beauty. *Ovid.* *Strab.* *Virg.*

RHODUS, a celebrated island in the Carpathian sea, 120 miles in circumference, at the south of Caria, from which it is distant about twenty miles. Its principal cities were Rhodes, founded about 408 years B. C. Lindus, Camisus, Jalytus. Rhodes was famous for a celebrated statue of Apollo. [*Vid.* Colossus.] It received the name of Rhodes, either on account of Rhode, a beautiful nymph who dwelt there, and who was one of the favorites of Apollo, or because roses (ροδον) grew in great abundance all over the island. *Strab.* *Homer.* &c.

RHŒBUS, a horse of Mezentius, whom his master addressed, when he saw his son Lausus brought lifeless from the battle. This beautiful address is copied from the Iliad of Homer, where likewise Achilles addresses his horses. *Virg.*

RHŒCUS, one of the Centaurs who attempted to offer violence to Atalanta. He was killed at the nuptials of Pirithous by Bacchus. *Ovid.* *Virg.*—One of the giants killed by Bacchus, under the form of a lion, in the war which these sons of the earth waged against Jupiter and the gods. *Horat.*

RHŒTEUM, or **RHŒTUS**, a promontory of Troas, on the Hellespont, near which the body of Ajax was buried. *Ovid.*

RHŒTUS, a king of the Marubii, married Casperia, to whom Ar-

chemorus, his son by a former wife, offered violence. After this incestuous attempt, Archemorus fled to Turnus, king of the Rutuli. *Virg.*

RHOSACES, a Persian killed by Clitus as he was going to stab Alexander at the battle of the Granicus. *Curt.*

RHOXĀNA. [*Vid.* Roxana.]

RIPHÆI. [*Vid.* Rhiphæi.]

RIPHEUS, a Trojan who joined Æneas the night that Troy was reduced to ashes, and was at last killed, after making a great carnage of the Greeks. He is commended for his love of justice and equity. *Virg.*

ROBĪGO, or **RUBĪGO**, a goddess of Rome, particularly worshipped by husbandmen, as she presided over corn. Her festivals, called Robigalia, were celebrated on the 25th of April, and incense was offered to her, as also the entrails of a sheep and of a dog. She was entreated to preserve the corn from blights. *Ovid.* *Virg.*

ROMA, a city of Italy, the capital of the Roman empire, situate on the banks of the river Tiber, at the distance of about sixteen miles from the sea. Romulus is universally supposed to have laid the foundation of this celebrated city, on the 20th of April, according to Varro, in the year 3961 of the Julian period, 3251 years after the creation of the world, 753 before the birth of Christ, and 431 years after the Trojan war, and in the fourth year of the sixth Olympiad. Rome, at first, was but a small castle on mount Palatine; but before the death of the founder, the Roman habitations covered the Palatine, Capitoline, Aventine, and Esquiline hills, with mount Caelius, and Quirinalis. During 244 years the Romans were governed by seven kings, but the tyranny of the last of these monarchs, and of his family, became so atrocious, that a revolution happened in the state, and the democratical government was established. This regal administration has been properly denominated the infancy of the Roman empire. Two annual magistrates, called consuls, were then appointed, [*Vid.* Consul] which form of government continued till the year 724 U. C. when the commonwealth may be said to have terminated. The custom, however, of electing consuls, who only enjoyed the shadow of power, lasted till the year 1294, or 541st of the Christian era, when that office was totally suppressed by the emperor Justinian. Under J. Cæsar and Pompey, the rage of civil war was carried to unprecedented excess; it was not merely to avenge a private injury, but it was a contest for sovereignty, and though each of the

adversaries professed himself to be the supporter of the republic, not less than the abolition of freedom was their aim. What Julius began, Octavius achieved; the ancient spirit of national independence was extinguished at Rome, and after the battle of Actium, the Romans seemed unable to govern themselves without the assistance of a chief, who, under the title of emperor, an appellation given to every commander by his army after some signal victory, reigned with as much power, and as much sovereignty as another Tarquin. Under their emperors, the Romans lived a luxurious and indolent life; they had long forgot to appear in the field, and their wars were left to be waged by mercenary troops, who fought without spirit or animosity, and were ever ready to yield to him who bought their allegiance and fidelity with the greatest sums of money. The reigns of the successors of Augustus were distinguished by variety; and few were the emperors of Rome whose days were not shortened by poison, or the sword of an assassin. After they had been governed by a race of princes, remarkable for the variety of their characters, the Roman possessions were divided into two distinct empires by Constantine, A.D. 328. Constantinople became the seat of the eastern empire, and Rome remained in the possession of the western emperors, and continued to be the capital of their dominions. In the year 800 of the Christian era, Rome with Italy was delivered by Charlemagne, the then emperor of the west, into the hands of the pope, who still continues to hold the sovereignty, and to maintain his independence under the name of the Ecclesiastical States. *Liv. Plut. &c.*—A daughter of Italus and Lueria. It was after one of these females, according to some authors, that the capital of Italy was called Roma.

ROMĀNI, the inhabitants of Rome. [*Vid.* Roma.]

ROMŪLA, a name given to the fig-tree under which Romulus and Remus were found. *Ovid.*

RŌMŪDĪNE, a patronymic given to the Roman people from Romulus their first king, and the founder of the city. *Virg.*

ROMŪLUS, a son of Mars and Ilia, grandson of Numitor, king of Alba, was born at the same birth with Remus. These two children were thrown into the Tiber, by order of Amulius, who had usurped the crown of his brother Numitor; but they were preserved, and a she-wolf suckled them till they were found by Faustulus, one of the king's shepherds, who educated them as his own children. When they knew their real origin, the twins put Amulius to death, and restored the crown to their

grandfather Numitor. They afterwards undertook to build a city, and to determine which of the two should have the management of it, they had recourse to omens. Remus went to mount Aventine, and Romulus to mount Palatine. Remus saw first a flight of six vultures, and Romulus twelve; and therefore, as his number was greater, he began to lay the foundations. Romulus marked with a furrow the place where he wished to erect the wall; but their slenderness was ridiculed by Remus, who leaped over it with contempt. This irritated Romulus, and Remus was immediately put to death, either by the hand of his brother, or one of the workmen. When the walls were built, the city was without inhabitants; but Romulus, by making an asylum of a sacred grove, soon collected a multitude of fugitives, foreigners, and criminals, whom he received as his lawful subjects. He next caused the Sabine women who had come as spectators of the games in honor of the god Consus, to be forcibly carried away. These violent measures offended the neighbouring nations; they made war against the ravishers with various success, till at last it was agreed that Romulus and Tatius, the Sabine king, should reign together. Afterwards Romulus divided the lands which he had obtained by conquest; one part was preserved for religious uses, another was appropriated for the expenses of the state, and the third part was equally distributed among his subjects, who were divided into three castes or tribes. The most aged, to the number of 100, were also chosen, whom the monarch might consult in matters of the highest importance, and from their age they were called *senators*, and from their authority *patres*. The whole body of the people was also distinguished by the name of patricians and plebeians, patron and client, who, by mutual interest, were induced to promote the public good. Sometime after Romulus disappeared as he was giving instructions to the senators, and it was confidently asserted that the king had been taken up to heaven, 714 B. C. after a reign of 39 years. A temple was raised to him under the name of Quirinus, and a regular priest, called Flamen Quirinalis, was appointed to offer him sacrifices. Romulus was ranked by the Romans among the 12 great gods. The fable of the two children of Rhea Sylvia being nourished by a she-wolf arose from Lupa, Faustulus's wife, having brought them up. [*Vid.* Acca.] *Liv. Justin. Virg. Horat. &c.*

ROMUS, a son of Æneas, by Lavinia. Some suppose that he was the founder of Rome.

ROSCIANUM, the port of Thurii, now Rossano.

ROSCIA LEX, a law which re-

quired, that none should sit in the first 14 seats of the theatre, but Roman knights.

ROSCIUS, a celebrated Roman actor. His eyes were naturally distorted, and he always appeared on the stage with a mask; but the Romans overlooked the deformities of his face, that they might the better hear his elegant pronunciation and the sweetness of his voice. He was accused on suspicion of dishonorable practices; but Cicero undertook his defence, and cleared him of the aspersion in an oration still extant. Roscius wrote a treatise, in which he compared with much judgment and learning, the profession of the orator with that of the comedian. He died about sixty years before Christ. In his private character Roscius was so respectable, that he was raised to the rank of senator. His daily stipend for acting was a thousand *denarii*, or about 32*l.* 6*s.* English money; though Cicero makes his yearly income to be about 43 32*l.* *Horat. Quintil. &c.*

ROSÆ CAMPUS, or Rosia, a plain in the country of the Sabines, near the lake Velinum. *Virg.*

ROXĀNA, the daughter of a Persian satrap, taken prisoner by Alexander. The conqueror became enamoured of her, and married her. She behaved with great cruelty after Alexander's death, and she was at last put to death by Cassander's order. *Curt. &c.*

ROXOLĀNI, a people of European Sarmatia, who proved very active and rebellious in the reign of the Roman emperors.

RUBI, a town of Apulia, from which the epithet Rubeus is derived. *Horat. &c.*

RUBĪCON, a small river of Italy, which it separates from Cisalpine Gaul. It rises in the Apennine mountains, and falls into the Adriatic sea. By crossing it, then the boundaries of his province, J. Cæsar began the civil wars against the senate and Pompey. *Lucan. &c.*

RUBIĒNUS LAPPA, a tragic poet in the age of Juvenal, conspicuous as much for his great genius as his poverty. *Juv. &c.*

RUBICO, a goddess. [*Vid. Rorigo.*]

RUBRUM MARE, (the *Red Sea*) is situate between Arabia, Egypt, and Æthiopia, and is often called Erythræum mare, and confounded with the Arabian sinus, and the Indian sea.

RUDIE, a town of Calabria,

built by a Greek colony. The poet Ennius was born there. *Cic. Ital.*

RUFFUS CRISPINUS, an officer of the prætorian guards under Claudius. He was banished by Agrippina for his attachment to Britannicus and Octavius, the sons of Messalina, and put himself to death. His wife Poppæa Sabina, by whom he had a son called Ruffinus Crispinus, afterwards married Nero. *Tacit. Hist.*

RUFILLUS, a Roman ridiculed by *Horace* for his effeminacy.

RUMIA, or **RUMINA**, a goddess at Rome, who presided over infants whilst still at the breast. The oblations made by women in her temple were only milk, and no wine. *Plin.*

RUNCĪNA, a goddess at Rome, invoked when the corn was cut down. The name is derived a *runcare*, to cut. *Varro de L. L.*

RUPILIUS, an officer surnamed Rex, for his authoritative manners. He was proscribed by Augustus, and died to Brutus. *Horat.*

RUSINA, or **RURINA**, a goddess at Rome, who presided over the country.

RUTILIUS RUFUS, a Roman consul in the age of Sylla, celebrated for his virtues and writings. When Sylla had banished him from Rome he retired to Smyrna, amidst the praises of the people, and when some of his friends wished him to be recalled, he severely reprimanded them, and said that he wished rather to see his country blush at his exile, than to plunge it into distress by his return. During his banishment he employed his time in study, and wrote an history of Rome in Greek, and an account of his own life in Latin, besides many other works. *Ovid. Seneca. &c.*—A Roman præconsul, who is supposed to have encouraged Mithridates to murder all the Romans who were in his provinces.

RŪTŪLI, a people of Latium, known by the name of Aborigines. When Æneas came into Italy, Turnus was their king, whom they supported in the war which he made with the Trojan prince. The capital of their dominions was called Ardea. *Ovid. Virg. &c.*

RŪTŪPÆ, a sea-port town on the southern coast of Britain abounding with excellent oysters, whence the epithet of Rutupinus. Some suppose that it is Dover. *Lucan. Juv.*

RYPHÆI MONTES. [*Vid. Rhiphi.*]

SAB

SABA, a town of Arabia, famous for frankincense, myrrh, and aromatic plants. The inhabitants were called Sabæi. *Strab. Virg. &c.*

SABĀCHUS, or **SABACON**, a king of Æthiopia, who invaded Egypt, and reigned there after the expulsion of king Amasis. After a reign of 50 years he was terrified by a dream, and retired into his own kingdom. *Herodot.*

SABÆI, a people of Arabia. [*Vid. Saba.*]

SABAZIUS, a surname of Bacchus in Thrace, where his orgies, called Sabazia, were observed only in the night, on account of the disorder and debauchery of their secret mysteries. *Plut.*—A surname of Jupiter, whose worship was introduced at Rome under the emperors. *Val. Max.*

SABELLI, a people of Italy, descended from the Sabines, or, according to some, from the Samnites. They inhabited that part of the country which lies between the Sabines and the Marsi. Hence the epithet of Sabellicus. *Horat. Virg.*

JULIA SABĪNA, a Roman matron who married Adrian by means of Plotina the wife of Trajan. She is celebrated for her private as well as public virtues. Adrian treated her with great asperity, though he had received from her the imperial purple. Adrian, it is said, poisoned her, or, according to some, obliged her to destroy herself. Divine honors were paid to her memory. She died after she had been married 33 years to Adrian, A. D. 138.

SABĪNI, an ancient people of Italy, reckoned among the Aborigines. Some suppose that they were originally a Lacedæmonian colony planted there by Sabinus, a Spartan. The possessions of the Sabines were situated in the neighbourhood of Rome, between the river Nar and the Anio, and bounded on the north by the Apennines and Umbria south by Latium, east by the Æqui, and Etruria on the west. The Sabines are celebrated in ancient history as being the first who took up arms against the Romans, to avenge the rape of their females. The greatest part of the Sabines migrated to Rome, where they settled, and were ranked as Roman citizens. Their chief cities were Cures, Fidenæ, Reate, Crustumium, Corniculum, Nomentum, Collatia, &c. *Plin. Liv. &c.*

SABINUS. This name was

SAC

common to many eminent Romans, the most remarkable of whom are the following:—Aulus, a Latin poet intimate with Ovid.—A man from whom the Sabines received their name. [*Vid. Sabini.*] He received divine honors after death, and was one of those deities whom Æneas invoked when he entered Italy. *Virg.*—Julius, an officer who proclaimed himself emperor in the beginning of Vespasian's reign. He was soon after defeated in a battle, and to escape from the conqueror, he hid himself in a cave with two faithful domestics, where he continued unseen for nine successive years. His wife found out his retreat, and spent her time with him, till her frequent visits to the cave discovered his concealment. He was dragged before Vespasian, and was by his orders put to death, though his wife, to excite the emperor's pity, showed him the twins whom she had brought forth in the subterraneous retreat.—Titius, a Roman senator shamefully accused and condemned by Sejanus. His body, after execution, was dragged through the streets of Rome. His dog constantly followed the corpse, and when thrown into the Tiber, the faithful animal plunged in after it, and was drowned. *Plin.*—Poppæus, a Roman consul, who presided above 24 years over Moesia, and obtained a triumph for his victories over the barbarians. He was a great favorite of Augustus and of Tiberius. *Tacit. Ann.*—Flavius, a brother of Vespasian, killed by the populace. He was well known for his fidelity to Vitellius. He commanded in the Roman armies 35 years, and was governor of Rome for 12.

SABRATA, a maritime city of Africa, near the Syrtis. It was a Roman colony, about 70 miles from the modern Tripoli. *Plin. &c.*

SABRINA, the river Severn in England.

SABURA, a general of Juba, king of Numidia, defeated and killed in battle. *Lucan.*

SABURĀNUS, an officer of the prætorian guards. When appointed to this office by Trajan, the emperor presented him with a sword, saying, "Use this weapon in my service as long as my commands are just, but turn it against my own breast whenever I become cruel or malevolent."

SACÆ, a people of Scythia, inhabiting the country that lies at the east of Bactriana and Sogdiana, and to-

wards the north of mount Imaus. They had no towns, according to some writers, but lived in tents. *Ptol. Herodot.*

SACER MONS. [*Vid.* Mons sacer.]

SACER PORTUS, or SACRI PORTUS, a place of Italy near Præneste, famous for a battle fought there between Sylla and Marius, in which the former obtained the victory. *Paterc. Lucan.*

SACRĀNI, a people of Latium, who assisted Turnus against Æneas. They were descended from the Pelasgians. *Virg.*

SACRAVIA, a celebrated street of Rome, through which the triumphal processions passed to go to the capitol. *Horat.*

SĀCRUMBELLUM, a name given to the wars carried on concerning the temple of Delphi. The first began B. C. 448, and in it the Athenians and Lacedæmonians were auxiliaries on opposite sides. The second war began 357 B. C. and was finished nine years after by Philip of Macedonia, who destroyed all the cities of the Phocians. [*Vid.* Phocis.]

SAGĀNA, a woman acquainted with magic and enchantments. *Horat.*

SAGARIS. [*Vid.* Sangarius.]

SAGUNTUM, or SAGUNTUS, now Morvedro, a town of Hispania Tarraconensis, at the west of the Iberus, about a mile from the sea. Saguntum is celebrated as being the cause of the second Punic war, and for its attachment to the Romans. Annibal took it after a siege of about eight months; and the inhabitants, not to fall into the enemy's hands, burnt themselves with their houses, and all their effects. The conqueror afterwards rebuilt it, and as some suppose, called it Spartagene. *Flor. Liv. &c.*

SAIS, a town in the Delta of Egypt, situate between the Canopic and Sebenytican mouths of the Nile, and anciently the capital of Lower Egypt. There was there a celebrated temple dedicated to Minerva, with a room cut out of one stone, which had been conveyed by water from Elephantis, by the labors of 2000 men in three years. This stone measured on the outside 21 cubits long, 14 broad, and eight high. Osiris was buried near Sais. *Strab. Herodot.*

SALAMĪNIA, a name given to a ship at Athens, which conveyed the officers of state to their different administrations abroad, &c.

SĀLĀMIS, a daughter of the river Asopus, by Methone. Neptune became enamoured of her, and carried her to an island of the Ægean, which afterwards bore her name, and where she gave birth to a son called Cenchreus. *Diod.*

SĀLĀMIS, SALAMINS, or SALA-

MINA, now Colouri, an island in the Saronicus Sinus, on the southern coast of Attica, opposite to Eleusis, with a town and harbour of the same name. It is about 50 miles in circumference. It is celebrated for a battle fought there between the Greek and Persian fleets when Xerxes invaded Attica. The enemy's ships amounted to above 2000, and those of the Peloponnesians to about 380 sail. In this engagement, on the 20th of October, B. C. 480, the Greeks lost 40 ships, and the Persians about 200, besides an immense number which were taken. Teucer and Ajax, the sons of Telamon, who went to the Trojan war, were natives of Salamis. *Strab. Herodot.*

SĀLĀMIS, or SALĀMĪNA, a town at the east of the island of Cyprus, built by Teucer, who gave it the name of the island Salamis, from which he had been banished, about 1270 years B. C. His descendants continued masters of the town for above 800 years. It was destroyed by an earthquake, and rebuilt in the 4th century, and called Constantia. *Strab. Herodot. Horat.*

SĀLĀPIA, or SĀLĀPIÆ, a town of Apulia, where Annibal retired after the battle of Cannæ. It was taken from the Carthaginian general by Marcellus. *Lucan. Val. Mar.*

SALASSI, a people of Cisalpine Gaul, in continual war with the Romans. They cut off 10,000 Romans under Appius Claudius, A. U. C. 610, and were soon after defeated, and at last totally subdued, and sold as slaves by Augustus.

SALEIUS, a poet of great merit in the age of Domitian, yet pinched by poverty, though born of illustrious parents, and distinguished by purity of manners and integrity of mind. *Juv. Quint.*

SALENTĪNI, a people of Italy, near Apulia, on the southern coast of Calabria. Their chief towns were Brundisium, Tarentum, and Hydruntum. *Ital. Virg. &c.*

SALERUM, now Salerno, a town of the Picentini, on the shores of the Tyrrhene sea, south of Campania. *Plin. Liv. &c.*

SALII, a college of priests at Rome, instituted in honor of Mars, and appointed by Numa to take care of the sacred shields called Ancylia, B. C. 709. [*Vid.* Ancyle.] They were at first twelve in number, but their number was afterwards doubled by Tullus Hostilius. The Salii were all of patrician families, and the office was very honorable. The first of March was the day on which the Salii observed their festivals in honor of Mars. Their names seems to have been derived *a saliendo*, or *saltando*, because, during their festivals, it was requisite that they

should leap and dance. Their feasts were uncommonly sumptuous, whence *dapes saliares* is proverbially applied to repasts splendid and costly. When the Romans declared war, it was usual for the Salii to shake their shields with great violence, as if to call upon the god Mars to come to their assistance. *Varro. Ovid. Virg.*

SALIUS, an Acarnanian at the games exhibited by Æneas in Sicily, and killed in the wars with Turnus. It is said by some that he taught the Latins those ceremonies, accompanied with dancing, which afterwards bore his name in the appellation of Salii. *Virg. &c.*

CRISPUS SALLUSTIUS, a Latin historian, born at Amiternum, in the country of the Sabines. He performed the office of questor and consul, but the depravity of his manners did not escape the censure of the age. He was degraded from the dignity of a senator, B. C. 50; but, by embracing the cause of Cæsar he was restored to that rank, and made governor of Numidia. In the administration of his province, Sallust behaved with uncommon tyranny; he enriched himself by plundering the Africans. He married Terentia, the divorced wife of Cicero: and, from this circumstance, according to some, arose an immortal hatred between the historian and the orator. Sallust died in the 51st year of his age, 35 years before the Christian era. As a writer, he is peculiarly distinguished. He had composed a history of Rome, but nothing remains of it except a few fragments, and his only compositions extant are his history of Catiline's conspiracy, and of the wars of Jugurtha, king of Numidia. In these works the author displays a wonderful knowledge of the human heart. No one was better acquainted with the vices that prevailed in the capital of Italy, and no one seems to have been more severe against the follies of the age, and the failings of which he himself was guilty.—A nephew of the historian, by whom he was adopted. He was very effeminate and luxurious. Horace dedicated 2, od. 2, to him.—There were also two others of this name, both great favorites of the emperor Julian, at whose death one of them was universally named by the officers of the Roman empire to succeed on the imperial throne; but he refused this honor, and pleaded infirmities and old age. The Romans wished upon this to invest his son with the imperial purple, but Secundus opposed it, and observed that he was too young to support the dignity.

SALMĀCIS, a fountain of Caria, which rendered effeminate all those who drank of it. It was there that Hermaphroditus changed his sex, though he still retained the characteristics of his own. *Ovid. Hygin.*

SALMŌNE, a town of Pelopon-

nesus, with a fountain, from which the Enipeus takes its source, and falls into the Alphæus, about 40 stadia from Olympia, which, on account of that, is called Salmonis. *Ovid.*

SALMŌNEUS, a king of Elis, son of Æolus and Enarette: wishing to be called a god, he undertook to imitate the thunder, by driving a chariot over a brazen bridge, and darting burning torches on every side, as if to imitate the lightning. This impiety provoked Jupiter. Salmoneus was struck with a thunderbolt, and placed in the infernal regions. *Homer. Virg. &c.*

SALŌME, a queen of Judæa. This name was common to some of the princesses in the family of Herod, &c.

SĀLŌNA, or **SALŌNÆ**, a town of Dalmatia, about ten miles distant from the coast of the Adriatic. It was the native place of the emperor Diocletian, and he retired there to enjoy tranquillity, after he had abdicated the imperial purple.

SALONĪNA, a celebrated matron who married the emperor Gallienus. She was the patroness of the fine arts, and to her mildness and benevolence Rome was indebted some time for her peace and prosperity. She was put to death by the hands of the conspirators who assassinated her husband and family, about the year 268 B. C.

SALONĪNUS, a son of Asinius Pollio. He received his name from the conquest of Salonæ by his father. Some suppose that he is the hero of Virgil's fourth eclogue, in which the return of the golden age is so warmly and beautifully anticipated.

SALPIS, a colony of Etruria, whose inhabitants are called *Salpinates*.

SALVIAN, one of the fathers of the fifth century.

SALVIUS The most remarkable of this name is a flute-player, saluted king by the rebellious slaves of Sicily in the age of Marius. He maintained for some time war against the Romans.

SALUS, the goddess of health at Rome, worshipped by the Greeks under the name of Hygeia. Her first temple at Rome was erected by C. Junius Babuleus the censor, and from it one of the gates of the city was called Salutaris. *Liv. Paus. &c.*

SAMARIA, a country and city of Palestine.

SAMBETHA, the most ancient of the Sibyls, who was supposed to reside in Egypt or Babylon. The time in which she lived, and even her very existence, are doubted by ancient and modern writers. *Paus. Varro. &c.*

SAME, or **SAMOS**, a small island

in the Ionian sea, near Ithaca, called also Caphallenia. *Virg.*

SAMIA, a surname of Juno, because she was worshipped at Samos.

SAMNĪTES, the inhabitants of Samnium, a country situate between Picenum, Campania, Apulia, and ancient Latium. They distinguished themselves by their implacable hatred against the Romans, till they were at last totally extirpated, B. C. 272, after a war of 71 years. Their chief town was called Samnium, or Samnis. *Liv. &c.*

SAMNIUM. *Virg.* Samnites.

SAMOS, an island in the Ægean sea, on the coast of Asia Minor, with a capital of the same name, built B. C. 986. It is about 87 miles in circumference. It was first in the possession of the Leleges, and afterwards of the Ionians. Juno was held in the greatest veneration there, her temple was uncommonly magnificent, and it was even said that the goddess had been born there, on the banks of the Imbrasus. *Mela. Plut. Virg.*—The islands of Samothrace and Cephallenia were also known by the name of Samos.

SAMOSĀTA, a town of Syria, near the Euphrates, below mount Taurus. Lucian was born there.

SAMOTHRACE, or **SAMOTHRACIA**, an island in the Ægean sea, opposite the mouth of the Hebrus, on the coast of Thrace. It was known by the ancient names of Leucosia, Melitis, Electria, Leucania, and Dardania. It was once called Samos, and distinguished from the Samos on the coast of Ionia, by the epithet of Thracian, or by the name of Samothrace. It is about 38 miles in circumference, according to Pliny, or only 20 according to modern travellers. Samothrace is famous for a deluge which inundated the country before the time of the Argonauts, and reached the very top of the highest mountains. This inundation was owing to the sudden overflow of the waters of the Euxine. As all mysteries were supposed to have taken their origin there, the island received the surname of sacred, and was an inviolable asylum to all criminals. *Plin. Virg. &c.*

SANA, a town of mount Athos, near which Xerxes began to make a channel to convey the sea.

SANCHONIĀTHON, a Phœnician historian, born at Berytus, or, according to others, at Tyre. He flourished a few years before the Trojan war, and wrote, in the language of his country, an history in nine books, in which he amply treated of the theology and antiquities of Phœnicia and the neighbouring places. This history was translated into Greek: a few fragments are extant, which some suppose to be spurious,

while others contend that they are authentic.

SANCUS, **SANGUS**, or **SANCTUS**, a deity of the Sabines, introduced among the gods of Rome under the name of *Dius Fidius*. According to some, Sancus was father to Sabus, or Sabinus, the first king of the Sabines. *Ital. Varro.*

SANDROCOTTUS, an Indian of a mean origin; who, after the death of Alexander, aspired to the monarchy, and made himself master of a part of the country which was in the hands of Seleucus. *Justin.*

SANGARIUS, or **SANGARIS**, a river of Phrygia, rising in mount Dindymus, and falling into the Euxine. Hecuba, according to some, was daughter of this river. Some of the poets call it *Sazaris*. *Ovid. &c.*

SANTŌNES, and **SANTŌNE**, now Saintonge, a people with a town of the same name in Gaul. *Lucon.*

SAPOR, a king of Persia, who succeeded his father Artaxerxes about the 238th year of the Christian era. Naturally ambitious, and perceiving the indolence of the emperors of Rome, he laid waste the provinces of Mesopotamia, Syria, and Cilicia. Gordian attempted to repel him, but his efforts were weak; and Philip, who succeeded him, bought the peace of Sapor with money. Valerian, afterwards invested with the purple, marched against the Persian monarch, but was defeated and taken prisoner. Odenatus, a celebrated prince of Palmyra, no sooner heard that the Roman emperor was a captive in the hands of Sapor, than he attempted to release him by force of arms. The forces of Persia were cut to pieces, the wives and the treasures of Sapor fell into the hands of the conqueror, who penetrated, with little opposition, into the very heart of the kingdom. Sapor, soon after this defeat, was assassinated by his subjects, A. D. 273, after a reign of 32 years. He was succeeded by his son, called Hormisdas. *Marcellin. &c.*—The second of that name succeeded his father Hormisdas on the throne of Persia. He was as great as his ancestor of the same name. Sapor died A. D. 380, after a reign of 70 years, in which he had often been the sport of fortune. He was succeeded by Artaxerxes, and Artaxerxes by Sapor the third, a prince who died after a reign of five years, A. D. 389, in the age of Theodosius the Great. *Marcellin. &c.*

SAPPHO, or **SAPHO**, celebrated for her beauty, her poetical talents, and her amorous disposition, was born in the island of Lesbos, about 600 years before Christ. Her tender passions were so violent, that some have represented her attachment with three of her female companions. She conceived such a passion for Phaon, a youth of Mitylene,

that upon his refusal to gratify her passion, she threw herself into the sea. Of all her compositions, nothing now remains but two fragments, whose uncommon sweetness show how meritoriously she has been called the *tenth Muse*. Her compositions were all extant in the age of Horace. The Sapphic verse has been called after her name. *Ovid. Horat. &c. &c.*

SARACENE, part of Arabia Petraea, the country of the Saracens who embraced the religion of Mahomet.

SARDANAPĀLUS, the 40th and last king of Assyria, celebrated for his luxury and voluptuousness. The monarch generally appeared in the midst of his concubines disguised in the habit of a female, and spinning wool for his amusement. This effeminacy irritated his officers; Belesis and Arsaces conspired against him. Sardanapalus quitted his voluptuousness for a while, and appeared at the head of his armies. The rebels were defeated in three successive battles, but at last Sardanapalus was beaten and besieged in the city of Ninus. Despairing of success, he burned himself in his palace, with his eunuchs, concubines, &c. and his empire was divided among the conspirators, B. C. 823. *Herodot. Diod. &c.*

SARDES. [*Vid. Sardis.*]

SARDI, the inhabitants of Sardinia. [*Vid. Sardinia.*]

SARDICA, a town of Thrace, at the north of Mount Hæmus.

SARDINIA, the greatest island in the Mediterranean, after Sicily, is situate between Italy and Africa, at the south of Corsica. It received the name of Sardinia from Sardus, a son of Hercules, who settled there with a colony from Libya. Other colonies, under Aristæus, Norax, and Iolas, also settled there. The Carthaginians were masters of it till they were dispossessed of it by the Romans, in the Punic wars, B. C. 231. Like Sicily, it was called one of the granaries of Rome. Neither wolves nor serpents are found in Sardinia, nor any poisonous herb, except one, which, when eaten, contracts the nerves, and is attended with a paroxysm of laughter, the forerunner of death; hence *risus Sardonicus*, or *Sardous*. *Tuclit. Strab. &c.*

SARDIS, or **SARDES**, a town of Asia Minor, the capital of the kingdom of Lydia, situate at the foot of mount Timolus, on the banks of the Pactolus. It is celebrated for the many sieges it sustained, and for the battle in which B. C. 262, Antiochus Soter was defeated by Eumenes, king of Pergamus. It was destroyed by an earthquake in the reign of Tiberius, who ordered it to be rebuilt. It fell into the hands of Cyrus, B. C. 548, and was burnt by the Athenians B. C. 504, which became the cause of

the invasion of Attica by Darius. *Plut. Strab. &c.*

SARDUS, a son of Hercules, who led a colony to Sardinia, and gave it his name. [*Vid. Sardinia.*]

SARMATIA, an extensive country at the north of Europe and Asia, divided into European and Asiatic. The European was bounded by the ocean on the north, Germany and the Vistula on the west, the Jazygæ on the south, and Tanais on the east. The Asiatic was bounded by Hyrcania, the Tanais, and the Euxine sea. The Sarmatians were a savage uncivilized nation, and generally lived on the mountains without any habitation. *Strab. &c.*

SARMATICUM MARE, a name given to the Euxine sea, because on the coast of Sarmatia. *Ovid.*

SARMENTUS, a scurrilous person, mentioned by Horace.

SARNIUS, a river of Asia, near Hyrcania.

SARNUS, a river of Picenum, dividing it from Campania, and falling into the Tuscan sea. *Virg.*

SARON, a king of Trœzene, who was drowned in the sea, where he had swam in pursuit of a stag. He was made a sea god by Neptune, and divine honors were paid to him. That part of the sea where he was drowned was called *Saronicus Sinus*, on the coast of Achaia, near the isthmus of Corinth. *Paus. Strab.*

SARONICUS SINUS, a bay of the Ægean sea, lying at the south of Attica, and on the north of the Peloponnesus. The entrance into it is between the promontory of Sunium and that of Scylla-um. [*Vid. Saron.*] The Saronian bay is about 62 miles in circumference, 23 miles in its broadest, and 25 in its longest part, according to modern calculation.

SARPÊDON, a son of Jupiter by Europa, the daughter of Agenor. He banished himself from Crete, and retired to Caria, where he built the town of Miletus. He went to the Trojan war to assist Priam, attended by his friend and companion Glaucus, and was at last killed by Patroclus, after he had made a great slaughter of the enemy. According to some, the brother of king Minos, and the prince who assisted Priam, were two different persons. This last was king of Lycia, and son of Jupiter, by Laodamia, the daughter of Bellerophon, and lived about a hundred years after the age of the son of Europa. *Homer. Herodot. &c.*—A son of Neptune, killed by Hercules for his barbarous treatment to strangers.—A town of Cilicia, famous for a temple sacred to Apollo and Diana.

SARRA, a town of Phœnicia,

the same as Tyre. It receives this name from a shell-fish found in the neighbourhood, with whose blood garments were dyed. Hence came the epithet of *Sarranus*, so often applied to Tyrian colors. *Virg.*

SARRASTES, a people of Campania, who assisted Turnus against Æneas. *Virg.*

SARRON, a king of the Celtæ, so famous for his learning, that from him philosophers were called *Sarronidae*.

SARSĪNA, an ancient town of Umbria, where the poet Plautus was born. *Martial.*

SATICŪLA and **SATICULUS**, a town near Capua. *Virg.*

SATNIUS, one of Priam's friends against the Greeks, killed by Ajax Oileus. He was son of Enops and a sea nymph. *Homer.*

SATŪRA, a lake of Latium, between Antium and Circeii. *Virg.*

SATUREIUM, or **SATUREUM**, a town of Calabria, near Tarentum, whence the epithet *Satureianus* in Horace.

SATURNALIA, festivals in honor of Saturn, instituted, as is generally supposed, long before the foundation of Rome, in commemoration of the freedom and equality which prevailed on earth in the golden reign of Saturn. The Saturnalia were originally celebrated only for one day, but afterwards the solemnity continued for three, four, five, and at last for seven days. The celebration was remarkable for the liberty which universally prevailed. The slaves were permitted to ridicule their masters, and speak with freedom upon every subject. It was usual for friends to make presents one to another, all animosity ceased, no criminals were executed, schools were shut, war was never declared, but all was mirth, riot, and debauchery. *Seneca. Cato, &c.*

SATURNIA, a name given to Italy, because Saturn had reigned there during the golden age. *Virg.*—A name given to Juno, as being the daughter of Saturn. *Ibid.*

SATURNINUS. There were many of this name among the Romans, the most celebrated of whom are the following: P. Sempronius, a general of Valerian, proclaimed emperor in Egypt by his troops, after he had rendered himself celebrated by his victories over the barbarians. His soldiers wantonly murdered him in the 43d year of his age, A. D. 262.—Sextus Julius, a Gaul, intimate with Aurelian, who was saluted emperor at Alexandria, and compelled by the clamorous army to accept of the purple, which he rejected with disdain. Probus marched his forces against him,

and besieged him in Apamea, where he destroyed himself, unable to make head against his adversary.—Pompeius, a writer in the reign of Trajan. He was greatly esteemed by Pliny, who speaks of him with great approbation as an historian, a poet, and an orator.

SATURNIUS, a name given to Jupiter, Pluto, and Neptune, as being the sons of Saturn.

SATURNUS, a son of Coelus, or Uranus, by Terra, or Thea. He was naturally artful, and, by means of his mother, he revenged himself on his father, whose cruelty to his children had provoked her anger. She armed him with a scythe, and, as Coelus was going to unite himself to Thea, Saturn mutilated him, and for ever prevented him from increasing the number of his children. After this, Saturn obtained his father's kingdom, by the consent of his brother, provided he did not bring up any male children. Pursuant to this agreement, Saturn always devoured his sons as soon as born, till his wife Rhea concealed from him the birth of Jupiter, Neptune, and Pluto, and instead of the children, she gave him large stones to eat. Titan some time after made war against Saturn, and dethroned and imprisoned him with Rhea. Jupiter, who was secretly educated in Crete, flew to deliver his father, who, unmindful of his son's kindness, conspired against him, but Jupiter banished him from his throne, and the father fled for safety into Italy, where the country retained the name of *Latium*, as being the place of his concealment, (*lateo*). Janus, then king of Italy, received Saturn, and made him his partner on the throne. Saturn employed himself in civilizing the barbarous manners of the people of Italy, and in teaching them agriculture. His reign there was so beneficent, that mankind have called it the *golden age*, to intimate the happiness which the earth then enjoyed. The god is generally represented as an old man, bent through age and infirmity. He holds a scythe in his right hand, with a serpent which bites its own tail, and in his left hand he holds a child, which he raises up as if instantly to devour it. On his statues were generally hung fetters, in commemoration of the chains he had worn when imprisoned by Jupiter. *Hesiod. Virg. Hom. &c.*

SATŪRUM, a town of Calabria, where stuffs of all kinds were dyed in different colors, with great success. *Virg.*

SATŸRI, demigods of the country, whose origin is unknown. They are represented like men, but with the feet and the legs of goats, short horns on the head, and the whole body covered with thick hair. They chiefly attended upon Bacchus, and rendered themselves known in his orgies by their

lasciviousness. The first fruits of every thing were generally offered to them. The Romans promiscuously called them Fauni, Panes, and Sylvani. *Virg. Ovid. &c.*

SATYRUS, a Greek actor, who instructed Demosthenes, and taught him how to have a good and strong delivery.—A peripatetic philosopher and historian, who flourished B. C. 148.

SAUROMATÆ, a people in the northern parts of Europe and Asia. They are called Sarmatæ by the Latins. [*Vid. Sarmatia.*]

SAVUS, a river of Pannonia, rising in Noricum, at the north of Aquileia, and falling into the Danube, after flowing through Pannonia, in an eastern direction.—A small river of Numidia, falling into the Mediterranean.

SCÆA, one of the gates of Troy, where the tomb of Laomedon was seen. *Homer.*

SCÆVOLA. [*Vid. Mutius.*]

SCALDIS, or **SCALDIUM**, a river of Belgium. It is now called the Scheldt, and divides the modern country of the Netherlands from Holland. *Cæs.*—Pons, a town on the same river, now called Conde.

SCAMANDER, or **SCAMANDROS**, a celebrated river of Troas, rising at the east of mount Ida, and falling into the sea below Sigæum. It receives the Simois in its course. This river, according to *Homer*, was called Xanthus by the gods, and Scamander by men. *Homer. Strab.*—A son of Corybas and Demodice, who brought a colony from Crete into Phrygia, and settled at the foot of mount Ida, where he introduced the festivals of Cybele, and the dances of the Corybantes. He some time after lost the use of his senses, and threw himself into the river Xanthus, which ever after bore his name. His son-in-law, Teucer, succeeded him in the government of the colony. *Apollod. Diod.*—Tho son of Hector and Andromache, called also Astyanax. *Homer.*

SCAMANDRIUS, one of the generals of Priam, son of Strophius. He was killed by Menelaus. *Homer.*

SCANDARIA, a promontory in the island of Cos.

SCANDINAVIA, a name given by the ancients to the tract of territory which contains the modern kingdoms of Norway, Sweden, Denmark, &c.

SCANTIA SYLVA, a wood of Campania, the property of the Roman people.

SCANTILLA, the wife of Didius Julianus. It was by her advice that her husband bought the empire which

was exposed to sale at the death of Pertinax. [*Vid. Didius.*]

SCAURUS. This name was common to many eminent Romans, the most celebrated of whom is M. Æmilius, a Roman consul, who distinguished himself by his eloquence at the bar, and by his successes in Spain, in the capacity of commander. He was sent against Jugurtha, and some time after accused of suffering himself to be bribed by the Numidian prince. He was originally very poor. His son, of the same name, made himself known by the large theatre he built during his edileship. This theatre, which could contain thirty thousand spectators, was supported by three hundred and sixty columns of marble, thirty-eight feet in height, and adorned with three thousand brass statues.—The surname of Scaurus, which was applied to the Aurelian and Æmilian families, was probably derived from the weak or distorted ancles of some of them. *Horat.*

SCEDĀSUS, a native of Leuctra, in Bœotia. His two daughters, Melitia and Molpia, whom some call Theano or Hippo, were ravished by some Spartans, in the reign of Cleombrotus, and after this they killed themselves, unable to survive the loss of their honor. The father became so disconsolate, that when he was unable to obtain relief from his country, he killed himself on their tomb. *Paus. Plut.*

SCLERĀTUS, a plain at Rome, near the Colline gate, where the vestal Minucia was buried alive, when convicted of adultery.—One of the gates of Rome was called Scelerata, because three hundred Fabii, who were killed at the river Cremera, had passed through it when they went to attack the enemy. *Liv.*

SCENA, a river of Ireland, now the Shannon. *Orosius.*

SCEDIUS, one of Helen's suitors, who accompanied Menelaus to the Trojan war, at the head of forty ships. He was son of Iphitus, king of Phocis, and was slain by Hector.

SCINIS, a cruel robber who tied men to the boughs of trees, which he had forcibly brought together, and which he afterwards unloosed, so that their limbs were torn in an instant from their body. He was son of Polyphemus, or, according to others, of Neptune, and he generally fixed his residence on the isthmus of Corinth, where Theseus, going from Træzene to Athens, met him, and inflicted on him the punishment which he cruelly practised on innocent travellers. *Ovid. &c.*

SCIPIĀDÆ, a name applied to the two Scipios, who obtained the surname of Africanus from the conquest of Carthage. *Virg.*

SCIPIO, a celebrated family at Rome, who obtained the greatest honors in the republic. The name seems to be derived from Scipio, which signifies a stick, because one of the family had conducted his blind father, and had been to him as a stick. The Scipios were a branch of the Cornelian family. The most illustrious were, Cn. surnamed Asina, who was consul A. U. C. 494 and 500. He was conquered in his first consulship in a naval battle, and lost seventeen ships. The following year he took Aleria, in Corsica, and defeated Hanno, the Carthaginian general, in Sardinia. He also took 200 of the enemy's ships, and the city of Panormus, in Sicily. He was father to Publius and Cneus Scipio, who were defeated and killed in battle by the Carthaginians, in Spain, under the command of the two Asdrubals and Mago. *Liv. Polyb.*—Publius Cornelius, surnamed Africanus, was son of Publius Scipio, who was killed in Spain. He first distinguished himself at the battle of Ticinus, where he saved his father's life. The battle of Cannæ, instead of disheartening Scipio, raised his expectations, and he no sooner heard that some of his desperate countrymen wished to abandon Italy, and to fly from the insolence of the conqueror, than with his sword in his hand, and by his firmness and example, he obliged them to swear eternal fidelity to Rome. In his twenty-first year, Scipio was made an edile, and some time after the defeat of his father Publius, and his uncle Cneus, he was appointed to avenge the death of Scipio, in Spain, and to vindicate the military honor of the republic. It was soon known how able he was to be at the head of an army. Having arrived in Spain, he, in the space of four years, banished the Carthaginians from it, and made the whole province tributary to Rome. New Carthage submitted in one day, and in one battle 54,000 of the enemy were left dead on the field. After these signal victories, Scipio was recalled to Rome, where he advised the invasion of Africa, as the only means of conquering Annibal. Though opposed by the eloquence, age, and experience of the great Fabius, Scipio was empowered to conduct the war on the coasts of Africa. With the dignity of consul he embarked for Carthage. Success attended his arms, the Carthaginian armies were routed, the camp of Asdrubal was set on fire during the night, and his troops totally defeated in a drawn battle. These repeated losses alarmed Carthage, and Annibal was recalled from Italy to defend the walls of his country, and the two greatest generals of that age met each other in the field. Terms of accommodation were proposed, but in vain. A celebrated battle was fought near Zama,

and both generals displayed great military knowledge, courage, and intrepidity. The conqueror of Italy was, however, vanquished; about twenty thousand Carthaginians were slain, and the same number made prisoners of war, B. C. 202. Only two thousand of the Romans were killed. This battle was decisive; the Carthaginians sued for peace, which Scipio at last granted on the most humiliating terms. The conqueror, after his return to Rome, where he was received with the most unbounded applause, was honored with a triumph, and dignified with the appellation of Africanus. Here he enjoyed for some time the honors which his exploits merited, but he afterwards had the mortification to see his services slighted. He retired from Rome, no longer to be a spectator of the ingratitude of his countrymen, and, in the capacity of lieutenant, he accompanied his brother against Antiochus, king of Syria. In this expedition his arms were attended with the usual success. At his return to Rome, Africanus found the malevolence of his enemies still unabated. Cato, and the Petilii, accused him of extortion in the provinces of Asia, and of living in an indolent and luxurious manner. This accusation was stopped, and the accusers were silenced. Some time after, Scipio died at Liternum, the place of his retreat about, 184 years before Christ, in the forty-eighth year of his age. If Scipio was robbed during his life-time of the honors which belonged to him as conqueror of Africa, he was not forgotten when dead. The Romans viewed his character with reverence; with raptures they read of his warlike actions, and Africanus was regarded in the following ages as a pattern of virtue, innocence, courage, and liberality. The friendship of Scipio and Lælius is well known. *Polyb. Plut. &c.*—Lucius Cornelius, surnamed Asiaticus, accompanied his brother Africanus in his expeditions in Spain and Africa. He was rewarded with the consulship, A. U. C. 564, for his services to the state, and he was empowered to attack Antiochus, king of Syria, who had declared war against the Romans. Lucius, by the advice of the conqueror of Annibal, soon routed the enemy, and in a battle near the city of Sardis, he killed fifty thousand foot and four thousand horse. The submission of Antiochus succeeded this victory, and the conqueror, on his return home, obtained a triumph, and the surname of Asiaticus. He did not, however, long enjoy his prosperity: Cato, and the two Petilii, charged Asiaticus with having suffered himself to be corrupted by Antiochus. Being summoned before the tribunal of Terentius Culeo, he was found guilty, and his goods were confiscated. Scipio declared that he had

accounted to the public for all the money which he had brought from Asia, and therefore that he was innocent. For this obstinacy Scipio was dragged to prison. The Romans, however, ashamed of their severity towards him, afterwards rewarded his merit with uncommon liberality. *Liv. &c.*—Nasica, son of Cneus Scipio, and cousin to Scipio Africanus, distinguished himself by the active part he took in confuting the accusations laid against the two Scipios, Africanus and Asiaticus.—Publ. Emilianus, son of Paulus, the conqueror of Perseus, was adopted by the son of Scipio Africanus. He received the same surname as his grandfather, and was called Africanus the younger, on account of his victories over Carthage. He distinguished himself as a legionary tribune in the Spanish provinces, where he killed a Spaniard of gigantic stature, and obtained a mural crown at the siege of Interctia. He next passed into Africa to demand a reinforcement from king Masinissa, the ally of Rome, and he was the spectator of a long and bloody battle which was fought between that monarch and the Carthaginians, which soon produced the third Punic war. Being empowered by the Roman senate to conduct this war, the surrender of about fifty thousand men was followed by the reduction of the citadel, and the total submission of Carthage, before Christ 147. The captive city was set on fire, and though Scipio was obliged to demolish its very walls to obey the orders of the Romans, yet he wept bitterly over the melancholy scene; and, in bewailing the miseries of Carthage, he expressed his fears lest Rome, in her turn, in some future age, should exhibit such a dreadful conflagration. The return of Emilianus to Rome was that of another conqueror of Annibal, and, like him, he was honored with a magnificent triumph, and received the surname of Africanus. He was also called Numantinus, from his conquering Numantia. Scipio was found dead in his bed, and those who inquired for the causes of his sudden death perceived violent marks on his neck, and concluded that he had been strangled, B. C. 128. *Liv. Polyb. &c.* The second Africanus has often been compared to the first of that name; they seemed to be equally great and equally meritorious, and the Romans were unable to distinguish which of the two was entitled to a greater share of their regard and admiration.

SCIRA, an annual solemnity observed at Athens in honor of Minerva, or, according to others, of Ceres and Proserpine. It received its name either from Sciras, a small town of Attica, or from a native of Eleusis, called Scirus.

SCIRESSA, a mountain of Arcadia. *Plin. Nat. Hist. 4. c. 5.*

SCIRON, a celebrated thief in Attica, who plundered the inhabitants of the country, and threw them down from the highest rocks into the sea, after he had obliged them to wait on him, and to wash his feet. Theseus attacked him, and treated him as he treated travellers. According to Ovid, the earth, as well as the sea, refused to receive the bones of Sciron, which remained for some time suspended in the air, till they were changed into large rocks called Scironia Saxa, situate between Megara and Corinth. Sciron had married the daughter of Cychreus, a king of Salamis. He was brother-in-law to Telamon, the son of Æacus. *Ovid. Strab. Plut. &c.*

SCIRUS, a village of Arcadia, of which the inhabitants are called *Sciritæ*.

SCOLUS, a town of Macedonia, near Olynthus.

SCOMBRUS, a mountain near Rhodope in Thrace.

SCOPAS, an architect and sculptor of Ephesus, employed in making the mausoleum which Artemisia raised to her husband, and which was reckoned one of the seven wonders of the world. One of his statues of Venus was among the antiquities with which Rome was adorned. Scopas lived about 450 years before Christ. *Paus. Herodot.*

SCORDISCI and **SCORDISÆ**, a people of Pannonia and Thrace, well known during the reign of the Roman emperors for their barbarity. They were fond of drinking human blood, and they generally sacrificed their captive enemies to their gods. *Strab. Flor.*

SCRIBONIA, a daughter of Scribonius, who married Augustus after he had divorced Claudia. He had by her a daughter, the celebrated Julia. Scribonia was some time after repudiated, that Augustus might marry Livia. She had been married twice before she became the wife of the emperor. *Suet. in Aug.*

SCYLACÆUM, a town of Calabria, built by an Athenian colony. Virgil has applied the epithet *Navifragum* to Scylaceum, though it is said there were no apparent dangers to navigation there.

SCYLAX, a geographer and mathematician of Caria, about 550 years before Christ. He was commissioned by Darius, the son of Hystaspes, to make discoveries in the East, and after a journey of thirty months, he visited Egypt. Some suppose that he was the first who invented geographical tables. *Herodot. Strab.*

SCYLLA, a daughter of Nisus, king of Megara, who became enamoured

ed of Minos, who besieged her father's capital. She informed him that she would deliver Megara into his hands, if he promised to marry her. Minos consented, and as the fate of Megara depended on a golden hair on the head of Nisus, Scylla cut it off, and the enemy easily became master of the place. Minos after this treated her with such contempt, that she threw herself into the sea, or, according to other accounts, she was changed into a hawk by the gods, and her father into a hawk. *Ovid. Virg. &c.*—A daughter of Typhon, or of Phoreys, who was greatly loved by Glaucus, one of the deities of the sea. Glaucus, in order to render her more propitious, applied to Circe, whose knowledge of herbs and incantations was universally admired. Circe herself became enamoured of him, and attempted to make him forget Scylla, but in vain. To punish her rival, Circe poured the juice of some poisonous herbs into the waters of the fountain where Scylla bathed; and no sooner had the nymph touched the place, than she found every part of her body below the waist changed into frightful monsters like dogs, which never ceased barking. The rest of her body assumed an equally hideous form. This sudden metamorphosis so terrified her, that she threw herself into that part of the sea which separates the coast of Italy and Sicily, where she was changed into rocks, which continue to bear her name, and which were universally deemed very dangerous to navigators, as well as the whirlpool of Charybdis, on the coast of Sicily. During a tempest, the waves are described by modern navigators as roaring dreadfully when driven into the rough and uneven cavities of the rocks. Some authors, as Virgil, Ovid, and Propertius, have confounded the daughter of Typhon with the daughter of Nisus. *Hom. Ovid. Virg. &c.*

SCYLLÆUM, a promontory of Peloponnesus, on the coast of Argolis. —A promontory of the Brutii, in Italy, supposed to be the same as Seylaceum.

SCYLLIAS, a celebrated swimmer, who enriched himself by diving after the goods which had been shipwrecked in the Persian ships near Pelium. It is said that he could dive eighty stadia under the water. *Herodot.*

SCYLŪRUS, a monarch of Tartary, who left eighty sons. He called them to his bed-side as he expired, and by enjoining them to break a bundle of sticks tied together, and afterwards separately, he convinced them that when all together firmly united, their power would be insuperable, but if ever disunited, they would fall an easy prey to their enemies. *Plut. de Gar.*

SCYROS, a rocky and barren island in the Ægean, at the distance of

about twenty-eight miles north-east of the Eubœa, sixty miles in circumference. Achilles retired there in order to avoid going to the Trojan war. *Strab.*

SCYTHÆ, the inhabitants of Scythia. [*Id.* Scythia.]

SCYTHES, or **SCYTHA**, a son of Jupiter, by a daughter of Tellus. Half his body was that of a man, and the rest that of a serpent. He became king of a country which he called Scythia. *Diod.*

SCYTHIA, a large country situate on the most northern parts of Europe and Asia. The boundaries of Scythia were unknown to the ancients, as no traveller had penetrated beyond the vast tracts of land which lay at the north, east, and west. Scythia comprehended the modern kingdoms of Tartary, Russia in Asia, Siberia, Muscovy, the Crimea, Poland, part of Hungary, Lithuania, the northern parts of Germany, Sweden, Norway, &c. The Scythians were divided into several nations or tribes; they had no cities, but continually changed their habitation. They inured themselves to bear labor and fatigue; they despised money, and lived upon milk, and covered themselves with the skins of their cattle. Some authors represent them as a savage people, who fed upon human flesh, drank the blood of their enemies, and used the skulls of travellers as vessels in their sacrifices to their gods. *Herodot. Strab. &c.*

SEBENNÛTUS, a town of the Delta, in Egypt. That branch of the Nile which flows near it has been called the Sebennytic. *Plin.*

SEBËTUS, a small river of Campania, whence the epithet Sebethis, given to one of the nymphs who frequented its borders, and became mother of Cæbalus by Telon. *Virg.*

SECTĀNUS, an infamous debauchee in the age of Horace.

SEDULIUS, a native of Scotland, who, after travelling for information, settled at Rome, where he distinguished himself as a Christian writer and poet, in the reign of Theodosius the younger. His poems possess elegance and spirit, and prove him to have been a man of genius and learning. They are all on scripture subjects.

SEGESTA, a town of Sicily, founded by Æneas, or, according to some, by Criniscus.

SEGETIA, a divinity at Rome, invoked by the husbandmen that their harvests might be plentiful. *Plin. Macrobi.*

SEGNI, a people with a town of the same name in Belgic Gaul.

SEGŌNAX, a prince in the south-

ern parts of Britain, who opposed Cæsar by order of Cassivelaunus, &c. *Cæs.*

SEGOVIA, a town of Spain, of great power in the age of the Cæsars.—There was also another of the same name in Lusitania. Both had been founded by the Celtiberi.

SEGUNTUM, a town of Britain, supposed to be Carnarvon in North Wales. *Cæsar.*

SEGUSIA, a town of Piedmont on the Durias.

SEIA, a rural divinity at Rome, who presided over corn before it sprang up, above the earth, after sowing. The growth of corn was under the particular protection of different deities, especially among a nation devoted to agricultural improvement; hence the worship paid to Seia; to Occator, the god of harrowing; to Sarritor, the god of weeding; to Nodotus, the god who watched over the blade when it became knotty to Robigus, &c. *Plin. &c.*

ÆLIUS SEJĀNUS, a native of Vulturnum, in Tuscany, who distinguished himself in the court of Tiberius. Sejanus attached himself to the interest and the views of Tiberius, who then sat on the imperial throne. The emperor, though naturally suspicious, was free and open with Sejanus, and communicated to him his greatest secrets. Sejanus improved this confidence, and he next endeavoured to become the favorite of the soldiers, and the darling of the senate. His affability gained him the hearts of the soldiers, and by appointing his own favorites to places of trust, all the officers and centurions of the army became devoted to his interest. His views, however, of aspiring to the imperial throne were finally discovered, both by the people and the emperor; and being at length deserted by all his pretended friends, the man who aspired to the empire, and who called himself the favorite of the people, the darling of the prætorian guards, and the companion of Tiberius, was seized without resistance, and the same day strangled in prison, A. D. 31. His remains were exposed to the fury of the populace, and afterwards thrown into the Tiber. His children and all his relatives were involved in his ruin. *Tacit. Suet.*

SELĒNE, signifies in Greek the moon, whence it is taken in the same sense in Greek writers as Diana, or Luna among the Latins. *Hesiod. Diod.*

SELEUCĪA, a town of Syria, generally called Pieria, to distinguish it from others of the same name. There were no less than eight other cities which were called Seleucia, and which had all received their name from Seleucus Nicator. They were all situate in the kingdom of Syria, in Cilicia, and

near the Euphrates. *Mela. Strab. Plin. &c.*

SELEUCĪDÆ, a surname given to those monarchs who sat on the throne of Syria, which was founded by Seleucus, the son of Antiochus, from whom the word is derived. The era of the Seleucidæ begins with the taking of Babylon by Seleucus, B. C. 312, and ends at the conquest of Syria by Pompey, B. C. 65.

SELEUCIS, a division of Syria. It received its name from Seleucus, who was the founder of the Syrian empire, after the death of Alexander the Great.

SELEUCUS I. one of the captains of Alexander the Great, surnamed. Nicator or Victorious, was son of Antiochus. After the king's death, he received Babylon as his province. When he had strengthened himself in his empire, Seleucus imitated the example of the rest of the generals of Alexander, and assumed the title of independent monarch. He was at last murdered by one of his servants called Ptolemy Ceraunus, a man on whom he had bestowed the greatest favors. He founded no less than thirty-four cities in different parts of his empire, which he peopled with Greek colonies, whose national industry, learning, &c. were communicated to the indolent inhabitants of Asia. Seleucus was murdered 280 years before the Christian era, in the thirty-second year of his reign, and the seventy-eighth, or, according to others, the seventy-third year of his age. He was succeeded by Antiochus Soter. *Justin. Plin. &c.*—The 2d, surnamed Callinicus, succeeded his father Antiochus Theus on the throne of Syria. After he had been a prisoner for some time in Parthia, he died of a fall from his horse, before Christ 226, after a reign of twenty years. Seleucus had received the surname of Pogon, from his long beard, and that of Callinicus, ironically, to express his very unfortunate reign. *Strab. Justin.*—The 3d, succeeded his father Seleucus II. on the throne of Syria, and received the surname of Ceraunus, by antiphrasis, as he was a very weak timid monarch. He was murdered by two of his officers, after a reign of three years, before Christ 223; and his brother Antiochus, though only fifteen years old, ascended the throne, and rendered himself so celebrated that he acquired the name of the Great. *Appian.*—The 4th, succeeded his father Antiochus the Great on the throne of Syria. He was surnamed Philopater, or, according to Josephus, Soter. He was poisoned after a reign of twelve years, B. C. 175. *Strab. Justin.*—The 5th, succeeded his father Demetrius Nicator on the throne of Syria, in the twentieth year of his age. He was put to death in the first year of his reign,

by Cleopatra his mother. He is not reckoned by many historians in the number of the Syrian monarchs.—The 6th, one of the Seleucidæ, son of Antiochus Gryphus, was banished from his kingdom by Antiochus Pius, and fled to Cilicia, where he was burnt in a palace by the inhabitants, B. C. 93. *Appian Joseph*.—A prince of Syria, to whom the Egyptians offered the crown of which they had robbed Auletes. Seleucus accepted it, but he soon disgusted his subjects, and received the surname of Cybiosactes or Scullion, for his meanness and avarice. He was at last murdered by Berenice, whom he had married.—There were others of this name, but of inferior celebrity.

SELIMNUS, a shepherd of Achaia, who for some time enjoyed the favors of the nymph Argyra, without interruption. Argyra was at last disgusted with her lover, and the shepherd died through melancholy, and was changed into a river of the same name. Argyra was also changed into a fountain, and was fond of mingling her waters with those of the Selimnus. *Paus.*

SELINUNS, or **SELINUS**, a town on the southern parts of Sicily, founded A. U. C. 127, by a colony from Megara. It received its name from *σέλινον*, *parsley*, which grew there in abundance. *Virg.*

SELLASIA, a town of Laconia, where Cleomenes was defeated by the Achæans, B. C. 222. Scarcely 200 of a body of 5000 Lacedæmonians survived the battle. *Plut.*

SEMELE, a daughter of Cadmus, by Hermione, was beloved by Jupiter; but Juno, always jealous of her husband, determined to punish her rival. She borrowed the girdle of Ate, which contained every wickedness; and, in the form of Beroe, Semele's nurse, visited the house of Semele, who listened with attention to the false Beroe, and was persuaded to entreat her lover to come to her arms with the same majesty as he approached Juno. Jupiter had sworn by the Styx to grant Semele whatever she required, he therefore came to her bed attended by the clouds, the lightning, and thunder-bolts. Semele could not endure so much majesty, and she was instantly consumed with fire. The child, however, of which she was pregnant, was saved from the flames by Mercury, and Jupiter placed him in his thigh the rest of the time which he ought to have been in his mother's womb. This child was called Bacchus, or Dionysius. Semele immediately after death was honored with immortality under the name of Thyone. *Hesiod. Homer. Ovid. &c.*

SEMIŔĀMIS, a celebrated queen of Assyria. Semiramis, when grown up, married Menones, the governor of Ni-

neveh, and accompanied him to the siege of Bactra, where, by her prudent directions, she hastened the king's operations and took the city. These eminent services, but chiefly her uncommon beauty, endeared her to king Ninus, who asked her of her husband, who, when Ninus added threats to entreaties, hanged himself. No sooner was Menones dead, than Semiramis married Ninus, by whom she had a son called Ninyas. Ninus was so fond of Semiramis, that, at her request, he resigned the crown to her, and commanded her to be proclaimed queen and sole empress of Assyria. Semiramis then put him to death, the better to establish herself on the throne, and when she had no enemies to fear at home, she began to repair Babylon, which became one of the most superb cities in the world. It is supposed that she lived about 1965 years before the Christian era, and that she died in the 621 year of her age, and the 25th of her reign. Many fabulous reports have been propagated about Semiramis, and some have declared that for some time she disguised herself, and passed for her son Ninyas. *Val. Max. Herodot. Justin.*

SEMŔNES, *quasi semi-homines*, inferior deities of Rome, that were not in the number of the 12 great gods. Among these were Faunus, the Satyrs, Priapus, Vertumnus, Janus, Pan, Silenus, &c.

SEMOSANCTUS, one of the gods of the Romans among the Indigetes, or such as were born and educated in their country.

SEMPRONIA, a Roman matron, mother of the two Gracchi, celebrated for her learning, and her private as well as public virtues.—Also a sister of the Gracchi, accused of having assisted the triumvirs Carbo, Gracchus, and Flaccus, to murder her husband, Scipio Africanus the younger. The name of Sempronius was common to the female descendants of the family of the Sempromii, Gracchi, and Scipios.

SEMPRONIUS. This name was common to many eminent Romans, the most celebrated of whom are—L. Atratinus, a senator who opposed the Agrarian law, which was proposed by the consul Cassius soon after the election of the tribunes.—Blæsius, a consul who obtained a triumph for some victories gained in Sicily.—A legionary tribune, who led away from Cannæ the remaining part of the soldiers who had not been killed by the Carthaginians. He was afterwards consul, and fought in the field against Annibal with great success. He was killed in Spain.—Tiberius Gracchus, a consul who defeated the Carthaginians and the Campanians. He was afterwards betrayed by Fulvius, a Lucanian, into the hands of the Carthaginians, and was killed, after he had

made a long and bloody resistance against the enemy. Annibal showed great honor to his remains: a funeral pile was raised at the head of the camp, and the enemy's cavalry walked round it in solemn procession. *Tacit. Flor. Liv. &c.*

SEMURIUM, a place near Rome, where Apollo had a temple.

SENA, a town of Umbria, in Italy, on the Adriatic, built by the Senones, after they had made an irruption into Italy, A. U. C. 396; and on that account called Gallica. It was near it that Asdrubal was defeated by Cl. Nero. *C. Nep. &c.*

SENĀTUS, the chief council of the state among the Romans. The members of this body, called *senatores* on account of their age, and *patres* on account of their authority, were of the greatest consequence in the republic. The senate was first instituted by Romulus, to govern the city, and to preside over the affairs of state during his absence. This order was continued by his successors; but Tarquin the Second, disdaining to consult them, diminished their authority. The senators whom Romulus created were an hundred, to whom he afterwards added the same number when the Sabines had migrated to Rome. Tarquin the Ancient made the senate consist of 300, and this number remained fixed for a long time; but afterwards it fluctuated greatly, and was increased to 700, and to 900 by J. Cæsar. Under Augustus the senators amounted to 1000, but this number was reduced to 300, and afterwards raised to 600. The place of a senator was always bestowed upon merit. The authority of the senators, so conspicuous in the first ages of the republic, and which caused the minister of Pyrrhus to declare that the Roman senate was a venerable assembly of kings, dwindled into nothing under the emperors. Men of the lowest characters were admitted into the senate; and the senators themselves, by their servility, contributed as much as the tyranny of the sovereign to diminish their own consequence. The senate was abolished by Justinian, 13 centuries after its first institution by Romulus.

SENĒCA, M. Annæus, a native of Corduba, in Spain. He left Corduba, and went to Rome, where he became a Roman knight.—His son, L. Annæus Seneca, was early distinguished by his extraordinary talents. As one of the followers of the Pythagorean doctrines, Seneca observed the most reserved abstinence. In the character of a pleader Seneca appeared with great advantage; but the fear of Caligula deterred him from pursuing his favorite study. He was made quaestor; but the aspersions thrown upon him, on account of a shameful amour with Julia Livilla, re-

moved him from Rome, and the emperor banished him for some time into Corsica. The disgrace of Messalina at Rome, and the marriage of Agrippina with Claudius, proved favorable to Seneca, and after he had remained five years in Corsica, he was recalled by the empress to take care of the education of her son Nero, who was destined to succeed to the empire. In the honorable duty of preceptor, Seneca gained applause, and as long as Nero followed his advice, Rome enjoyed tranquillity. Seneca, well acquainted with the natural disposition of Nero, did not think himself secure; he had been accused of having amassed the most ample riches during the four years in which he had attended Nero as a preceptor, and therefore Seneca desired him to accept of the riches, and to permit him to retire to solitude and study. Nero refused with artful duplicity, and Seneca, to avoid further suspicions, kept himself at home for some time, as if laboring under a disease. In the conspiracy of Piso, which happened some time after, Seneca's name was mentioned by Natalis, upon which Nero ordered him to destroy himself. Seneca was at table, with his wife Paulina, and two of his friends, when the messenger from Nero arrived. He heard the words which commanded him to destroy himself with philosophic firmness. His wife resolved to die with him, and their veins were opened at the same moment, but the life of Paulina was preserved. Seneca's veins bled but slowly, and to hasten his death he drank a dose of poison, but it had no effect; he then ordered himself to be carried into a hot bath to accelerate the operation of the draught; this was attended with no better success; and, as the soldiers were clamorous, he was carried into a stove, and suffocated by the steam, on the 12th of April, in the 65th year of the Christian era, in his 53d year. His body was burnt without pomp or funeral ceremony. The compositions of Seneca are numerous, and chiefly on moral subjects. He is admired for his refined sentiments, and virtuous precepts. His style is nervous, it abounds with ornament, and seems well suited to the age in which he lived. His treatises are, *de Ira*, *de Consolatione*, *de Providentia*, *de Tranquillitate Animi*, *de Clementia*, *de Sapientia Constantia*, *de Otio Sapientis*, *de Brevitate Vitæ*, *de Beneficiis*, *de Vita Beata*; besides his *Naturales Quaestiones*, *Ludus in Claudium*, *Moral Letters*, &c. There are also some tragedies ascribed to Seneca, in imitation of the sublime works of Æschylus and Euripides, but they are more probably the composition of some writer of his name or of his family. *Tacit. Suet. Quintil. &c.*

SENŌNES, an uncivilized nation of Gallia Transalpinga, who left their

native possessions, and under the conduct of Brennus, invaded Italy, and pillaged Rome. They afterwards united with the Umbri, Latins, and Etrurians, to make war against the Romans, till they were totally destroyed by Dola-bella. The chief of their towns were Fanum Fortunæ, Sena, Pisaurum, and Ariminum. *Liv. Flor.*—A people of Germany near the Suevi.

SENTINUS, a god whose power was exerted in opening and maturing the sense and feelings of children newly born. *Aug. de Civ. D.*

SEPTERION, a festival observed once in nine years at Delphi, in honor of Apollo. It was a representation of the pursuit of Python by Apollo, and of the victory obtained by the god.

TIT. SEPTIMIUS, a Roman knight, distinguished by his poetical compositions, both lyric and tragic. Horace has addressed the 6th of his second book of Odes to him.

SEQUANA, a river of Gaul, which separates the territories of the Belgæ and the Celtæ. It is now called *la Seine*. *Strab. Meln.*

SEQUANI, a people of Gaul, near the territories of the Ædui. *Cæsar de Bell. G.*

SERAPIO, a Greek poet who flourished in the age of Trajan. He was intimate with Plutarch.

SERAPIS, one of the Egyptian deities, supposed to be the same as Osiris. He had a magnificent temple at Memphis, another at Alexandria, and a third at Canopus. The worship of Serapis was introduced at Rome by the emperor Antoninus Pius, A. D. 146, and the mysteries celebrated on the 6th of May, but with so much licentiousness that the senate was soon after obliged to abolish it. Herodotus makes no mention of the god Serapis. Apollodorus says it is the same as the bull Apis.

SERENUS AULUS, a Latin poet who excelled as a lyric writer, and deserved to be ranked with the first Roman authors for his genius and learning. His poems were highly elegant, and he was particularly happy in his love descriptions, and the humorous sallies of his muse. Only 16 of his verses are preserved.

SERES, a nation of Asia, according to Ptolemy, between the Ganges and the Eastern Ocean. Silk was brought to Rome from their country, and on that account it received the name of *Sericum*, and thence a garment of silk is called *serica vestis*. Some suppose that the Seres are the same as the Chinese. *Ptol. Virg. &c.*

SERGESTUS, a sailor in the fleet of Æneas, from whom the family of the Sergii at Rome were descended. *Virg.*

SERGIUS and **SERGIOLUS**, a

deformed youth, greatly admired by the Roman ladies in Juvenal's age. *Juv.*

SERIPHUS, an island in the Ægean sea, about 36 miles in circumference, according to Pliny only 12, very barren and uncultivated. The Romans generally sent their criminals there in banishment. *Strab. Juv. &c.*

SERRANUS, a surname given to Cincinnatus, because he was found *sowing* his fields when told that he had been elected dictator. *Liv. Virg.*—A poet of some merit in Domitian's reign. *Juv.*—One of the auxiliaries of Turnus, killed in the night by Nisus. *Virg.*

QUINTUS SERTORIUS, a Roman general, born at Nursia. His first campaign was under the great Marius, against the Teutones and Cimbri.—When Marius and Cinna entered Rome and slaughtered all their enemies, Sertorius expressed his sorrow at the melancholy death of so many of his countrymen. He afterwards fled for safety into Spain, when Sylla had proscribed him, and in this province he behaved himself with so much address, that he was looked upon as the prince of the country. The Lusitanians universally revered and loved him. The success of Sertorius in Spain, and his popularity among the natives, alarmed the Romans. They sent some troops to oppose him, but with little success. Four armies were found insufficient to hurt Sertorius; and Pompey and Metellus were driven with dishonor from the field. But he at length became exposed to the dangers which usually attend greatness. Perpenna, one of his officers, jealous of his fame, conspired against him. At a banquet the conspirators began to open their intentions by speaking with freedom and licentiousness in the presence of Sertorius, whose age and character had hitherto claimed deference from others. Perpenna overturned a glass of wine as a signal to the rest of the conspirators, and immediately Antonius, one of his officers, stabbed Sertorius, and the example was followed by all the rest, 73 years before Christ. Sertorius has been commended for his love of justice and moderation. *Plut. Paterc. &c.*

SERVILIA, a sister of Cato of Utica, greatly enamoured of J. Cæsar, though her brother was one of the most inveterate enemies of her lover. From the intimacy which existed between Servilia and Cæsar, some have supposed that the dictator was the father of M. Brutus.—*Plut. in Cæs. C. Nep. in Attic.*—A daughter of Thrasea, put to death, by order of Nero, with her father. Her crime was the consulting of magicians, only to know what would happen in her family.

SERVILIANUS, a Roman consul, defeated by Viriathus, in Spain, &c.

SERVILIUS. This name was common to many of the Romans, the most celebrated of whom are—Publius, a consul who supported the cause of the people against the nobles, and obtained a triumph in spite of the opposition of the senate, after defeating the Volsci. He afterwards changed his opinions, and very violently opposed the people because they had illiberally treated him.—Ahala, a master of horse to the dictator Cincinnatus. When Mælius refused to appear before the dictator, to answer the accusations which were brought against him on suspicion of his aspiring to tyranny, Ahala slew him in the midst of the people, whose protection he claimed. Ahala was accused for this murder, and banished, but this sentence was afterwards repealed. He was raised to the dictatorship.—Publius, a proconsul of Asia during the age of Mithridates. He conquered Isauria, for which service he was surnamed *Isauricus*, and rewarded with a triumph.

SERVIVS TULLIVS, the 6th king of Rome, was son of Ocrisia, a slave of Corniculum, by Tullius, a man slain in the defence of his country against the Romans. Ocrisia was given by Tarquin to Tanaquil, his wife, and she brought up her son in the king's family, and added the name of Servius to that which he had inherited from his father, to denote his slavery. Young Servius was educated in the palace with great care, and he raised himself so much to consequence, that Tarquin gave him his daughter in marriage. His own private virtues recommended him to the notice of the people and of the soldiers; and by his liberality and complaisance he was easily raised to the throne on the death of his father-in-law. Servius endeared himself as a warrior and a legislator. He defeated the Veientes and the Tuscans, and established the *census*, which told him that Rome contained about 84,000 inhabitants. He increased the number of the tribes, beautified the city, and enlarged its boundaries by taking within its walls the hills Quirinalis, Viminalis, and Esquilinus. He also divided the Roman people into tribes. Servius married his two daughters to the grandsons of his father-in-law; the elder to Tarquin, and the younger to Aruns. In this union he was unhappily deceived. The wife of Aruns, naturally fierce and impetuous, murdered her own husband to unite herself to Tarquin, who had likewise assassinated his wife. These bloody measures were no sooner pursued, than Servius was murdered by his own son-in-law, and his daughter Tullia cruelly ordered her chariot to be driven over the mangled body of her father, B. C. 534. His death was universally lamented by his subjects. *Liv. Flor. &c.*—Sulpitius, an orator in the age of Cicero and Hortensius. He was sent as

ambassador to M. Antony, and died before his return. Cicero obtained a statue for him from the senate and the Roman people, which was raised in the Campus Martius. His works are lost. *Cic. in Brut. Phil. &c.*

SESERA, a daughter of Celeus, king of Eleusis, sister of Triptolemus. *Paus.*

SESOSTRIS, a celebrated king of Egypt, some ages before the Trojan war, who, when he succeeded on his father's throne, became ambitious of military fame, and marched at the head of a numerous army to make the conquest of the world. Libya, Æthiopia, Arabia, with all the islands of the Red Sea, were conquered, and the victorious monarch marched through Asia, and penetrated farther into the east than the conqueror of Darius. He also invaded Europe, and subdued the Thracians, and placed columns in the several provinces he had subdued: many ages after, this pompous inscription was read in many parts of Asia—"Sesostris, the king of kings, has conquered this territory by his arms." At his return home, the monarch employed his time in encouraging the fine arts, and in improving the revenues of his kingdom. In his old age, Sesostris, grown infirm and blind, destroyed himself, after a reign of 44 years, according to some. The age of Sesostris is so remote from every authentic record, that many have supported that the actions and conquests ascribed to him are totally fabulous. *Herodot. &c.*

SESSITES, now Sessia, a river of Cisalpine Gaul, falling into the Po.

SESTIAS, a name applied to Hero, as born at Sestos.

SESTOS, or **SESTVS**, a town of Thrace, on the shores of the Hellespont, exactly opposite Abydos, on the Asiatic side. It is celebrated for the bridge which Xerxes built there across the Hellespont, as also for being the seat of the amours of Hero and Leander. *Strab. Ovid.*

SETĀBIS, a town of Spain, between New Carthage and Saguntum, famous for the manufacture of linen. *Strab. Mela.*

SETIA, a town of Campania, celebrated for its wines. *Martial.*

SEVĒRA, Julia Aquilia, a Roman lady, whom the emperor Heliogabalus married. She was soon after repudiated, though possessed of all the charms of mind and body which could captivate the most virtuous.—Valeria, the wife of Valentinian, and the mother of Gratian, was well known for her avarice and ambition. *Julia. Hist.*

SEVĒRVS, Lucius Septimius, a Roman emperor, born at Leptis, in Africa, of a noble family. He gradually exercised all the offices of the state, and

recommended himself to the notice of the world by an ambitious mind, and a restless activity. After the murder of Pertinax, Severus immediately marched towards Rome, to crush Didius Julianus, and all his partizans. He was received as he advanced through the country with universal acclamations, and Julianus himself was soon deserted by his favorites, and assassinated by his own soldiers. He next turned his arms against Pescennius Niger, another competitor for the imperial purple, in the east, at the head of a powerful army, and with the name and ensigns of Augustus. Many obstinate battles were fought between the troops and officers of the imperial rivals, till, on the plains of Issus, which had been above five centuries before covered with the blood of the Persian soldiers of Darius, Niger was totally ruined by the loss of 20,000 men. The head of Niger was cut off, and sent to the conqueror, who punished in a most cruel manner all the partizans of his unfortunate rival. Severus afterwards resolved to destroy his colleague Albinus. He attempted to assassinate him by his emissaries; but when this had failed of success, Severus had recourse to arms, and the fate of the empire was again decided on the plains of Gaul. Albinus was defeated, and the conqueror insulted the dead body of his rival, and ordered it to be thrown into the Rhone, after he had suffered it to putrify before the door of his tent, and to be torn to pieces by his dogs. The family and the adherents of Albinus shared his fate. Tired of the inactive life he led after his return to Rome, Severus marched into the east, with his two sons, Caracalla and Geta, and made himself master of Seleucia, Babylon, and Ctesiphon, and advanced, without opposition, far into the Parthian territories. From Parthia the emperor marched towards the more southern provinces of Asia: after he had visited the tomb of Pompey the Great, he entered Alexandria; but the revolt of Britain recalled him from the east. After he had reduced it under his power, he built a wall across the northern parts of the island, to defend it against the frequent invasions of the Caledonians. His son Caracalla attempted to murder him, but he did not succeed in his attempt. Severus however, soon after expired at York, on the 4th of February, in the 21st year of the Christian era, and in the 66th of his age, after a reign of 17 years, eight months, and three days. Of him, as of Augustus, some were fond to say, that it would have been better for the world, if he had never been born, or had never died. *Dio. Herodian. &c.*—Alexander, (Marcus Aurelius) a native of Phœnicia, adopted by Heliogabalus. His father's name was Genesius Marcianus, and his mother's Julia Mammæa, and he received the surname of Alexander, be-

cause he was born in a temple sacred to Alexander the Great. At the death of Heliogabalus, who had been jealous of his virtues, Alexander, though only in the 14th year of his age, was proclaimed emperor. He had not long been on the throne before the peace of the empire was disturbed by the incursions of the Persians. Alexander marched into the east without delay, and soon obtained a decisive victory over the barbarians. At his return to Rome, he was honored with a triumph, but the revolt of the Germans soon after called him away from the capital. His expedition in Germany was attended with some success, but his soldiers murmured against his severity: their clamors were fomented by the artifice of Maximinus, and Alexander was murdered in his tent, in the midst of his camp, after a reign of 13 years and nine days, on the 18th of March, A. D. 235. His mother Mammæa shared his fate, with all his friends. Alexander has been admired for his many virtues, and every historian, except Herodian, is bold to assert that if he had lived, the Roman empire might soon have been freed from those tumults and abuses which continually disturbed her peace, and kept the lives of her emperors and senators in perpetual alarms. He was a patron of literature, and dedicated the hours of relaxation to the study of the best Greek and Latin historians, orators, and poets.

SEVO, a ridge of mountains between Norway and Sweden, now called Fiell, or Dofre. *Plin. &c.*

SEUTHES, a friend of Perdiccas, one of Alexander's generals.—This name is common to several of the Thracian princes.

SEXTIA, a woman celebrated for her virtue and her constancy, put to death by Nero.

SEXTIÆ AQUÆ, a place in Italy, where the Cimbri were defeated by Marius.

SEXTILIUS, a governor of Africa, who ordered Marius when he landed there to depart immediately from his province. Marius heard this with some concern, and said to the messenger, "Go and tell your master that you have seen the exiled Marius sitting on the ruins of Carthage." *Plut. in Mar.*

SEXTIUS LUCIUS, was remarkable for his friendship with Brutus: he gained the confidence of Augustus, and was consul. Horace, who was in the number of his friends, dedicated 1 Od. 4. to him.—One of the sons of Tarquin. [*Vid. Tarquinius.*]

SEXTUS, a son of Pompey the Great. [*Vid. Pompeius.*]—A philosopher in the age of Antoninus. He was one of the followers of the doctrine of Pyrrho. Some of his works are still extant.

SIBYLLÆ, certain women inspired by Heaven, who flourished in different parts of the world. Their number is unknown. Plato speaks of one, others of two, Pliny of three, Ælian of four, and Varro of ten, a number universally adopted by the learned. The most celebrated of the Sibyls is that of Cumæ in Italy, whom some have called by the different names of Amalthæa, Demophile, Herophile, Daphne, Mano, Phemonoe, and Deiphobe. It is said that Apollo became enamoured of her, and granted her extreme longevity provided she would pay attention to his passion. She received the gift, but denied her favors. She had, it is said, already lived about 700 years when Æneas came to Italy, to whom she gave instructions how to find his father in the infernal regions, and even conducted him to the entrance of hell. It was usual for the Sibyl to write her prophecies on leaves placed at the entrance of her cave, and it required particular care in such as consulted her to take up these leaves before they were dispersed by the wind, as their meaning then became incomprehensible. According to the most authentic historians of the Roman republic, one of the Sibyls came to the palace of Tarquin the second, with nine volumes, which she offered to sell for a very high price. The monarch disregarded her, and she immediately disappeared, and soon after returned when she had burned three of the volumes. She asked the same price for the remaining six books; and when Tarquin refused to buy them, she burned three more, and still persisted in demanding the same sum of money for the three that were left. This extraordinary behaviour astonished Tarquin; he bought the books, and the Sibyl instantly vanished, and never after appeared to the world. These books were preserved with great care by the monarch, and called the Sibylline verses. A college of priests were appointed to have the care of them. The word Sibyl seems to have been derived from *σιβυ* Æolice for *Διος*, Jovis, and *βουλη*, *consilium*. *Plut. Ovid. Virg. &c.*

SICAMBRI, or **SYGAMBRI**, a people of Germany conquered by the Romans. They revolted under Augustus, who marched against them, but did not totally reduce them. Drusus conquered them, and they were carried away from their native country to inhabit some of the more westerly provinces of Gaul. *Strab. Horat. &c.*

SICĀNI, a people of Spain, who left their native country, and passed into Italy, and afterwards into Sicily, which they called Sicania. They inhabited the neighbourhood of mount Ætna, where they built some cities and villages. *Ovid. Virg. Diod.*

SICĀNIA and **SICĀNIA**, an an-

cient name of Italy, which it received from the Sicani, or from the Sicanus, a river in Spain, in the territory where they lived. This name is also given to Sicily. [*Vid. Sicani.*]

SICĒLIS, (**SICĒLIDES**, plur.) an epithet applied to the inhabitants of Sicily. The Muses are called Sicelides by Virgil, because Theocritus was a native of Sicily, whom the Latin poet, as a writer of Bucolic poetry, professed to imitate.

SICHÆUS, called also **Sicharbas** and **Aherbas**, was a priest of the temple of Hercules in Phœnicia. His father's name was Plisthenes. He married Elisa, daughter of Belus and sister of king Pygmalion, better known by the name of Dido. He was so extremely rich, that his brother-in-law murdered him to obtain his possessions. This murder Pygmalion concealed from his sister Dido. The shades, however, of Sichæus appeared to Dido, and related to her the cruelty of Pygmalion, and advised her to fly from Tyre, after she had previously secured some treasures which, as he mentioned, were concealed in an obscure place. According to Justin, Acerbas was the uncle of Dido. *Virg. Patere. Justin.*

SICILIA, the largest and most celebrated island in the Mediterranean sea, at the bottom of Italy. It was anciently called Sicania, Trinacria, and Triquetra, and is of a triangular form. Sicily is about 600 miles in circumference, celebrated for its fertility; so much so, that it was called one of the granaries of Rome. Its most famous cities were Syracuse, Messina, Leon-tini, Lilybæum, Agrigentum, Gela, Drepanum, Eryx, &c. The most famous mountain in the island is Ætna, whose frequent eruptions are often fatal to the inhabitants, from which circumstance the ancients supposed that the forges of Vulcan and the Cyclops were placed there. The plains of Enna are well known for their excellent honey, and, according to Diodorus, the hounds lost their scent in hunting on account of the many odoriferous plants that grew in them. Some suppose that Sicily was originally joined to the continent, and that it was separated from Italy by an earthquake, and that the straits of the Charybdis were formed in consequence of it. *Homer. Virg. Plin. &c.*—The island of Naxos in the Ægean sea was called Little Sicily, on account of its fruitfulness.

SICINIUS DENTĀTUS, a tribune of Rome, celebrated for his valor and the honors he obtained in the field of battle during the period of forty years, in which he was engaged in the Roman armies. He was present in 121 battles; he obtained 14 civic crowns; three mural crowns; eight crowns of gold; 83 golden collars; 60 bracelets;

18 lances; 23 horses with all their ornaments; and all as the reward of his uncommon services. He could show the scars of 45 wounds, which he had received all in the breast, particularly in opposing the Sabines when they took the Capitol. The popularity of Sicinius became odious to Appius Claudius, who sent him to the army, by which he was murdered about 405 years B. C. Of 100 men who were ordered to fall upon him, Sicinius killed 15, and wounded 50. For this uncommon courage Sicinius has been called the Roman Achilles. *Val. Max. Dionys.*—Vellutus, one of the first tribunes in Rome. He raised cabals against Coriolanus, and was one of his accusers. *Plut. in Cor.*

SICINUS, a man sent privately by Themistocles to deceive Xerxes, and to advise him to attack the combined forces of the Greeks. He had been preceptor to Themistocles. *Plut.*

SICORUS, a river of Hispania Tarraconensis, rising in the Pyrenean mountains. It was near this river that J. Caesar conquered the partizans and sons of Pompey. *Lucan.*

SICŪLI, a people of Italy driven from their possessions by the Opici. They fled into Sicania, or Sicily, where they settled in the territories which the Sicani inhabited. They soon extended their borders, and after they had conquered their neighbours, the Sicani, they gave their name to the island. This, as some suppose, happened about 300 years before Greek colonies settled in the island, or about 1059 years before the Christian era. *Diod. Dionys. Hal. Strab.*

SICŪLUM FRĒTUM, the sea which separates Sicily from Italy. This strait is supposed to have been formed by an earthquake, which separated the island from the continent. *Plin.*

SICŶON, a town of Peloponnesus, the capital of Sicyonia, celebrated as being the most ancient kingdom of Greece, which began B. C. 2089, and ended B. C. 1088. Some ages after, Agamemnon made himself master of the place, and afterwards it fell into the hands of the Heraclidæ. It became very powerful in the time of the Achæan league, which it joined B. C. 251, at the persuasion of Aratus. *Strab. Mela. &c.*

SICYONIA, a province of Peloponnesus, on the bay of Corinth, of which Sicyon was the capital. It produced many celebrated men, particularly artists. [*Vid. Sicyon.*]

SIDICĪNUM, a town of Campania, called also Teanum. *Virg.*

SIDON, a city of Phœnicia, the capital of the country. It is situate on the shores of the Mediterranean, at the distance of about fifty miles from Damascus, and twenty-four from Tyre.

The people of Sidon are well known for their industry, their skill in commercial affairs, and sea voyages. The invention of glass and linen is attributed to them. The city of Sidon was taken by Oechus, king of Persia, after the inhabitants had burnt themselves, and the city, B. C. 351; but it was afterwards rebuilt by its inhabitants. *Lucan. Justin. Diod. &c.*

SIDONIORUM INSULÆ, islands in the Persian gulph.

SIDŌNIS, is the country of which Sidon was the capital, situate at the west of Syria, on the coast of the Mediterranean. *Ovid.*

SIDONIUS APOLLINARIS, a Christian writer, born A. D. 430. He died in the 52d year of his age.—The epithet of Sidonius is applied not only to the natives of Sidon, but it is used to express the excellence of any thing, especially embroidery or dyed garments. Carthage is called *Sidonia urbs*, because built by Sidonians. *Virg.*

SIGÆUM, or **SIGĒUM**, a town of Troas, on a promontory of the same name. It was near Sigæum that the greatest battles between the Greeks and Trojans were fought, and there Achilles was buried. *Virg. Ovid. Strab.*

SIGNIA, an ancient town of Latium, whose inhabitants were called Signini. The wine of Signia was used by the ancients for medicinal purposes.

SIGŶNI, **SIGŪNÆ**, or **SIGYNNÆ**, a nation of European Scythia, beyond the Danube. *Herodot.*

SILA, or **SYLA**, a large wood in the country of the Brutii near the Apennines, abounding with pitch. *Strab. Virg.*

SILĀNUS, a son of T. Manlius Torquatus, accused of extortion in the management of the province of Macedonia. The father himself desired to hear the complaints laid against his son, and after he had spent two days in examining the charges of the Macedonians, he pronounced on the third day his son guilty, and unworthy to be called a citizen of Rome. So struck was the son at the severity of his father, that he hanged himself on the following night. *Liv.*—C. Junius, a consul under Tiberius, accused of extortion, and banished to the island of Cythera. *Tacit.*—Turpilius, a lieutenant of Metellus against Jugurtha. He was accused by Marius, though totally innocent, and condemned by the malice of his judges.

SILĀRUS, a river of Picenum, rising in the Apennine mountains, and falling into the Tyrrhenese sea. Its waters, as it is reported, petrified all leaves that fell into it. *Strab. Virg.*

SILĒNUS, a demi-god, who became the nurse, the preceptor, and at-

tendant of the god Bacchus. He was, as some suppose, son of Pan, or according to others, of Mercury, or of Terra. Malea in Lesbos was the place of his birth. After death, he received divine honors, and had a temple in Elis. Silenus is generally represented as a fat and jolly old man, riding on an ass, crowned with flowers, and always intoxicated. Some authors assert, that Silenus was a philosopher, who accompanied Bacchus in his Indian expedition. From this circumstance, therefore, he is often introduced speaking with all the gravity of a philosopher concerning the formation of the world, and the nature of things. The Fauns in general, and the Satyrs are often called Sileni. *Paus. Ovid. Virg. &c.*

C. SILIUS ITALICUS, a Latin poet, who was originally at the bar, where he for some time distinguished himself, till he retired from Rome more particularly to consecrate his time to study. He was consul the year that Nero was murdered. From his great partiality, not only to the memory but to the compositions of the Mantuan poet, he has been called the *ape* of Virgil. Silius starved himself when laboring under an imposthume which his physicians were unable to remove, in the beginning of Trajan's reign, about the 75th year of his age. There remains a poem of Italicus, on the second Punic war. The poetry is weak and inelegant, yet the author deserves to be commended for his purity, and his interesting descriptions. He has every where imitated Virgil, but with little success.—Caius, a man of consular dignity, greatly loved by Messalina, by whom he was obliged to divorce his wife. Silius was at last put to death for the adulteries which the empress obliged him to commit. *Tacit. Suet. Dio.*

SILVĀNUS, a rural deity, son of an Italian shepherd by a goat. From this circumstance he is generally represented as half a man and half a goat. According to Virgil, he was son of Picus. The worship of Silvanus was established only in Italy. He was sometimes represented holding a cypress in his hand, because he became enamoured of a beautiful youth, Cyparissus, who was changed into a tree of the same name. Silvanus presided over gardens and limits. *Ovid. Hor.*

SIMĒTHUS, or **SYMĒTHUS**, a town and river at the east of Sicily, which served as a boundary between the territories of the people of Catana and the Leontini. In its neighbourhood the gods Palici [*Vid. Palici*] were born and particularly worshipped. *Virg. Strab.*

SIMŌIS, (*entis*), a river of Troas, which rises in mount Ida, and falls into

the Xanthus. It is celebrated by Homer, and most of the ancient poets, as in its neighbourhood were fought many battles during the Trojan war. It is found to be but a small rivulet by modern travellers, and some have even disputed its existence. *Homer. Virg. Ovid.*

SIMON, a currier at Athens whom Socrates often visited on account of his great sagacity and genius. He collected all the information he could receive from the conversation of the philosopher, and afterwards published it with his own observations in 33 dialogues. *Dio.*

SIMONĪDES, a celebrated poet of Cos, who flourished 538 years B. C. He wrote elegies, epigrams, and dramatical pieces, esteemed for their elegance and sweetness, and composed also epic poems, one on Cambyses king of Persia &c. Simonides was universally courted by the princes of Greece and Sicily. He obtained a poetical prize in the 80th year of his age, and he lived to his 90th year. The people of Syracuse erected a magnificent monument to his memory. Simonides, according to some, added the four letters η , ω , ξ , ψ , to the alphabet of the Greeks. Some fragments of his poetry are extant. *Quint. Phaed. Horat.*

SINDI, a people of European Scythia, on the Palus Mæotis. *Flacc.*

SINNĀCHA, a town of Mesopotamia, where Crassus was put to death by Surenas.

SINOE, a nymph of Arcadia, who brought up Pan.

SINON, a son of Sisyphus, who accompanied the Greeks to the Trojan war, and there distinguished himself by his cunning, and his intimacy with Ulysses. When the Greeks had fabricated the famous wooden horse, Sinon went to Troy with his hands bound behind his back, and by the most solemn protestations assured Priam that the Greeks were gone from Asia, and that he had fled away from their camp, not to be cruelly immolated, for the purpose of rendering the wind propitious for their return. These false assertions were credited, and Sinon advised Priam to bring into his city the wooden horse, and to consecrate it to Minerva. His advice was followed, and to complete his perfidy, he opened in the night the side of the horse, from which issued a number of armed Greeks, who surprised the Trojans, and pillaged their city. *Homer. Virg.*

SINŌPE, a daughter of the Asopus, by Methone, beloved by Apollo. *Diod.*—A sea-port town of Asia Minor, in Pontus, founded by a colony of Mi-

lesians. It was the capital of Pontus, under Mithridates, and was the birth-place of Diogenes, the cynic philosopher. It received its name from Sinope, whom Apollo carried there. *Ovid. Strab.*

SINTII, a nation of Thracians, who inhabited Lemnos, when Vulcan fell there from heaven. *Homer.*

SINUessa, a town of Campania, originally called Sinope. It was celebrated for its hot baths and mineral waters, which cured people of insanity, and rendered women prolific. *Ovid. Strab.*

SIPHnos, one of the Cyclades, situate at the west of Paros, twenty miles in circumference, according to Pliny. The licentiousness of the inhabitants became proverbial. When the inhabitants refused to continue to offer a tenth part of their gold to the god of Delphi, the island was inundated, and the mines disappeared. The air is so wholesome, that many of the natives live to their 120th year. *Paus. Strab.*

SIPYLUM, or **SIPYLUS**, a town of Lydia, destroyed by an earthquake with twelve others in the neighbourhood, in the reign of Tiberius. *Strab. &c.*—One of Niobe's children, killed by Apollo. *Ovid.*

SIRĒNES, sea nymphs who charmed so much with their melodious voice, that all forgot their employments to listen with more attention, and at last died for want of food. They were daughters of the Aæhelous, by the muse Calliope, or, according to others, by Melpomene or Terpsichore. They were three in number, Parthenope, Ligeia, and Leucosia, and they usually lived in a small island near cape Pelorus in Sicily. Some authors suppose that they were monsters, and had the body of a woman above the waist, and the rest of the body like that of a bird. The Sirens were informed by the oracle, that as soon as any persons passed by them without suffering themselves to be charmed by their songs, they should perish: and their melody had prevailed in calling the attention of all passengers, till Ulysses, informed of the power of their voice by Circe, stopped the ears of his companions with wax, and ordered himself to be tied to the mast of his ship, and no attention to be paid to his commands, should he wish to listen to the song. This was a salutary precaution, and Ulysses, passed the fatal coast with safety. Upon this artifice of Ulysses, the Sirens were so disappointed, that they threw themselves into the sea and perished. The place where the Sirens destroyed themselves was afterwards called Sirenis, on the coast of Sicily. Virgil, however, places the Sirenum Scopuli on the coast of Italy, near the island of Caprea. The Sirens are often represented holding one a lyre, a second

a flute, and the third singing. *Paus. Homer. &c.*

SIRENŪSÆ, three rocky islands near the coast of Campania, where the Sirens were supposed to reside.

SIRIS, a town of Magna Græcia, at the mouth of a river of the same name. There was a battle fought near it between Pyrrhus and the Romans. *Dionys. Perieg.*

SIRIUS, the dog-star, whose appearance, as the ancients supposed, always caused great heat on the earth. *Virg.*

SIRMIO, now Sermione, a peninsula in the lake Benacus, where Catullus had a villa.

SIRMIUM, the capital of Pannonia, at the confluence of the Savus and Bacuntius, very celebrated during the reign of the Roman emperors.

SISAMNES, a judge flayed alive for his partiality, by order of Cambyzes. His skin was nailed on the benches of the other judges, to incite them to act with candor and impartiality. *Herodot.*

SISAPHO, a town in Spain, famous for its vermillion mines, whose situation is not well ascertained.

SISENNA, Corn. a Roman, who, on being reprimanded in the senate for the ill conduct and depraved manners of his wife, accused publicly Augustus of unlawful commerce with her. *Dio.*

SISIGAMBIS, or **SISYGAMBIS**, the mother of Darius, the last king of Persia, was taken prisoner by Alexander the Great at the battle of Issus, with the rest of the royal family. The conqueror treated her with so much tenderness, that she no sooner heard that he was dead, than she killed herself, unwilling to survive the loss of so generous an enemy. She lost in one day her husband, and 80 of her brothers, whom Ochus had assassinated to make himself master of the kingdom of Persia. *Curt.*

SISYPHUS, a son of Æolus and Enaretta, the most crafty prince of the heroic ages. He married Merope, the daughter of Atlas, or, according to others, of Pandareus, by whom he had several children. It is reported that Sisyphus, mistrusting Autolycus, who stole the neighbouring flocks, marked his bulls under the feet, and when they had been carried away by Autolycus, he confounded him, by selecting those bulls which he knew to be his own. The artifice of Sisyphus so pleased Autolycus, that he permitted him to enjoy the company of his daughter Anticlea, afterwards the wife of Laertes of Ithaca. After his death, Sisyphus was condemned in hell to roll to the top of a hill a large stone, which had no sooner reached the sum-

mit, than it fell back into the plain with impetuosity, and rendered his punishment eternal. This rigorous sentence is generally attributed to his continual depredations in the neighbouring country, and his cruelty in laying heaps of stones on those whom he had plundered, and suffering them to expire in the most agonizing torments. The institution of the Pythian games is attributed by some to Sisyphus. To be of the blood of Sisyphus was deemed disgraceful among the ancients. *Homer. Virg. Ovid. &c.*—A son of M. Antony, who was born deformed, and received the name of Sisyphus, because he was endowed with genius and an excellent understanding. *Horat.*

SITHONIA, a country of Thrace, between mount Hæmus and the Danube. Sithonia is often applied to all Thrace, and thence the epithet Sithonis, so often used by the poets. It received its name from king Sithon. *Horat. Ovid.*

SITÔNES, a nation of Germany, or modern Norway, according to some. *Tacit.*

SMARAGDUS, a town of Egypt on the Arabian gulf, where emeralds (*smaragdi*) were dug. *Strab. &c.*

SMERDIS, a son of Cyrus the Great, put to death by order of his brother Cambyses. As his execution was only known to one of the officers of the monarch, one of the Magi, who was himself called Smerdis, and who greatly resembled the deceased prince, declared himself king, at the death of Cambyses. After he had reigned for six months, seven noblemen of Persia conspired to dethrone him, and when this had been executed with success, they chose one Darius, the son of Hystaspes, one of their number, to reign in the usurper's place, before Christ 521. *Herodot. Justin.*

SMILAX, a beautiful shepherdess who became enamoured of Crocus. She was changed into a flower, as also her lover. *Ovid.*

SMINTHEUS, one of the surnames of Apollo in Phrygia, where the inhabitants raised him a temple, because he had destroyed a number of rats that infested the country. These rats were called *σμινθαι*, in the language of Phrygia, whence the surname. One of the scholiasts of Homer says, that Apollo was so surnamed by his priest Chryses, at Chrysa, whose gardens and whose fruits were preserved by the god from the devastation of rats. *Homer. Strab. Ovid. &c.*

SOCRATES, the most celebrated moral philosopher, a native of Athens. His father Sophroniscus was a statuary: he followed for some time the occupation of his father, but was called

away from this employment by Crito, who admired his genius, and courted his friendship. Philosophy soon became the study of Socrates, and under Archelaus and Anaxagoras he laid the foundation of that exemplary virtue which succeeding ages have so much venerated. He appeared like the rest of his countrymen in the field of battle, and fought with boldness and intrepidity. But the character of Socrates appears more conspicuous as a philosopher and moralist, than as that of a warrior. He was fond of labor, and he inured himself to suffer hardships. If he was poor, it was from choice, and not the effects of vanity, or the wish of appearing singular. He bore injuries with patience, and the insults of malice or resentment he treated with contempt. Socrates was attended by a number of illustrious pupils, whom he instructed by his exemplary life, as well as by his doctrines. He had no particular place where to deliver his lectures, but was present every where, and drew the attention of his auditors either in the groves of Academus, the Lyceum, or on the banks of the Illysus. He spoke with freedom on every subject, religious as well as civil. This independence of spirit, and superiority of mind over the rest of his countrymen, created him many enemies. Aristophanes, at the instigation of Melitus, in his comedy of "The Clouds," undertook first to ridicule the venerable character of Socrates on the stage, and the fickle populace soon ceased to pay reverence to the philosopher whom they had before regarded as a being of a superior order. Anitus, Melitus, and Lycon, then stood forth to criminate him, and the philosopher was summoned before the tribunal of the five hundred. He was accused of making innovations in the religion of the Greeks, and of ridiculing the many gods which the Athenians worshipped. In his apology he spoke with great animation, and the whole of his discourse was full of simplicity and noble grandeur. Socrates was condemned, but only by a majority of three voices, to drink hemlock. The solemn celebration of the Delian festivals prevented his execution for 30 days, during which time he discoursed with his friends and pupils upon different subjects with his usual cheerfulness and serenity. He reproved them for their sorrow, and when one of them was uncommonly grieved because he was to suffer, though innocent, the philosopher replied, "Would you then have me die guilty?" With this composure he continued to be a preceptor till the moment of his death. He disregarded the intercession of his friends, and when it was in his power to make his escape out of prison, he refused it. When the hour to drink the poison

was come, the executioner presented him the cup with tears in his eyes. Socrates received it with composure, and after he had made a libation to the gods, he drank it with an unaltered countenance, and a few moments after he expired. Socrates died about 400 years before Christ, in the 70th year of his age. He was no sooner buried than the Athenians repented of their cruelty, and his accusers were universally despised and shunned. The actions, sayings, and opinions of Socrates, have been faithfully recorded by two of the most celebrated of his pupils, Xenophon and Plato, and his philosophy forms an interesting epoch in the history of the human mind. From his principles, which were enforced by the unparalleled example of an affectionate husband, a tender parent, a warlike soldier, and a patriotic citizen, soon after the celebrated sects of the Platonists, the Peripatetics, Academics, Cyrenaics, Stoics, &c. arose. Socrates publicly declared that he was accompanied by a *dæmon*, or invisible conductor, [*Vid. Dæmon*] whose frequent interposition stopped him from the commission of evil, and the guilt of misconduct. *Xenoph. Plut.*—There were others also of this name, but of inferior celebrity.

S E M I A S, (*Julia*) mother of the emperor Heliogabalus, was made president of a senate of women, elected to decide the affairs of the Roman matrons. She at last provoked the people by her debaucheries and cruelties, and was murdered with her son and family.

SOGDIANA, a country of Asia, bounded on the north by Scythia, east by the Sacæ, south by Bactriana, and west by Margiana. It is now known by the name of *Zagatai*, or *Usbec*. The people are called Sogdiana. The capital was called Marcanda. *Herodot. Curt.*

SOGDIANUS, a son of Artaxerxes Longimanus, who murdered his elder brother, king Xerxes, to make himself master of the Persian throne. He was but seven months in possession of the crown. His brother Ochus, who reigned under the name of Darius Nottus, conspired against him, and suffocated him in a tower full of warm ashes.

SOL (the sun) was an object of veneration among the ancients. It was particularly worshipped by the Persians under the name of Mithras. Apollo, however, and Phœbus and Sol, are universally supposed to be the same deity.

SOLIS FONS, a celebrated fountain in Libya. [*Vid. Ammon.*]

SOLNES, (*C. Julius*) a gram-

marian at the end of the first century, who wrote a book called *Polyhistor*, which is a collection of historical remarks and geographical annotations on the most celebrated places of every country. He has been called Pliny's ape, because he imitated that well known naturalist.

SOLOE, a town of Cyprus, built by an Athenian colony. The name of several other towns; particularly two in Cilicia, founded by the Greeks, who are supposed to have forgot the purity of their original language, and thence arose the term *solecismus*, applied to an improper or inelegant expression.

OLON, one of the seven wise men of Greece, was born at Salamis, and educated at Athens. After he had devoted part of his time to philosophical and political studies, Solon travelled over the greatest part of Greece; but at his return he was distressed with the dissensions kindled among his countrymen. All fixed their eyes upon Solon as a deliverer, and he was unanimously elected archon and sovereign legislator. After he had made the most salutary regulations in the state, and bound the Athenians by a solemn oath that they would faithfully observe his laws for the space of 100 years, Solon resigned the office of legislator, and removed himself from Athens. He visited Egypt, and in the court of Cræsus, king of Lydia, he convinced the monarch of the instability of fortune. [*Vid. Cræsus.*] After ten years' absence Solon returned to Athens, where he found the greatest part of his regulations disregarded by the factious spirit of his countrymen, and the usurpation of Pisistratus. Not to be longer a spectator of the divisions that reigned in his country, he retired to Cyprus, where he died at the court of king Philocyprus, in the 80th year of his age, 558 years before the Christian era. The salutary consequences of the laws of Solon can be discovered by the length of time they were in force in the republic of Athens. For above 400 years they flourished in full vigor. These celebrated laws were engraved on several tables, and that they might be the better known, and more familiar to the Athenians, they were written in verse. About 154 verses are preserved in the collection of the Greek poets, under the name of Solon's elegies, and they contain precepts for the regulation of human life, and observations on the power of Providence, &c. *Plut. Herodot. Diog. &c.*

SOLŸMA, and **SOLŸMÆ**, a town of Lycia. The inhabitants, called *Solymi*, were anciently called Milyades, and afterwards Termili, and Lycians. Sarpedon settled among them. *Strab.*

Homer.—An ancient name of Jerusalem. *Juv.*

SOMNUS, son of Erebus and Nox, one of the infernal deities, who presided over sleep. His palace is a dark cave, where the sun never penetrates. At the entrance are a number of poppies and somniferous herbs. The god himself is represented as asleep on a bed of feathers, with black curtains. The Dreams stand by him, and Morpheus, as his principal minister, watches, to prevent the noise from awaking him. *Hesiod. Homer. &c.*

SOPHAX, a son of Hercules, who founded the kingdom of Tingis, in Mauritania. *Strab.*

SOPHOCLES, a celebrated tragic poet of Athens, educated in the school of Æschylus. He distinguished himself not only as a poet, but also as a statesman. He commanded the Athenian armies, and in many battles he shared the supreme command with Pericles. Sophocles was the rival of Euripides for public praise: they divided the applause of the populace; and while the former surpassed in the sublime and majestic, the other was not inferior in the tender and pathetic. The two poets, however, captivated at last by popular applause, gave way to jealousy and rivalry. Of 120 tragedies which Sophocles composed, only seven are extant. The ingratitude of the children of Sophocles is well known. Tired of his long life, from a wish to enjoy his possessions, they accused him before the Areopagus of insanity. The only defence the poet made was to read his tragedy of *Œdipus at Colonos*, which he had lately finished, and then he asked his judges whether the author of such a performance could be taxed with insanity. The father upon this was acquitted, and the children returned home covered with shame and confusion. Sophocles died in the 91st year of his age, 406 years before Christ, through excess of joy, as some authors report, at having obtained a poetical prize at the Olympic games, though Lucian asserts that he was choked with a grape-stone, in his 95th year. Athenæus has accused Sophocles of licentiousness and debauchery, particularly when he commanded the armies of Athens. *Cic. Plut. Quintil.*

SOPHONISBA, a daughter of Asdrubal, married Syphax, a prince of Numidia, and when her husband was conquered by the Romans and Masinissa, she fell a captive into the hands of the enemy. Masinissa became enamoured of her, and married her. This behaviour displeased the Romans, and Scipio, who at that time had the command of Africa, rebuked the monarch, and desired him to part with Sopho-

nisba. Masinissa, upon this, entered Sophonisba's tent, and told her, that as he could not deliver her from the jealousy of the Romans, he recommended her, as the strongest pledge of his love, to die like the daughter of Asdrubal. Sophonisba obeyed, and drank with uncommon composure the cup of poison which Masinissa sent to her, about 203 years before Christ. *Liv. Sallust.*

SOPHRON, a comic poet of Syracuse, son of Agathocles and Damasylis. His compositions were so universally esteemed, that Plato is said to have read them with rapture. *Val. Mar. Quintil.*

SOPHRONIA, a Roman lady, whom Maxentius took by force from her husband's house, and married. Sophronia killed herself when she saw her affections were abused by the tyrant.

SOPHRONISCUS, the father of Socrates.

SORACTES and **SORACTE**, a mountain of Etruria, near the Tiber, sacred to Apollo, who is from thence called Soractis; and it is said that the priests of the god could walk over burning coals without hurting themselves. There was, as some report, a fountain on mount Soracte, whose waters boiled at sunrise, and instantly killed all such birds as drank there. *Strab. Horat. Virg.*

SOSIBIUS, a grammarian of Laconia, B. C. 255. He was a great favorite of Ptolemy Philopater, and advised him to murder his brother, and the queen his wife, called Arsinoë. He lived to a great age, and was on that account called *Polychronos*. He was afterwards permitted to retire from the court, and spend the rest of his days in peace and tranquillity, after he had disgraced the name of minister by the most abominable crimes, and the murder of many of the royal family. His son, of the same name, was preceptor to king Ptolemy Epiphanes.

SOSICRATES, a noble senator among the Achæans, put to death because he wished his countrymen to make peace with the Romans.

SOSII, celebrated booksellers at Rome, in the age of Horace.

SOSIPOLIS, a divinity worshipped at Elis. A female was the minister of his temple, and a cake made with honey formed the chief part of the oblations she presented. *Paus.*—Also a surname of Jupiter.

SOSISTRATUS, a tyrant of Syracuse, in the age of Agathocles. He invited Pyrrhus into Sicily, and afterwards revolted from him. He was at last removed by Hierocrates.

SOSPĪTA, a surname of Juno in Latium. Her most famous temple was at Lanuvium. She had also two at Rome, and her statue was covered with a goat-skin, buckler, &c. *Liv. Ovid. Fast. &c.*

SOSTHĒNES, a general of Macedonia, who flourished B. C. 281. He defeated the Gauls under Brennus, and was killed in the battle. *Justin.*

SOSTRĀTUS. The most remarkable of this name is an architect of Cnidos, B. C. 284, who built the white tower of Pharos, in the bay of Alexandria. [*Vid.* Pharos.]—A poet who wrote a poem on the expedition of Xerxes into Greece. *Juv.*

SOTĀDES, a Greek poet of Thrace. He wrote verses against Philadelphus Ptolemy, for which he was thrown into the sea in a cage of lead. He was called *Cinædus*, not only because he was addicted to the abominable crime which the surname indicates, but because he wrote a poem in commendation of it. Obscene verses were generally called *Sotadea carmina* from him. They could be turned and read different ways without losing their measure or sense, such as the following, which can be read backwards:

Roma tibi subito motibus ibit amor.

Si bene te tua laus tarat, sua laute tenebis.

Sole medere pede, ede, perede melos.

Quintil. Plin. &c.

SOTER, a surname of the first Ptolemy.—It was also common to other monarchs.

SOTERIA, days appointed for thanksgivings, and the offering of sacrifices for deliverance from danger. *Stat. Mart.*

SPARTA, a celebrated city of Peloponnesus, the capital of Laconia, situate on the Eurotas, about 30 miles from its mouth. It received its name from Sparta, the daughter of Eurotas, who married Lacedæmon. [*Vid.* Lacedæmon.]

SPARTACUS. The most celebrated of this name is a Thracian gladiator, who, having been kept at Capua, in the house of Lentulus, escaped from the place of his confinement with 30 of his companions, and took up arms against the Romans. He soon found himself at the head of a considerable number of followers, with whom he attacked the Roman generals in the field of battle. Two consuls and other officers were defeated with much loss, and Spartacus, superior in counsel and abilities, became more terrible. Crassus was sent against him, but this celebrated general at first despaired of success. A bloody battle was fought,

in which, at last, the gladiators were defeated. Spartacus behaved with great valor, and at last he fell upon a heap of Romans, whom he had sacrificed to his fury, B. C. 71. In this battle no less than 40,000 of the rebels were slain, and the war totally finished. *Flor. Liv. &c.*

SPARTÆ, or **SPARTI**, a name given to those men who sprang from the dragon's teeth which Cadmus sowed. They all destroyed one another, except five, who survived and assisted Cadmus in building Thebes.

SPARTĀNI, or **SPARTIĀTÆ**, the inhabitants of Sparta. [*Vid.* Sparta. Lacedæmon.]

SPENDIUS, a deserter of Campania, who rebelled against the Romans, raised tumults, and made war against Amilcar.

SPERCHIUS, a river of Thessaly, rising on mount Cæta, and falling into the sea in the bay of Malia, near Anticyra. The name is supposed to be derived from its rapidity (*σπερχεῖν, festinare.*) Peleus vowed, to the god of this river, the hair of his son Achilles, if ever he returned safe from the Trojan war. *Herodot. Strab. Homer.*

SPEUSIPPUS, an Athenian philosopher, nephew, as also successor, of Plato. He presided in Plato's school for eight years, and disgraced himself by his extravagance and debauchery. He died of the lousy sickness, or killed himself, according to some accounts, B. C. 339. *Plut. Diog.*

SPHACTERIÆ, three small islands opposite Pylos, on the coast of Messenia. They are also called Sphagiæ.

SPHINX, a monster which had the head and breasts of a woman, the body of a dog, the tail of a serpent, the wings of a bird, the paws of a lion, and a human voice. It sprang from the union of Orthos with the Chimæra, or of Typhon with Echidna. The Sphinx had been sent into the neighbourhood of Thebes by Juno, to punish the family of Cadmus, and it raised continual alarms by proposing enigmas, and devouring the inhabitants if unable to explain them. The Thebans, however, were told by the oracle, that the Sphinx would destroy herself as soon as one of her enigmas was explained. In this enigma she wished to know what animal walked on four legs in the morning, two at noon, and three in the evening. Upon this Creon, king of Thebes, promised his crown and his sister Jocasta in marriage to him who could deliver his country by a successful explanation. It was at last happily explained by Œdipus, who observed,

that man walked on his hands and feet when young or in the morning of life, at the noon of life he walked erect, and in the evening of his days he supported his infirmities upon a stick. [*Vid. (Edipus.)*] The Sphinx no sooner heard this explanation, than she dashed her head against a rock, and immediately expired. Some mythologists unriddle the fabulous traditions about the Sphinx, by supposing that one of the daughters of Cadmus, or of Laius, infested the country of Thebes by her continual depredations, because she had been refused a part of her father's possessions. The lion's paw expressed her cruelty, the body of the dog her lasciviousness, her enigmas the snares she laid for strangers and travellers, and her wings the dispatch which she used in her expeditions. *Hesiod. Ovid. Sophocles. &c.*

SPINTHER, a Roman consul.

He was one of Pompey's friends, and accompanied him at the battle of Pharsalia, where he betrayed his meanness by being too confident of victory, and contending for the possession of Cæsar's offices and gardens before the action. *Plut.*

SPITAMÈNES, one of the officers of king Darius, who conspired against the murderer Bessus, and delivered him to Alexander.

SPOLETIUM, now *Spoleto*, a town of Umbria, which bravely withstood Annibal while he was in Italy. The people were called Spoletani. An inscription over the gates still commemorates the defeat of Annibal. *Liv. Mart.*

SPORADES, a number of islands in the *Ægean* sea. They received their name from *σπερμα*, *spurgo*, because they are scattered here and there, at some distance from Delos. *Strab.*

SPURINA, a mathematician and astrologer, who told J. Cæsar to beware of the ides of March. As he went to the senate-house on the morning of the ides, Cæsar said to Spurina, "the ides are at last come." "Yes," replied Spurina, "but not yet past." Cæsar was murdered a few moments afterwards. *Suet. in Cæs. Val. Max.*

SPURIUS, a prænomen common to many of the Romans.

L. STABERIUS, an avaricious fellow who wished it to be known that he was uncommonly rich. *Horat.*

STABIE, a maritime town of Campania destroyed by Sylla, and converted into a villa; whither Pliny endeavoured to escape from the eruption of Vesuvius, in which he perished.

STAGIRA, a town on the borders of Macedonia, near the bay into which the Strymon discharges itself, at the south of Amphipolis, founded 665 years B. C. Aristotle was born there, from which circumstance he is called *Stagirites*. *Paus. &c.*

STAPHYLUS, one of the Argonauts, son of Theseus, or, according to others, of Bacchus and Ariadne. *Flacc. &c.*

STATANUS, or **STATALINUS** (from *stare*), a god invoked at Rome to assist infants, and to give them the power of standing upright and of walking. *Varro. Aug. de Civ. Dei.*

STATILIUS, a young Roman, an inveterate enemy to Cæsar. When Cato murdered himself, he attempted to follow his example, but was prevented by his friends. He was at last killed by the army of the triumvirs. *Plut.*—Lucius, one of the friends of Catiline. He joined in his conspiracy, and was put to death.—A young general in the war which the Latins undertook against the Romans. He was killed, with 25,000 of his troops.

STATIRA, a daughter of Darius, who married Alexander. The conqueror had formerly refused her, but when she had fallen into his hands at Issus, the nuptials were celebrated with uncommon splendor. Statira had no children by Alexander. She was cruelly put to death by Roxana, after the conqueror's death. *Justin.*—This name was common also to a sister of Darius, the last king of Persia; a wife of Artaxerxes Memnon; and a sister of Mithridates the Great. *Plut.*

STATIUS, (*Cæcilius*) a comic poet in the age of Ennius. He was a native of Gaul, and originally a slave. He died a little after Ennius. *Cic. de sen.*—P. Papinius, a poet born at Naples in the reign of the emperor Domitian. Statius wrote two epic poems; the *Thebais* in twelve books, and the *Achilleis* in two books, which remained unfinished on account of his premature death. There are besides other pieces of his extant, composed on several subjects, and well known under the name of *Sylvæ*, divided into four books. The two epic poems of Statius are dedicated to Domitian, whom the poet ranks among the gods. The style of Statius is bombastic and affected; he often forgets the poet to become the declaimer and the historian. None of his dramatic pieces are extant. Martial has satirized him; and what Juvenal has written in his praise, some have interpreted as an illiberal reflection upon him. Statius died about the 100th year of the Christian era. This name was common also to others of inferior note.

STATOR, a surname of Jupiter, given him by Romulus, because he stopped (*sto*) the flight of the Romans in a battle against the Sabines. The conqueror erected him a temple under that name.

STELLIO, a youth turned into an elf by Ceres, because he derided the goddess. *Ovid*.

STENTOR, one of the Greeks who went to the Trojan war. His voice alone was louder than that of fifty men together. *Homer. Iuv.*

STEPHĀNUS, a Greek writer of Byzantium, known for his dictionary, giving an account of the towns and places of the ancient world.—The name of a god, who, according to Parmenides, surrounded the heavens with a luminous circle like a crown. *Cic. de Nat. Deor.*

STERŌPE. The most remarkable of this name is one of the Pleiades, daughters of Atlas. She married Enomaus, [*Vid. Enomaus*] king of Pisæ, by whom she had Hippodamia, &c.

STERŌPES. [*Vid. Cyclops*.]

STERSICHŌRUS, a lyric Greek poet of Himera, in Sicily, originally called Tisias. He obtained the name of Stersichorus, from the alterations he made in music and dancing. His compositions were written in the Doric dialect, and composed in twenty-six books, all now lost, except a few fragments. He was the first inventor of that fable of the horse and the stag, which Horace and some other poets have imitated; and this he wrote to prevent his countrymen from making an alliance with Phalaris. According to some, he was the first who wrote an epithalamium. He flourished 536 B. C. and died at Catana, in the eighty-fifth year of his age.

STERTINIUS, a Stoic philosopher ridiculed by Horace. He wrote in Latin verse 220 books, on the philosophy of the Stoics.

STHENĒLUS, a king of Mycenæ, son of Perseus and Andromeda. He married Nicippe, the daughter of Pelops, by whom he had Eurystheus, born, by Juno's influence, two months before the natural time, that he might obtain a superiority over Hercules, as being older. *Homer*.—A son of Capaneus, one of the suitors of Helen.—There were others of this name, but of inferior note.

STHENO, one of the three Gorgons.

STHENOBEA, a daughter of Jobates, king of Lycia, who married

Proetus, king of Argos. She became enamoured of Bellerophon, who had taken refuge at her husband's court, after the murder of his brother, and when he refused to gratify her criminal passion, she accused him before Proetus of attempts upon her virtue. *Homer*.

STILICHO, a brave general of the emperor Theodosius the Great. Under the emperor Honorius he showed himself turbulent and disaffected. Being of barbarian extraction, he wished to see the Roman provinces laid desolate by his countrymen, but he was disappointed. Honorius discovered his intrigues, and ordered him to be beheaded, before the year of Christ, 408. His family were involved in his ruin.

STILPO, a celebrated philosopher of Megara, who flourished 336 years before Christ, and was greatly esteemed by Ptolemy Soter. He was naturally addicted to debauchery, but reformed his manners when he opened a school at Megara. He was universally respected, and Demetrius, when he plundered Megara, ordered his house to be left unmolested. It is said that he intoxicated himself when ready to die, to alleviate the terrors of death. He was one of the chiefs of the Stoics. *Plut.*

STĪMĪCON, the name of a shepherd in Virgil's 5th eclogue.

STĪPHĪLUS, one of the Lapithæ, killed in the house of Pirithous.

STOBÆUS, a Greek writer who flourished A. D. 405.

STŌCHĀDES, five small islands in the Mediterranean, on the coast of Gaul, now the Hieres, near Marseilles. Pliny speaks of them as only three in number.

STŌICI, a celebrated sect of philosophers founded by Zeno of Citiūm. They received their name from the portico, *στωα*, where the philosopher delivered his lectures. They preferred virtue to every thing else, and whatever was opposite to it, they looked upon as the greatest of evils. They supported that man alone, in the present state of his existence, could attain perfection and felicity. They encouraged suicide, and believed that the doctrine of future punishments and rewards was unnecessary to excite or intimidate their followers. [*Vid. Zeno*.]

STRABO, a name among the Romans, given to such as were naturally deformed. Pompey's father was distinguished by that name.—A native of Amasia, on the borders of Cappadocia, who flourished in the age of Augustus and Tiberius. His geography,

which alone of all his works remains, is justly celebrated. He travelled over great part of the world in quest of information. This celebrated geographer died A. D. 25.—A Sicilian, so clear-sighted, that he could distinguish objects at the distance of 130 miles, with the same ease as if they had been near.

STRATO, or STRATON. The most remarkable of this name were, a king of the island Aradus, received into alliance by Alexander.—A king of Sidon, dependent upon Darius.—A philosopher of Lampsacus, disciple and successor in the school of Theophrastus, about 289 years before the Christian era. He supported that nature was inanimate, and that there was no god but nature. He was preceptor to Ptolemy Philadelphus, who rewarded his labors with unbounded liberality. He wrote different treatises, all now lost. *Diog.*

STRATŌCLES, an Athenian general at the battle of Cheronæa, &c. *Polyæn.*

STRATONICE, a daughter of Demetrius Poliorcetes, who married Seleucus, king of Syria. Antiochus, her husband's son by a former wife, became enamoured of her, and married her.

STRENIA, a goddess at Rome, who presided over the presents which relations and friends made to each other on the return of the new year.

STRENUA, a goddess at Rome, who gave vigor and energy to the weak and indolent.

STRONGŸLE, one of the islands called Æolides, in the Tyrrhene sea, near the coast of Sicily. It had a volcano. *Mela.*

STROPHÆDES, two islands in the Ionian sea, on the western coasts of the Peloponnesus, named Strophades from στρεφω, *verto, to turn*, because Zethes and Calais, the sons of Boreas, returned from thence by order of Jupiter, after they had driven the Harpies there from the tables of Phineus. The fleet of Æneas stopped near the Strophades. *Mela. Virg.*

STROPHIUS, a son of Crisus, king of Phocis. He married a sister of Agamemnon, called Anaxibia, by whom he had Pylades, celebrated for his friendship with Orestes. After the murder of Agamemnon by Clytemnestra and Ægythus, the king of Phocis educated at his own house with the greatest care his nephew, whom Electra had secretly removed from the dagger of his mother, and her adulterer. Orestes was enabled by means of Stro-

phius to revenge the death of his father. *Paus.*

STRUTHOPHÆGI, a people of Æthiopia, who feed on sparrows, as their name signifies.

STRUTHUS, a general of Artaxerxes against the Lacédæmonians, B. C. 393.

STRYMON, a river which separates Thrace from Macedonia, and falls into a part of the Ægean sea, called *Styrmonicus sinus*. A number of cranes, as the poets say, resorted on its banks in the summer time. *Mela. Virg.*

STYMPHĀLUS, a king of Arcadia. *Paus.*—A town, river, lake, and fountain of Arcadia, so called from king Stympthalus. The neighbourhood of the lake Stympthalus was infested by a number of voracious birds like cranes or storks, which fed upon human flesh, and which were called *Stymphalides*. They were at last destroyed by Hercules, with the assistance of Minerva. Some have confounded them with the Harpies, while others pretend that they never existed but in the imagination of the poets. *Apollod. Plin. Ovid. &c.*

STYX, a small river of Nona-cris, in Arcadia, whose waters were so cold and venomous, that they proved fatal to such as drank of them. They even consumed iron, and broke all vessels. The wonderful properties of this water suggested the idea, that it was a river of hell, especially when it disappeared in the earth a little below its fountain head. The gods always swore by the Styx, an oath which was inviolable. If any of the gods violated it, Jupiter obliged them to drink the waters of the Styx, which lulled them for one whole year into a senseless stupidity; for the nine following years they were deprived of the ambrosia and the nectar of the gods, and after the expiration of the years of their punishment, they were restored to the assembly of the deities, and all their original privileges. *Hesiod. Homer. Virg.*

SUADA, or SUADĒLA, the goddess of persuasion, called Pittho by the Greeks. She had a form of worship established to her honor first by Theseus. *Cic. Horat.*

SUBLICIUS, the first bridge erected at Rome over the Tiber. [*Vid. Pons.*]

SUBURRA, a street in Rome where all the licentious, dissolute, and lascivious Romans and courtizans resorted. It was situate between mount Viminalis and Quirinalis. *Varro. Juv.*

SUCRO, a river of Hispania Tarraconensis, celebrated for a battle

fought there between Sertorius and Pompey, in which the former obtained the victory. *Plut.*—A Rutulian killed by Æneas. *Virg.*

SUESSA, a town of Campania, called also Arunea, to distinguish it from Suessa Pometia, the capital of the Volsci. *Strab.*

SUESSONES, a powerful nation of Belgic Gaul, reduced by J. Cæsar. *Cæs.*

SUETONIUS, C. Paulinus, the first Roman general who crossed mount Atlas with an army. He presided over Britain as governor for about twenty years, and was afterwards made consul.—C. Tranquillus, a Latin historian. He was favored by Adrian, but he was banished from court for want of attention and respect to the empress Sabina. In his retirement Suetonius enjoyed the friendship and correspondence of Pliny the younger, and dedicated his time to study. The only one of his compositions extant is the lives of the twelve first Cæsars, and some fragments of his catalogue of celebrated grammarians. In his lives, he is praised for his impartiality and correctness. His expressions, however, are often indelicate, and it has been justly observed, that while he exposed the deformities of the Cæsars, he wrote with all the licentiousness and extravagance with which they lived. *Plin.* &c.

SUEVI, a people of Germany, who made frequent incursions upon the territories of Rome, under the emperors. *Lucan.*

SUFFETIUS, or **SUFETIUS**, [*Vid.* Metius.]

SUIDAS, a Greek writer, who flourished A. D. 1100.

SULCIUS, an informer whom Horace describes as hoarse with the number of defamations which he daily gave.

SULLA. [*Vid.* Sylla.]

SULMO, now *Sulmona*, an ancient town of the Peligni, at the distance of about ninety miles from Rome, founded by one of the followers of Æneas. Ovid was born there. *Ovid.*—A Latin chief killed in the night by Nisus, as he was going with his companions to destroy Euryalus. *Virg.*

SULPITIA, a daughter of Paternulus, who married Fulvius Flaccus. She was so famous for her chastity, that she consecrated a temple to Venus Verticordia, a goddess who was implored to turn the hearts of the Roman women to virtue.—A poetess in the age of Domitian, against whom she wrote a

poem, because he had banished the philosophers from Rome. This composition is still extant.

SULPITIA LEX, *militaris*, by C. Sulpicius the tribune, A. U. C. 665. invested Marius with the full power of the war against Mithridates, of which Sylla was to be deprived.—Another, *de senatu*, by Servius Sulpicius the tribune, A. U. C. 665. It required that no senator should owe more than 2000 drachmæ.—Another, *de civitate*, by P. Sulpicius the tribune, A. U. C. 665. It ordered that the new citizens who composed the eight tribes lately created, should be divided among the thirty-five old tribes, as a greater honor.

SULPITIUS, or **SULPICIUS**. The chief of this name were an illustrious family at Rome, of whom the most celebrated are—Peticus, a man chosen dictator against the Gauls. His troops mutinied when he first took the field, but soon after he engaged the enemy, and totally defeated them.—C. Paternulus, a consul sent against the Carthaginians. He conquered Sardinia and Corsica, and obtained a complete victory over the enemy's fleet. He was honored with a triumph at his return to Rome.—Spurius, one of the three commissioners whom the Romans sent to collect the best laws which could be found in the different cities and republics of Greece.—P. Galba, a Roman consul, who signalized himself greatly during the war with the Achæans and the Macedonians.—Publius, one of the associates of Marius, well known for his intrigues and cruelty. He became at last so seditious, that he was proscribed by Sylla's adherents, and immediately murdered. His head was fixed on a pole in the rostrum, where he had often made many seditious speeches in the capacity of tribune.—A Roman consul who fought against Pyrrhus and defeated him.—C. Longus, a Roman consul, who defeated the Samnites, and killed 30,000 men.—Gallus, an astrologer in the age of Paulus. He accompanied the consul in his expedition against Perseus, and told the Roman army that the night before the day on which they were to give the enemy battle, there would be an eclipse of the moon. This explanation encouraged the soldiers, which on the contrary would have intimidated them, if not previously acquainted with the causes of it. *Cic. Liv. Plut.*

SUMMANUS, a surname of Pluto, as prince of the dead, *summus manium*. He had a temple at Rome, and the Romans believed that the thunderbolts of Jupiter were in his power during the night. *Cic.*

SUNIUM, a promontory of

At. *ieat*, about forty-five miles distant from the Piræus. There was there a small harbour, as also a town. *Plin. Strab.*

SUOVETAURILIA, a sacrifice among the Romans, which consisted of the immolation of a sow (*sus*), a sheep (*ovis*), and a bull, (*taurus*), whence the name. It was generally observed every fifth year.

SUPĒRUM MARE, a name of the Adriatic sea, because it was situate above Italy. *Cic.*

SURA, ÆMYLIUS, a Latin writer, &c.—*L. Licinius*, a favorite of Trajan.—A writer in the age of the emperor Gallienus. He wrote an history of the reign of the emperor.

SURENA, a powerful officer in the armies of Orodes king of Parthia. His family had the privilege of crowning the kings of Parthia. He was appointed to conduct the war against the Romans, and to protect the kingdom of Parthia against Crassus, who wished to conquer it. He defeated the Roman triumvir, and after he had drawn him perfidiously to a conference, he ordered his head to be cut off. He afterwards returned to Parthia, mimicking the triumphs of the Romans. Orodes ordered him to be put to death, B. C. 52. *Plut.*

SURRENTUM, a town of Campania, famous for the wine which was made in the neighbourhood. *Mela. Strab. Horat.*

SURUS, one of the Ædui, who made war against Cæsar.

SUSA (orum), a celebrated city of Asia, the chief town of Susiana, and the capital of the Persian empire, built by Tithonus the father of Memnon. Cyrus took it. The walls of Susa were above 120 stadia in circumference. The treasures of the kings of Persia were generally kept there, and the royal palace was built with white marble, and its pillars were covered with gold and precious stones. It has been called Memnonia, or the palace of Memnon, because that prince reigned there. *Plin. Strab. Xenoph.*

SUSĀNA, a town of Hispania Tarraconensis.

SUSARION, a Greek poet of Megara, who is supposed with Dolon to be the inventor of comedy, and to have first introduced it at Athens on a movable stage, B. C. 562.

SUSIĀNA, or SUSIS, a country of Asia, of which the capital was called Susa. It was situate at the east of Assyria. It abounds with lilies, whence it got its name, Susan signifying a lily in Hebrew.

SYĀGRUS, a poet, the first who wrote on the Trojan war. *Ælian.*

SYBĀRIS, a river of Lucania in Italy, whose waters were said to render men more robust. *Strab.*—There was a town of the same name on its banks, which in its most flourishing situation had the command of twenty-five towns, and could send an army of three hundred thousand men into the field. In a more recent age, the inhabitants became so effeminate, that the word Sybarite became proverbial to intimate a man devoted to pleasure. Sybaris was destroyed no less than five times, and always repaired. *Diod. Strab. Plut.*—A youth enamoured of Lydia. *Herod.*

SYBOTA, two or three small islands with an harbour of the same name, between Thesprotia in Epirus, and the south-east of Corcyra, opposite the promontory of Leucymna in that island. *Thucyd. Strab. &c.*

SYCINNUS, a slave of Themistocles, sent by Xerxes to fight against the Peloponnesian fleet.

SYĒNE, a town of Thebais, on the extremities of Egypt. Juvenal the poet was banished there on pretence of commanding a prætorian cohort stationed in the neighbourhood. It was famous for its quarries of marble. *Strab. Mela. Ovid.*

SYENESIUS, a Cilician, who, with Labinetus of Babylon, concluded a peace between Alyattes, king of Lydia, and Cyaxeres, king of Media, while both armies were terrified by a sudden eclipse of the sun, B. C. 585. *Herodot.*

SYLLA (L. Cornelius), a celebrated Roman of a noble family. He first entered the army under the great Marius, whom he accompanied in Numidia, in the capacity of questor. He left him, and carried arms under Catulus. Some time after, he was appointed by the Roman senate to place Ariobarzanes on the throne of Cappadocia, against the views and interest of Mithridates, king of Pontus. This he easily effected, and before he quitted Asia, he received in his camp ambassadors from the king of Parthia, to treat of an alliance with the Romans. Having been opposed by Marius in his wishes to take the administration of the Mithridatic war as consul, after subduing the Marsi, he entered Rome, sword in hand, slaughtered all his enemies, set a price upon the head of Marius, put to death the tribune Sulpitius, and marched towards Asia. When he reached the coast of Peloponnesus, he was delayed by the siege of Athens, and of the Piræus. He made no scruple to take the riches of the temples of

the gods to bribe his soldiers, and render them devoted to his service. His boldness succeeded; the Piræus surrendered; and, as if struck with reverence at the beautiful porticoes where the philosophic followers of Socrates and Plato had often disputed, he spared the city of Athens, which he had devoted to destruction, and forgave the living for the sake of the dead. Two celebrated battles at Cheronæa and Orchomenos rendered him master of Greece. He crossed the Hellespont, and attacked Mithridates in the very heart of his kingdom. The monarch made proposals of peace, Sylla accepted them, and returned to Rome to dispute with his rival the sovereignty of the republic with a victorious army. Muraena was left at the head of the Roman forces in Asia, and Sylla hastened to Italy. Notwithstanding the alarming accounts he had heard on the way of the strength and success of his rivals, he was not in the least discouraged, but artfully proposing terms of accommodation to his adversaries, he secretly strengthened himself, and saw his armies daily increase, by the revolt of soldiers whom his bribes or promises had corrupted. Pompey embraced his cause, and marched to his camp with three legions. Soon after he appeared in the field with advantage; the confidence of Marius decayed with his power, and Sylla entered Rome like a tyrant and a conqueror. The streets were daily filled with dead bodies, and 7000 citizens, to whom the conqueror had promised pardon, were suddenly massacred in the circus. The senate, at that time assembled in the temple of Bellona, heard the shrieks of their dying countrymen; and when they inquired into the cause of it, Sylla coolly replied, "They are only a few rebels whom I have ordered to be chastised." No less than 4700 of the most powerful and opulent were slain, and Sylla wished the Romans to forget his cruelties in aspiring to the title of perpetual dictator. In this capacity, he made new laws, abrogated such as were inimical to his views, and changed every regulation where his ambition was obstructed. After he had finished whatever the most absolute sovereign may do, from his own will and authority, Sylla abdicated the dictatorial power, and retired to a solitary retreat at Puteoli, where he spent the rest of his days. His intemperance hastened his end, his blood was corrupted, and an imposthume was bred in his bowels. He at last died in the greatest torments of the lousy disease, about seventy-eight years before Christ, in the sixtieth year of his age; and it has been observed, that like Marius, on his death-bed, he wished to drown the stings of conscience and remorse by being in a continual state of intoxica-

tion. The character of Sylla is that of an ambitious, dissimulating, credulous, tyrannical, debauched, and resolute commander. He was revengeful in the highest degree, and the surname of Felix, or the fortunate, which he assumed, showed that he was more indebted to fortune than to valor for the great fame he had acquired. He patronized the arts and sciences; he brought from Asia the extensive library of Apellicon, the Peripatetic philosopher, in which were the works of Aristotle and Theophrastus; and he himself composed twenty-two books of memoirs concerning himself. *Cic. C. Nep. Paus. Liv. Plut. &c.*—Publius, a relation of the dictator, who lost the consulship on account of his bribery. He was accused of having a share in Catiline's conspiracy. In the battle of Pharsalia he commanded Cæsar's right wing. He was afterwards engaged in disposing of the effects of those who had been proscribed by his friend. *Salust.*

SYLVĀNUS, a god of the woods. [*Vid.* Silvanus.]

SYLVIA, or **ILIA**, the mother of Romulus. [*Vid.* Rhea.]

SYLVIVS, a son of Æneas by Lavinia, from whom afterwards all the Kings of Alba were called Sylvii. *Virg.*

SYMA, or **SYME**, a town of Asia.

SYMMĀCHUS, an officer in the army of Agesilaus.—A celebrated orator in the age of Theodosius the Great. His father was prefect of Rome.

SYMPLEGADES, two islands at the entrance of the Euxine sea.

SYMUS, a mountain of Armenia, from which flows the Araxes.

SYNESIUS, a bishop of Cyrene, in the age of Theodosius the younger, as conspicuous for his learning as his piety. He wrote 155 epistles, besides other treatises in Greek, in a style pure and elegant, and bordering much upon the poetic.

SYNNAS, a town of Phrygia, famous for its marble quarries.

SYPHAX, a king of the Massæsylii in Libya, who married Sophonisba, the daughter of Asdrubal, and forsook the alliance of the Romans to join himself to the interest of his father-in-law, and of Carthage. He was conquered in a battle by Masinissa, the ally of Rome, and given to Scipio the Roman general. The conqueror carried him to Rome, where he adorned his triumph. Syphax died in prison 201 years before Christ, and his pos-

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sessions were given to Masinissa. *Liv. Plut. Ovid.*

SYRĀCES, one of the Sacæ, who mutilated himself, and by pretending to be a deserter, brought Darius, who made war against his country, into many difficulties.

SYRACOSIA, festivals at Syracuse, celebrated during ten days.

SYRACŪSÆ, a celebrated city of Sicily, founded about 732 years before the Christian era, by Archias, a Corinthian, and one of the Herælidæ. It was divided into four different districts, which were of themselves separate cities, and were fortified with three citadels and three-folded walls. It had two capacious harbours separated from one another by the island of Ortygia. The people of Syracuse were very opulent and powerful: it is said that it produced the best and most excellent of men, when they were virtuous; but the most wicked and depraved, when addicted to vicious pursuits. The women of Syracuse were not permitted to adorn themselves with gold, or wear costly garments, except such as prostituted themselves. Syracuse gave birth to Theocritus and Archimedes. It fell into the hands of the Romans, under the consul Marcellus, after a siege of three years, B. C. 212. *Cic. Mela. Liv. &c.*

SYRIA, also called **ASSYRIA**, a large country of Asia. It was divided into several districts and provinces, among which were Phœnicia, Palestine, Mesopotamia, Babylon, and Assyria. Syria was subjected to the monarchs of Persia; but after the death of Alexander the Great, Seleucus, surnamed Nicator, raised it into an empire, known in history by the name of the kingdom of Syria, or Babylon, B. C. 312. The successors of Seleucus were surnamed Seleucidæ, and conti-

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nued to reign until Antiochus Asiaticus was dethroned by Pompey, B. C. 65; in consequence of which Syria became a Roman province. *Herodot. Apollod. Mela.*

SYRINX, a nymph of Arcadia, daughter of the river Ladon. Pan became enamoured of her, and attempted to offer her violence; but Syrinx escaped, and at her own request was changed by the gods into a reed called Syrinx by the Greeks.

SYROS, one of the Cyclades in the Ægean sea, about twenty miles in circumference, very fruitful in wine and corn of all sorts. *Homer. Strab.*

SYRTES, two large sand banks in the Mediterranean, on the coast of Africa, one of which was near Leptis, and the other near Carthage. As they often changed places, and were sometimes very high or very low under the water, they were deemed very dangerous in navigation, and proved fatal to whatever ships touched upon them. From this circumstance, therefore, the word has been used to denote any part of the sea of which the navigation was attended with danger either from whirlpools or hidden rocks. *Mela. Sallust. Virg. &c.*

SYRUS, son of Apollo by Sinope, who gave his name to Syria.

SYSIGAMBIS, the mother of Darius. [*Vid. Sysygambis.*]

SYSIMETHRES, a Persian satrap, who had two children by his mother, an incestuous commerce tolerated by the laws of Persia. *Curt.*

SYSINAS, the elder son of Dastames, who revolted from his father to Artaxerxes.

SYTHAS, a river of Peloponnesus, flowing through Sicynia into the bay of Corinth.

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TAAUTES, a Phœnician deity, the same as the Saturn of the Latins. *Varro.*

TABRACA, a maritime town of Africa, near Hippo, made a Roman colony. The neighbouring forests abounded with monkeys. *Juv. Plin.*

TABURNUS, a mountain of Campania, which abounded with olives. *Virg.*

TACFARĪNAS, a Numidian who commanded an army against the

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Romans in the reign of Tiberius. He had formerly served in the Roman legions. After he had severally defeated the officers of Tiberius, he was at last routed and killed in the field of battle, fighting with uncommon fury, by Dolabella. *Tacit.*

TACHOS, or **TACHUS**, a king of Egypt, in the reign of Artaxerxes Ochus, against whom he sustained a long war. He was assisted by the Greeks; but his confidence in Agisilaus, king of Lacedæmon, proved fatal

to him : for disregarding his engagement, and joining with Neotanebus, who had revolted from Tachus, he ruined the affairs of the monarch, and obliged him to save his life by flight. *C. Nep.*

TACĪTA, a goddess who presided over silence.

TACĪTUS (C. Cornelius), a celebrated Latin historian, born in the reign of Nero. His father was a Roman knight, who had been appointed governor of Belgic Gaul. Tacitus was honored with the consulship, and he gave proofs of his eloquence at the bar, by supporting the cause of the injured Africans against the proconsul Marius Priscus, and in causing him to be condemned for his avarice and extortion. The friendship of Tacitus and of Pliny almost became proverbial, and one was scarce mentioned without the other, as the following instance may indicate. At the exhibition of the spectacles in the circus, Tacitus held a long conversation on different subjects with a Roman knight, with whom he was unacquainted; and when the knight asked him whether he was a native of Italy, the historian told him that he was not unknown to him, and that for their distant acquaintance he was indebted to literature. *Then you are*, replied the knight, *either Tacitus or Pliny.* The only compositions of Tacitus, as some of the ancients observe, were contained in thirty books, of which we have now left only sixteen of his annals, and five of his history. The historian every where shows his reader that he was a friend to public liberty and national independence, a lover of truth, and of the general good and welfare of mankind. The history of the reign of Tiberius is his master-piece. Candor and impartiality were his standard; and his claim to these essential qualifications of an historian has never been disputed.—M. Claudius, a Roman, elected emperor by the senate, after the death of Aurelian. The time of his administration was very popular; the good of the people was his care. He abolished the brothels in Rome, and ordered all the public baths to be shut at sun-set. The senators under Tacitus seemed to have recovered their ancient dignity and long-lost privileges. During a short reign of about six months, he not only repelled the barbarians who had invaded the territories of Rome in Asia, but he prepared to make war against the Persians and Scythians. He died in Cilicia, as he was on his expedition, of a violent distemper; or, according to some, he was destroyed by the secret dagger of an assassin, on the 13th of April, in the 276th year of the Christian era. It has been observed, that he never passed a day without consecrating some part of

his time to reading or writing. *Tacit. vita.*

TÆDIFERA, a surname of Diana. She had a temple at Ægium, in Achaia, where she was represented in a statue covered from head to foot with a veil, with one hand extended, and with a torch in the other. *Paus.*—The name is also applied to Ceres, either because she lighted torches in Ætna, when in pursuit of Proserpine, or because a torch was borne by her priests at the Eleusinian mysteries. *Ovid. Hom.*

TÆNARUS, a promontory of Laconia, where Neptune had a temple. In it was a large and deep cavern, whence issued a black and unwholesome vapor, and hence it was fabled by the poets to be one of the entrances of hell. This fabulous tradition arises, according to Pausanias, from the continual resort of a large serpent near the cavern of Tænarus, whose bite was mortal. The town of Tænarus was at the distance of about forty stadia from the promontory. The town, as well as the promontory, received its name from Tænarus, a son of Neptune. *Homer. Paus. Ovid. Strab.*

TAGASTE, a town of Numidia.

TAGES, a son of Genius, grandson of Jupiter, was the first who taught the twelve nations of the Etrurians the science of augury and divination. It is said that he was found by a Tuscan ploughman in the form of a clod, and that he assumed a human shape to instruct this nation, which became so celebrated for their knowledge of omens and incantations. *Cic. Ovid.*

TAGONIUS, a river of Hispania Tarraconensis.

TAGUS, a river of Spain, which falls into the Atlantic after it has crossed Lusitania, and now bears the name of Tajo. The sands of the Tagus, according to the poets, were covered with gold. *Mela. Ovid. Virg.*

TALASIUS. [*Vid. Thalasius.*]

TALAYRA, the sister of Phœbe. She is also called Hilaira. [*Vid. Phœbe.*]

TALĒTUM, a temple sacred to the Sun on mount Taygetus in Laconia. Horses were generally offered there for sacrifices.

TALTHYBIUS, a herald in the Grecian camp during the Trojan war, the particular minister and friend of Agamemnon. He brought away Briseis from the tent of Achilles, by order of his master. Talthybius died at Ægium in Achaia. *Homer.*

TALUS, a youth, son of the

sister of Dædalus, who invented the saw, compasses, and other mechanical instruments. His uncle became jealous of his growing fame, and murdered him privately. *Paus.*—A friend of Æneas, killed by Turnus. *Virg.*

TAMĀRUS, a mountain of Epirus.

TAMASEA, a beautiful plain of Cyprus, sacred to the goddess of beauty. It was in this place that Venus gathered the golden apples with which Hippomane was enabled to overtake Atalanta. *Qvid. Met.*

TAMESIS, a river of Britain, now the Thames. *Cic.*

TAMOS, a native of Memphis, made governor of Ionia, by young Cyrus. After the death of Cyrus, Tamos fled into Egypt, where he was murdered on account of his immense treasures. *Diod.*—A promontory of India, in the Ganges.

TAMYRIS, a queen, [*Vid. Thamyris.*]

TANĀGRA, a famous town of Bœotia, near the Euripus; between the Asopus and Thermodon. It was founded by Pæmandros, a son of Chæresilaus. *Strab. Paus.*

TANĀIS, an eunuch, freedman to Mæcenas. *Horat. Sat.*—A river of Scythia, which divides Europe from Asia. It is now called the Don. *Mela. Strab.*—A deity among the Persians and Armenians, who patronized slaves; supposed to be the same as Venus. The daughters of the noblest of the Persians and Armenians prostituted themselves in honor of this deity, and were received with greater regard and affection by their suitors. Artaxerxes, the son of Darius, was the first who raised statues to Tanais. *Strab.*—A city of Egypt.—Another on the Bosphorus.

TANĀQUIL, called also Caia Cæcilia, was the wife of Tarquin, the fifth king of Rome. After the murder of Tarquin, she raised her son-in-law Servius Tullius to the throne, and ensured him the succession. She distinguished herself by her liberality. *Liv. Dionys. Hal.*

TANTALĪDES, a patronymic applied to the descendants of Tantalus.

TANTALUS, a king of Lydia, son of Jupiter, by a nymph called Pluto. He was father of Niobe, Pelops, &c. by Dione, one of the Atlantides. He is represented by the poets as punished in hell with an insatiable thirst, and placed up to the chin in the midst of a pool of water, which flows away as soon as he attempts to taste it. There

hangs also above his head a bough, richly loaded with delicious fruit, which, as soon as he attempts to seize, is carried away from his reach by a sudden blast of wind. He is thus punished either for theft, cruelty, and impiety, or lasciviousness, for the causes are variously explained. *Plin. Homer. Eurip. Horat.*—A son of Thyestes, the first husband of Clytemnestra. *Paus.*

TAPHIÆ, islands in the Ionian sea, between Achaia and Leucadia. They were also called Teleboides. They received these names from Taphius and Telebous, the sons of Neptune, who reigned there. The Taphians made war against Electryon, king of Mycenæ, and killed all his sons; upon which the monarch promised his kingdom and his daughter in marriage to him who could avenge the death of his children upon the Taphians. Amphitryon did it with success, and obtained the promised reward. The Taphians were expert sailors, but too fond of plunder and piratical excursions. *Homer.*

TAPHIUS, a son of Neptune by Hippothoe, the daughter of Nestor. *Strab.*

TAPHIUSA, a place near Leucas, near which is found a stone, called *Taphiusius*. It is mentioned by Pliny, xxxvi. c. 21.

TAPROBĀNE, an island in the Indian ocean, now called Ceylon. Its inhabitants were very rich, and lived to a great age. *Strab.*

TARAS, a son of Neptune, who built Tarentum.

TARAXIPPUS, a deity, son of Neptune, worshipped at Elis. His statue was placed near the race ground, and his protection was implored, that no harm might happen to the horses during the race. *Paus. &c.*

TARCHETIUS, an impious king of Alba.

TARCHON, an Etrurian chief, who assisted Æneas against the Rutuli. He founded Mantua. *Virg. Æn.*

TARENTUM, or **TARENTUS**, a town of Calabria, situate on a bay of the same name, near the mouth of the river Galesus. It was founded, or rather repaired, by a Lacedæmonian colony, about 707 years before Christ, under the conduct of Phalanthus. It was long independent, and could once arm one hundred thousand foot, and three thousand horse. The people of Tarentum were so luxurious and voluptuous, that the delights of Tarentum became proverbial. The Tarentine war is greatly celebrated in history.

This war, which had been undertaken before Christ 281, by the Romans, to avenge the insults which the Tarentines had offered to their ships when near their harbours, was terminated after ten years; thirty thousand prisoners were taken, and Tarentum became subject to Rome. It was for some time the residence of Pythagoras, who inspired the citizens with the love of virtue, and rendered them superior to their neighbours in the cabinet as well as in the field of battle. The large, beautiful, and capacious harbour of Tarentum is greatly commended by ancient historians. Tarentum, now called Tarento, is inhabited by about 18,000 souls, who still maintain the character of their forefathers in idleness and effeminacy, and live chiefly by fishing. *Flor. Plut. Liv. Strab.*

TARPA (*Spurius Mælius*), a critic at Rome, in the age of Augustus. He was appointed with four others in the temple of Apollo to examine the merit of every poetical composition which was to be deposited in the temple of the Muses. All the pieces that were represented on the Roman stage had previously received his approbation. *Horat.*

TARPEIA, the daughter of Tarpeius, the governor of the citadel of Rome. She promised to open the gates of the city to the Sabines, provided they gave her their golden bracelets, or, as she expressed it, what they carried on their left hands. Tatius, the king of the Sabines, consented; and, as he entered the gates, to punish her perfidy, he threw not only his bracelet but his shield upon Tarpeia. His followers imitated his example, and Tarpeia was crushed under the weight of the bracelets and shields of the Sabine army. She was buried in the Capitol, which from her has been called the Tarpeian rock, and there afterwards many of the Roman malefactors were thrown down a deep precipice. *Plut.*

SP. TARPEIUS, the governor of the citadel of Rome, under Romulus. His descendants were called Montani and Capitolini.

TARPEIUS MONS, a hill at Rome, which received its name from Tarpeia, who was buried there. It is the same as the Capitoline hill. *Ving. Æn.*

TARQUINII, a town of Etruria, built by Tarchon, who assisted Æneas against Turnus. Tarquinius Priscus was educated there, and he made it a Roman colony when he ascended the throne. *Strab.*

TARQUINIA, a daughter of

Tarquinius Priscus, who married Servius Tullius. When her husband was murdered by Tarquinius Superbus, she privately conveyed away his body by night, and buried it. This preyed upon her mind, and the following night she died.—A vestal virgin, who, as some suppose, gave the Roman people a large piece of land, which was afterwards called the Campus Martius.

TARQUINIUS PRISCUS, the 5th king of Rome, was son of Demaratus, a native of Greece. His first name was Lucumon. Ancus Martius, the reigning monarch, nominated him, at his death, the guardian of his children. The princes were young, and an artful oration delivered to the people immediately transferred the crown of the deceased monarch on the head of Lucumon. Tarquin reigned with moderation and popularity. He increased the number of the senate, and made himself friends by electing one hundred new senators from the plebeians, whom he distinguished by the appellation of *Patres minorum gentium*, from those of the patrician body, who were called *Patres majorum gentium*. He showed that he possessed vigor and military prudence in the victories which he obtained over the united forces of the Latins and Sabines, and in the conquest of the twelve nations of Etruria. He adorned Rome with many elegant buildings and useful ornaments. He laid the foundations of the Capitol; and to the industry and the public spirit of this monarch the Romans were indebted for their aqueducts and subterraneous sewers. Tarquin was the first who introduced among the Romans the custom to canvass for offices of trust and honor: he distinguished the monarch, the senators, and other inferior magistrates with particular robes and ornaments, with ivory chairs at spectacles, and the hatchets carried before the public magistrates were by his order surrounded with bundles of sticks, to strike more terror, and to be viewed with greater reverence. Tarquin was assassinated by the two sons of his predecessor, in the eightieth year of his age, thirty-eight of which he had sat on the throne, 578 years before Christ. *Dion. Hal.*—The second Tarquin, surnamed Superbus, was grandson of Tarquinius Priscus. He was the seventh and last king of Rome. He murdered his father-in-law, and seized the kingdom, at the instigation of his wife Tullia. The crown which he had obtained with violence, he endeavoured to keep by a continuation of tyranny. He paid no regard to the decisions of the senate, or the approbation of the public assemblies; and by wishing to disregard both, he incurred the jealousy of the one and the odium of the other. The public treasury was soon

exhausted by Tarquin; and to silence the murmurs of his subjects, he resolved to call their attention to war. He was successful in his military operations; but while the siege of Ardea was continued, the wantonness of the son of Tarquin at Rome for ever stopped the progress of his arms; and the Romans no sooner saw the virtuous Lucretia stab herself, not to survive the loss of her honor, than the whole city and camp arose with indignation against the monarch. The gates of Rome were shut against him, and Tarquin was for ever banished from his throne, in the year of Rome 244. He retired among the Etrurians, who attempted in vain to replace him on his throne; whereupon the republican government was established at Rome. Tarquin died in the ninetyeth year of his age, about fourteen years after his expulsion from Rome. He had reigned about twenty-five years.—Collatinus, one of the relations of Tarquin the Proud, who married Lucretia. [*Vid.* Collatinus].—Sextius, the eldest of the sons of Tarquin the Proud, rendered himself well known by a variety of adventures. When his father besieged Gabii, he came before the city with his body all mangled and bloody with stripes. He had no sooner declared that this proceeded from the tyranny and oppression of his father, than the people of Gabii entrusted him with the command of their armies. When he had thus succeeded, he despatched a private messenger to his father, who gave no answer to be returned to his son. When Sextus heard from the messenger, that when the message was delivered, Tarquin cut off with a stick the tallest poppies in his garden, he followed the example, by putting to death the most noble and powerful citizens of Gabii. The town soon fell into the hands of the Romans. Sextius was at last killed, bravely fighting in a battle during the war which the Latins sustained against Rome in the attempt of re-establishing the Tarquins on their throne. *Liv.*

TARQUĪTUS, a son of Faunus and Dryope, who assisted Turnus against Æneas. He was killed by Æneas. *Virg.*

TARRACĪNA, or **ANXUR**, a town of the Volsci in Latium, between Rome and Neapolis. *Strab. Mela.*

TARRĀCO, a city of Spain, situate on the shores of the Mediterranean, founded by the two Scipios, who planted a Roman colony there. *Martial.*

TARSA, a Thracian, who rebelled under Tiberius.

TARSIUS, a river of Troas.

TARSUS, or **TARSOS**, a town of Cilicia, on the Cydnus, founded by Triptolemus and a colony of Argives, or as others say, by Sardanapalus. It was once the rival of Alexandria and Athens in literature and the study of the polite arts. *Lucan. Strab.*

TARTĀRUS, one of the regions of hell, where the most impious and guilty among mankind were punished. According to Hesiod, it was a separate prison, at a greater distance from the earth than the earth is from the heavens. Virgil says, that it was surrounded by three impenetrable walls, and by the impetuous and burning streams of the river Phlegethon. In it were also punished, according to the same poet, such as had been disobedient to their parents, traitors, adulterers, faithless ministers, and such as had undertaken unjust and cruel wars, or had betrayed their friends for the sake of money. *Hesiod. Virg. Homer.*

TARTESSUS, a town in Spain, near the columns of Hercules, on the Mediterranean, better known by the name of Gades, when Hercules had set up his columns on the extremity of Spain and Africa. Tartessus has been called the most distant town in the extremities of Spain, by the Romans.

L. TARUNTIUS SPURĪNA, a mathematician, who flourished sixty-one years B. C.

TATIENSES, a name given to one of the tribes of the Roman people by Romulus, in honor of Tatius, king of the Sabines. They lived on mounts Capitolinus and Quirinalis.

TATIUS (Titus) king of Cures among the Sabines, made war against the Romans after the rape of the Sabines. The gates of the city were betrayed into his hands by Tarpeia, and the army of the Sabines advanced as far as the Roman forum, where a bloody battle was fought. The cries of the Sabine virgins at last stopped the fury of the combatants, and an agreement was made between the two nations. Tatius consented to leave his ancient possessions, and with his subjects to come and live in Rome. He shared the royal authority with Romulus, and lived in the greatest union. He was murdered about six years after at Lanuvium, before Christ, 742, for an act of cruelty to the ambassadors of the Laurentes. This was done by order of his royal colleague, according to some authors. *Liv. Plut. &c.*

TATTA, a large lake of Phrygia, on the confines of Pisidia.

TAVOLA, a river of Corsica.

TAURI, a people of European Sarmatia, who inhabited Taurica Cher-

sonesus. They sacrificed all strangers to Diana. *Strab.*

TAURICA CHERSONĒSUS, a large peninsula of Europe, at the south-west of the Palus Mæotis, now called the Crimea. The inhabitants, called Tauri, were a savage and uncivilized nation. [*Vid.* Tauri.] *Strab. Plin.*

TAURICA, a surname of Diana, because she was worshipped by the inhabitants of Taurica Chersonesus.

TAURINI, the inhabitants of Taurinum, a town of Cisalpine Gaul, now called Turin. *Sil.*

TAUROMINIUM, a town of Sicily, between Messina and Catania, built by the Zancleans, Sicilians, and Hybleans, in the age of Dionysius, the tyrant of Syracuse. The hills in the neighbourhood were famous for the fine grapes which they produced. *Diod.*

TAURUS, the largest mountain of Asia, as to extent. It extends as far as the most eastern extremities of Asia, branches in several parts, and runs far into the north. Mount Taurus was known by several names, particularly in different countries. It was called Taurus Amanus from the bay of Issus as far as the Euphrates; Antitaurus from the western boundaries of Cilicia up to Armenia; Caucasus between the Hyrcanian and the Euxine sea, &c. The word Taurus was more properly confined to the mountains that separate Phrygia and Pamphylia from Cilicia. The several passes in it were called Pylæ, and hence frequent mention is made in ancient authors of the Armenian Pylæ, Cilician Pylæ, &c. *Mela. Plin.*—A mountain in Germany. *Tacit.*—Titus Statilius, a consul made prefect of Italy by Augustus.—A proconsul of Africa, accused by Agrippina, that she might become mistress of his gardens. *Tacit.*—An officer of Minos, king of Crete. He had an amour with Pasiphaë, whence arose the fable of the Minotaur, from the son, who was born some time after. [*Vid.* Minotaurus.]

TAXILA, a large country in India, between the Indus and the Hydaspes.

TAXILUS, or **TAXILES**, a king of Taxila, in the age of Alexander. He submitted to the conqueror, who rewarded him with great liberality. *Curt.*—A general of Mithridates, who assisted Archelaus against the Romans in Greece. He was afterwards conquered by Muraena, the lieutenant of Sylla.

TAXIMAQUILUS, a king in the southern parts of Britain when Cæsar invaded it. *Cæs.*

TAYGĒTUS, or **TAYGĒTA**, a

mountain of Laconia, in Peloponnesus, at the west of the river Eurotas. It hung over the city of Lacedæmon, and it is said that once a part of it fell down by an earthquake, and destroyed the suburbs. It was on this mountain that the Lacedæmonian women celebrated the orgies of Bacchus. *Mela. Paus. Strab.*

TEĀNUM, a town of Campania, on the Appian road.

TEARUS, a river of Thrace, rising in the same rock from thirty-eight different sources, some of which are hot and others cold. Darius raised a column there when he marched against the Scythians, as if to denote the sweetness and salubrity of the waters of that river. *Herodot.*

TECHMESSA, the daughter of a Phrygian prince, called Teuthras. When her father was killed in war by Ajax, son of Telamon, the young princess became the property of the conqueror, and by him she had a son called Eurysaces. Sophocles, in one of his tragedies, represented Techmessa as moving her husband to pity by her tears and entreaties, when he wished to stab himself. *Horat. &c.*

TECMON, a town of Epirus.

TECTĀMUS, son of Dorus, grandson of Hellen, the son of Deucalion, went to Crete with the Ætolians and Pelasgians, and reigned there.

TECTOSĀGES, or **TECTOSĀGÆ**, a people of Gallia Narbonensis so called. Some of them passed into Germany, where they settled near the Hercynian forest, and another colony passed into Asia, where they conquered Phrygia, Paphlagonia, and Cappadocia. They were among those Gauls who pillaged Rome under Brennus, and who attempted some time after to plunder the temple of Apollo at Delphi. At their return home from Greece, they were visited by a pestilence, and ordered to stop it, to throw into the river all the riches and plunder they had obtained in their distant excursions. *Cæs. Strab. Liv. Justin.*

TECUM, a river in Gaul, falling from the Pyrenees into the Mediterranean.

TEGÆUS, a surname of Pan from the worship he received at Tegæa. *Virg.*

TEGĒA, or **TEGÆA**, a town of Arcadia, in the Peloponnesus, founded by Tegeates, a son of Lycaon. The gigantic bones of Orestes were found buried there, and removed to Sparta. Apollo and Pan were worshipped there, and also Ceres, Proserpine, and Venus. The epithet Tegæa was applied to Ata-

lanta, as a native of the place. *Ovid. Virg. Strab.*

TEGULA, P. LICIN. a comic poet, who flourished B. C. 198.

TEGYRA, a town of Bœotia, where Apollo was worshipped. There was a battle fought there between the Thebans and the Peloponnesians.

TEIOS. [*Vid. Teos.*]

TEIUM, a town of Paphlagonia, on the Euxine sea.

TELĀMON, a king of the island of Salamis, son of *Æacus* and *Endeis*. He was brother to *Peleus*, and father to *Teucer* and *Ajax*, who on that account is often called *Telamonius heros*. He fled from *Megara*, his native country, after he had accidentally murdered his brother *Phocus* in playing with the quoit, and he sailed to the island of *Salamis*, where he soon after married *Glauce*, the daughter of *Cychreus*, the king of the place. At the death of his father-in-law, who had no male issue, *Telamon* became king of *Salamis*. He accompanied *Jason* in his expedition to *Colchis*, and was arm-bearer to *Hercules*, when that hero took *Laomedon* prisoner, and destroyed *Troy*. *Telamon* was rewarded by *Hercules* for his services with the hand of *Hesione*, whom the conqueror had obtained among the spoils of *Troy*, and with her he returned to *Greece*. He also married *Peribœa*, whom some call *Eribœa*. *Ovid. Sophocl. Pindar. &c.*

TELAMONIĀDES, a patronymic given to the descendants of *Telamon*.

TELCHĪNES, a people of *Rhodes*, the inventors of many useful arts. They were the first who raised statues to the gods. They had the power of changing themselves into whatever shape they pleased, and, according to *Ovid*, they could poison and fascinate all objects with their eyes, and cause rain and hail to fall at pleasure. They insulted *Venus*, for which the goddess inspired them with sudden fury, so that they committed the grossest crimes, and offered violence even to their own mothers. *Jupiter* destroyed them all by a deluge. *Diod.*

TELCHINIA, a surname of *Minerva*.—Also a surname of *Juno* in *Rhodes*.

TELEBOÆ, or TELEBOES, a people of *Ætolia*, called also *Taphians*, some of whom left their native country, and settled in the island of *Capræ*. *Virg.* [*Vid. Taphiæ.*]

TELEBOIDES, islands opposite *Leucadia*. *Plin.*

TELĒCLES, or TELECLUS, a

Lacedæmonian king, of the family of the *Agidæ*, who reigned 40 years, B. C. 813. *Herodot. Paus.*—A philosopher, disciple of *Lacidæ*, B. C. 214.

TELECLĪDES, an *Athenian* comic poet, in the age of *Pericles*.

TELEGŌNUS, a son of *Ulysses* and *Circe*, born in the island of *Ææa*, where he was educated. He went to *Ithaca* to make himself known to his father, but was shipwrecked on the coast, and being destitute of provisions, he plundered some of the inhabitants of the island. *Ulysses* and *Telemachus* came to defend the property of their subjects; a quarrel arose, and *Telegonus* killed his father without knowing who he was. He afterwards returned to his native country, and carried thither his father's body, where it was buried. *Telemachus* and *Penelope* also accompanied him in his return, and soon after the nuptials of *Telegonus* with *Penelope* were celebrated by order of *Minerva*. *Penelope* had by *Telegonus* a son called *Italus*, who gave his name to *Italy*. *Telegonus* founded *Tusculum* in *Italy*, and left one daughter, called *Mamilia*, from whom the noble family of the *Mamilii* at *Rome* were descended. *Horat. Ovid. Hygin.*—A king of *Egypt*, who married *Io* after she had been restored to her original form by *Jupiter*.

TELEMĀCHUS, a son of *Ulysses* and *Penelope*. He was still in the cradle when his father went with the rest of the Greeks to the *Trojan* war. At the end of this war, *Telemachus*, anxious to see his father, went to seek him, and visited the court of *Menelaus* and *Nestor* to obtain information. The suitors of his mother *Penelope* had conspired to murder him on his return, but he avoided their snares, and by means of *Minerva*, he discovered his father, who had arrived in the island two days before him, and was then in the house of *Eumæus*. With this faithful servant and *Ulysses*, *Telemachus* delivered his mother from the importunities of her suitors. After the death of his father, *Telemachus* went to the island of *Ææa*, where he married *Circe*, or, according to others, *Cassiphone*, the daughter of *Circe*, by whom he had a son called *Latinus*. He some time after had the misfortune to kill his mother-in-law *Circe*, and fled to *Italy*, where he founded *Clusium*. *Telemachus* was accompanied in his visit to *Nestor* and *Menelaus* by the goddess of wisdom, under the form of *Mentor*. It is said, that when a child, *Telemachus* fell into the sea, and that a dolphin brought him safe to shore, after he had remained some time under water. From this circumstance *Ulysses* had the figure of a dolphin engraved on the seal which he wore on his ring. *Homer. Horat. Ovid. &c.*

TELEPHASSA, the mother of Cadmus, Phoenix, and Cilix, by Agenor. She died in Thrace, as she was seeking her daughter Europa, whom Jupiter had carried away.

TELEPHUS, a king of Mysia, son of Hercules and Auge, the daughter of Aleus. He was exposed as soon as born on mount Parthenius, but his life was preserved by a goat, and by some shepherds. Telephus, according to the more received opinions, was ignorant of his origin, and he was ordered by the oracle, if he wished to know his parents, to go to Mysia. Obedient to this injunction, he came to Mysia, where Teuthras offered him his crown, and his adopted daughter Auge in marriage, if he would deliver his country from the hostilities of Idas, the son of Aphareus. Telephus readily complied, and, at the head of the Mysians, he soon routed the enemy, and received the promised reward. As he was going to unite himself to Auge, the sudden appearance of an enormous serpent separated the two lovers; Auge implored the assistance of Hercules, and was soon informed by the god that Telephus was her own son. The nuptials were not celebrated, and Telephus some time after married one of the daughters of king Priam. Telephus prepared to assist Priam against the Greeks, and with uncommon fury he attacked them when they had landed on his coasts. Telephus was victorious, had not Bacchus suddenly raised a vine from the earth, which entangled the feet of the monarch, and laid him flat on the ground. Achilles immediately rushed upon him, and wounded him so severely, that he was carried away from the battle. The wound was mortal, and Telephus was informed by the oracle, that he alone who had inflicted it could totally cure it. Applications were made to Achilles, but in vain; the hero observed that he was no physician; till Ulysses, who knew that Troy could not be taken without the assistance of one of the sons of Hercules, and who wished to make Telephus the friend of the Greeks, persuaded Achilles. Achilles consented, and the hero scraped the rust from the point of his spear, and by applying it to the sore, gave it immediate relief. It is said that Telephus showed himself so grateful to the Greeks, that he accompanied them to the Trojan war, and fought with them against his father-in-law. *Paus. Ovid. Plin.*—A friend of Horace, remarkable for his beauty, and the elegance of his person. He was the favorite of Lydia, the mistress of Horace, &c. *Horat.*—L. Verus, wrote a book on the rhetoric of Homer, as also a comparison of that poet with Plato, and other treatises, now lost.

TELESEPHORUS, a divinity who presided over medicine, and the recovery of diseased persons. On some of Adrian's medals he is represented as a young man.

TELESIA, a town of Campania, taken by Hannibal.

TELESICLES, a Parian, father to the poet Archilochus, by a slave, named Enippo.

TELESILLA, a lyric poetess of Argos, who bravely defended her country against the Lacedæmonians, and obliged them to raise the siege. A statue was raised to her honor in the temple of Venus. *Paus.*

TELESINUS, a general of the Samnites, who joined the interest of Marius, and fought against the generals of Sylla. He marched towards Rome, and defeated Sylla with great loss. He was afterwards routed in a bloody battle, and left in the number of the slain, after he had given great proofs of his valor and courage. *Plut.*

TELESIPPUS, a poor man of Phææ, father to the tyrant Dinias.

TELESTAS, a son of Priam. *Apollod.*—A king of Corinth, who died 779 B. C.

TELLUS, a divinity, the same as the Earth, the most ancient of all the gods after Chaos. She was mother, by Cœlus, of Oceanus, Hyperion, Ceus, Rhea, Japetus, Themis, Saturn, Phœbe, Tethys, &c. She is the same as Cybele, Rhea, Vesta, Ceres, Tithea, Bona Dea, Proserpine, &c. She was generally represented as a woman with many breasts, distended with milk, to express the fecundity of the earth. She also appeared crowned with turrets, holding a sceptre in one hand, and a key in the other; while at her feet was lying a tame lion without chains, as if to intimate that every part of the earth can be made fruitful by means of cultivation. *Hesiod. Virg.*—A poor man, whom Solon called happier than Cæsus, the rich and ambitious king of Lydia. Tellus had the happiness to see a strong and healthy family of children, and at last to fall in the defence of his country. *Herodot.*

TELPHUSA, a nymph of Arcadia, daughter of the Ladon, who gave her name to a town and fountain of that place. The waters of the fountain Telphusa were so cold, that Tiresias died by drinking them. *Diod. Strab.*

TEMENUS, the son of Aristomachus, was the first of the Heraclidæ who returned to Peloponnesus with his brother Ctesiphontes, in the reign of Tisamenus, king of Argos. Temenus

made himself master of the throne of Argos, from which he expelled the reigning sovereign. After death he was succeeded by his son-in-law, Deiphon, who had married his daughter Hynetho, and this succession was in preference to his own son. *Apollod. Paus. &c.*

TEMERINDA, the name of the Palus Mæotis among the natives.

TEMĒSA, a town of Cyprus.—Another in Calabria in Italy, famous for its mines of copper. *Ovid. Strab.*

TEMNOS, a town of Æolia, at the mouth of the Hermus.

TEMPE, a valley in Thessaly, between mount Olympus at the north, and Ossa at the south, through which the river Peneus flows into the Ægean. The poets have described it as the most delightful spot on the earth, with continually cool shades, and verdant walks, which the warbling of birds rendered more pleasant and romantic. Tempe extended about five miles in length, but was scarce one acre and a half wide. All valleys that are pleasant, either for their situation or the mildness of their climate, are called Tempe by the poets. *Strab. Plut.*

TENĒDOS, a small fertile island of the Ægean sea, opposite Troy, at the distance of about 12 miles from Sigæum, and 56 miles north from Lesbos. It became famous during the Trojan war, as it was there that the Greeks concealed themselves the more effectually to make the Trojans believe that they were returned home without finishing the siege. It was anciently called Leucophrys, till Tenes, the son of Cycnus, settled there, and built a town, which he called Tenedos, from which the whole island received its name. *Homer. Strab. Virg.*

TENES, a son of Cycnus and Proclea. He was exposed on the sea on the coast of Troas, by his father, who credulously believed his wife Philonome, who had accused him of attempts upon her virtue, when he refused to gratify her passion. Tenes arrived safe in Leucophrys, which he called Tenedos, and of which he became the sovereign. Cycnus discovered the guilt of his wife Philonome, and wishing to be reconciled to his son, he went to Tenedos. But when he had tied his ship to the shore, Tenes cut off the cable with a hatchet, and suffered his father's ship to be tossed about in the sea. Hence, the hatchet of Tenes is become proverbial to intimate a resentment that cannot be pacified. This hatchet was carefully preserved at Tenedos, and afterwards deposited in the temple of Delphi, where it was still seen in the age of Pausanias. Tenes was killed by

Achilles, as he defended his country against the Greeks, and he received divine honors after death. *Strab. Paus. Diod.*

TENNES, a king of Sidon, who, when his country was besieged by the Persians, burnt himself and the city together, B. C. 351.

TENOS, a small island in the Ægean, near Andros, called also Hydrussa, from the number of its fountains. It was very mountainous, but it produced excellent wines, universally esteemed by the ancients. Tenos was about 15 miles in extent. The capital was also called Tenos. *Strab. Ovid.*

TENTŶRA, (plur.) and **TENTYRIS**, a small town of Egypt, on the Nile, whose inhabitants were at enmity with the crocodiles, and made war against those who paid them adoration. *Strab. Juv.*

TEOS, or **TEIOS**, a maritime town on the coast of Ionia, in Asia Minor, opposite Samos. It was one of the 12 cities of the Ionian confederacy, and gave birth to Anacreon and Hecataeus. According to Pliny, Teos was an island. Augustus repaired Teos, whence he is often called the founder of it on ancient medals. *Strab. Paus. Horat.*

TERAMBUS, a shepherd, son of Euseirus, and grandson of Neptune, who was changed into a beetle, and is supposed to be the same with Cerambus, who, as Ovid mentions, was changed into a bird.

TERĒDON, a town on the shores of the gulf of Arabia.

TERENTIA, the wife of Cicero, mother of M. Cicero, and Tulliola. Cicero repudiated her, because she had been faithless to his bed, when he was banished in Asia. She married Sallust, Cicero's enemy, and afterwards Messala Corvinus. She lived to her 103d, or, according to Pliny, to her 117th year, *Plut. Cic.*—The wife of Mæcenas, with whom it was said that Augustus carried on an intrigue.

TERENTIA LEX, called also Cassia, *frumentaria*, by M. Terentius Varro, Lucullus, and C. Cassius, A. U. C. 680. It ordered that the same price should be given for all corn bought in the provinces, to hinder the exactions of the quæstors.—Another by Terentius the tribune, A. U. C. 291, to elect five persons to define the power of the consuls.

TERENTIĀNUS, a Roman, to whom Longinus dedicated his Treatise on the Sublime.

TERENTIUS PUBLIUS, a native of Africa, celebrated for the comedies he wrote. He was sold as a slave to Terentius Lucanus, a Roman senator, who educated him with great care,

and manumitted him for the brilliancy of his genius. He bore the name of his master and benefactor, and was called Terentius. He applied himself to the study of Greek comedy with uncommon assiduity, and merited the friendship and patronage of the learned and powerful Scipio, the elder Africanus, and his friend Lælius, have been suspected, on account of their intimacy, of assisting the poet in the composition of his comedies; and the fine language, the pure expressions, and delicate sentiments with which the plays of Terence abound, seem perhaps to favor the supposition. Terence was in the 25th year of his age when his first play appeared on the Roman stage. All his compositions were received with great applause; but when the words.

Homo sum, humani nil a me alienum puto,

were repeated, the plaudits were reiterated, and the audience, though composed of foreigners, conquered nations, allies, and citizens of Rome, were unanimous in applauding the poet, who spoke, with such elegance and simplicity, the language of nature, and supported the native independence of man. The talents of Terence were employed rather in translating than in search of originality. It is said that he translated 108 of the comedies of the poet Menander, six of which only are extant. Quintilian, who candidly acknowledges the deficiencies of the Roman comedy, declares that Terence was the most elegant and refined of all the comedians whose writings appeared on the stage. The time and the manner of his death are unknown. He left Rome in the 35th year of his age, and never after appeared there. Some suppose that he was drowned in a storm as he returned from Greece, about 159 years before Christ. *Quintil. Horat.*—Culeo, a Roman senator, taken by the Carthaginians, and redeemed by Africanus. When Africanus triumphed, Culeo followed his chariot with a *pileus* (cap) on his head. He was some time after appointed judge between his deliverer and the people of Asia, and had the meanness to condemn him and his brother Asiaticus, though both innocent. *Liv.*—Varro, a writer. [*Vid. Varro.*]—A consul with Æmilius Paulus, at the battle of Cannæ. He was the son of a butcher, and had followed for some time the profession of his father. He placed himself totally in the power of Annibal, by making an improper disposition of his army. After he had been defeated, and his colleague slain, he retired to Canusium, with the remains of his slaughtered countrymen, and sent word to the Roman senate of his defeat. He received the thanks of this venerable body, because he had engaged the enemy, however improperly,

and not despaired of the affairs of the republic. *Plut. Liv. Tacit.*

TERENTUS, a place in the Campus Martius near the Capitol, where the infernal deities had an altar. Those festivals, which were celebrated every 100th year, were called Ludi Terentini. *Ovid. Fast.*

TEREUS, a king of Thrace, son of Mars and Bistonis. He married Progne, the daughter of Pandion, king of Athens, whom he had assisted in a war against Megara. He offered violence to his sister-in-law, Philomela, whom he conducted to Thrace by desire of Progne. [*Vid. Philomela and Progne.*]

TERGEMINUS, or **TRICORPOR**, a name applied to Cerberus, and also to Gerion, king of Gades, from having three bodies or three heads.—Diana is also called Tergemina, because called Diana on earth, Luna in heaven, and Hecate in hell. *Virg.*

TERGESTE and **TERGESTUM**, now *Triest*, a town of Italy, on the Adriatic sea, made a Roman colony. The adjacent gulf bears its name. *Mela. Plin. &c.*

TERIBAZUS, a nobleman of Persia, sent against Evagoras, king of Cyprus, accused of treason and superseded.

TERIDĀTES, a favorite eunuch at the court of Artaxerxes. At his death the monarch was in tears for three days. *Ælian.*

TERIGUM, a town of Macedonia.

TERIOLI, now **TIROL**, a fortified town in the north of Italy, in the country of the Grisons.

TERMĒRUS, a robber of Peloponnesus, who killed people by crushing their heads against his own. He was slain by Hercules. *Plut.*

TERMINALIA, annual festivals at Rome, in honor of the god Terminus, in the month of February. It was then usual for peasants to assemble near the principal land marks which separated their fields, and, after they had crowned them with garlands and flowers, to make libations of milk and wine, and to sacrifice a lamb or a young pig. They were first established by Numa. *Ovid. Cic.*

TERMINALIS, a surname of Jupiter. *Dionys. Hal.*

TERMINUS, a divinity at Rome who was supposed to preside over bounds and limits, and to punish all unlawful usurpation of land. He was represented with a human head, without feet or arms, to intimate that he never moved, wherever he was placed. It is said that when Tarquin the Proud, wished to

THEAGÈNES, an athlete of Thasos, famous for his strength. He was crowned above a thousand times at the public games of the Greeks, and became a god after death. *Paus.*—A Theban officer, who distinguished himself at the battle of Chæronea. *Plut.*—A writer who published commentaries on Homer's works.

THEÂNÔ, a daughter of Cisseus, sister to Hecuba, who married Antenor, and was supposed to have betrayed the palladium of the Greeks, as she was priestess of Minerva. *Homer. Paus.*—The mother of Pausanias. She was the first, as it is reported, who brought a stone to the entrance of Minerva's temple, to shut up her son, when she heard of his crimes and perfidy to his country.—A daughter of Seedasus, to whom some of the Lacedæmonians offered violence at Leuctra.—A Trojan matron, who became mother of Mimas by Amycus, the same night that Paris was born. *Virg.*

THEÂNUM, a town of Italy. [*Vid.* Teanum.]

THEARIDAS, a brother of Dionsysius the elder. He was made admiral of his fleet.

THEARIUS, a surname of Apollo at Træzene.

THEBA or **THERE**, a town of Cilicia. [*Vid.* Thebæ.]

THERE (*arum*), a celebrated city, the capital of Bæotia, situate on the banks of the river Ismenus. Cadmus is supposed to have first begun to found it by building the citadel Cadmea. It was afterwards finished by Amphion and Zethus, but, according to Varro, it owed its origin to Ogyges. Its government was monarchical, and many of the sovereigns are celebrated for their misfortunes, such as Laius, Edipus, Polynices, Eteocles, &c. The war which Thebes supported against the Argives is famous, as well as that of the Epigoni. The Thebans were looked upon as an indolent and sluggish nation, and the words of *Theban pig* became proverbial to express a man remarkable for stupidity and inattention. This, however, was not literally true. Under Epaminondas, the Thebans, though before dependent, became masters of Greece, and every thing was done according to their will and pleasure. When Alexander invaded Greece, he ordered Thebes to be totally demolished, except the house where the poet Pindar was born and educated. Thebes was afterwards repaired by Cassander, the son of Antipater. The monarchical government was abolished there at the death of Xanthus, about 1190 years B. C. and Thebes became a republic. It received its name from Thebe, the daughter of

Asopus, to whom the founder Amphion was nearly related. *Apollod. Paus. Strab.*—An ancient and celebrated city of Thebais, in Egypt, called also Hecatompylos, on account of its hundred gates, and Diospolis, as being sacred to Jupiter. In the time of its splendor it extended above 23 miles, and, upon any emergency, could send into the field, by each of its hundred gates, 20,000 fighting men, and 200 chariots. Thebes was ruined by Cambyses, king of Persia. *Juv. Tacit. Herodot. Strab. Mela.*

THEBAIS, a country in the southern parts of Egypt, of which Thebes was the capital.—There have been some poems which have borne the name of *Thebais*, but of these the only one extant is the *Thebais* of Statius. It gives an account of the war of the Thebans against the Argives. The poet was twelve years in composing it, and though the style is often inelegant, yet the poem is highly valuable for the information which it contains respecting the mythology, and the unknown particulars of ancient times.—A river of Lydia.—A name given to a native of Thebes.

THERE, the wife of Alexander, tyrant of Phæræ, who was persuaded by Pelopidas to murder her husband.

THEIA, a goddess. [*Vid.* Thea.]

THELXIOPE, one of the Muses, according to some writers. *Cic.*

THEMIS, a daughter of Cælus and Terra, who married Jupiter against her own inclinations. She became mother of Dice, Irene, Eunomia, the Paræ, &c. and was the first to whom the inhabitants of the earth raised temples. Her oracle was famous in Attica in the age of Deucalion, who consulted it with great solemnity, and was instructed how to repair the loss of mankind. She was generally attended by the Seasons. Among the moderns she is represented as holding a sword in one hand, and a pair of scales in the other. *Ovid.*

THEMISCYRA, a town of Capadocia, at the mouth of the Thermadon, belonging to the Amazons. The territories round it bore the same name.

THEMISON, a famous physician of Laodicea, disciple to Asclepiades. He was founder of a sect called methodists, because he wished to introduce methods to facilitate the learning and the practice of physic. He flourished in the Augustan age. *Plin.*—One of the generals of Antiochus the Great. He was born at Cyprus. *Ælian.*

THEMISTA or **THEMISTIS**, a goddess, the same as Themis.

THEMISTIUS, a celebrated philosopher of Paphlagonia in the age of Constantius, greatly esteemed by the Roman emperors, and called the fine

speaker, from his eloquent and commanding delivery. He was made a Roman senator, and always distinguished for his liberality and munificence. His school was greatly frequented. He wrote when young some commentaries on Aristotle, fragments of which are still extant, and 33 of his orations. In his addresses to the emperors, he strongly recommends humanity, wisdom, and clemency.

THEMISTO, daughter of Hypseus, was the third wife of Athamas, king of Thebes, by whom she had four sons, called Ptous, Leucon, Schoneus, and Erythroës. She endeavoured to kill the children of Ino, her husband's second wife, but she killed her own by means of Ino, who lived in her house in the disguise of a servant maid, and to whom she entrusted her bloody intentions. *Paus.*—The mother of the poet Homer, according to a tradition mentioned by Pausanias.

THEMISTOCLES, a celebrated general born at Athens, the son of Neocles and Euterpe, a native of Halicarnassus. The beginning of his youth was marked by vices so flagrant, that his father disinherited him. But the protection which he was denied at home he sought in courting the favors of the populace, and in having a share in the administration of public affairs. When Xerxes invaded Greece, Themistocles was at the head of the Athenian republic, and in this capacity the fleet was entrusted to his care. His naval operations and the combined fleet of the Peloponnesians were directed to destroy the armament of Xerxes, and to ruin his maritime power. The obstinate wish of the generals to command the Grecian fleet might have proved fatal to the interest of the allies, had not Themistocles freely relinquished his pretensions, and nominated his rival Eurybiades master of the expedition. The Persian fleet was distressed at Artemisium by a violent storm, and the feeble attack of the Greeks; but it was owing to Themistocles that a decisive battle was ever fought; for the Greeks, actuated by different views, were unwilling to make head by sea against the enemy; but Themistocles sent intelligence of their intentions to the Persian monarch. Xerxes, by immediately blocking them with his fleet in the bay of Salamis, prevented their escape, and obliged them to fight for their safety, as well as for the honor of their country. This battle, which was fought near the island of Salamis, B. C. 480, was decisive, the Greeks obtained the victory. Further to ensure the peace of his country, Themistocles informed the Asiatic monarch, that the Greeks had conspired to cut down the bridge which he had built across the Hellespont, and to prevent his retreat into Asia. Xerxes hastened away from

Greece, left his forces without a general, and his fleets an easy conquest to the victorious Greeks. Themistocles was received with the most distinguishing honors, and by his prudent administration, Athens was soon fortified with strong walls, her Pireus was rebuilt, and her harbours were filled with a numerous and powerful navy, which rendered her the mistress of Greece. Yet in the midst of that glory, the conqueror of Xerxes incurred the displeasure of his countrymen. He was banished from the city, and obliged to throw himself into the arms of a monarch, whose fleets he had defeated, and whose father he had ruined. Artaxerxes received the illustrious Athenian with kindness; made him one of his greatest favorites, and bestowed three rich cities upon him, to provide him with bread, wine, and meat. But Themistocles still remembered that Athens gave him birth, and according to some writers, the wish of not injuring his country, and therefore his inability of carrying on war against Greece, at the request of Artaxerxes, obliged him to destroy himself by drinking bull's blood. The manner of his death, however, is uncertain. His bones were conveyed to Attica, and honored with a magnificent tomb by the Athenians, who began to repent too late of their cruelty to the saviour of his country. Themistocles died in the 65th year of his age, about 449 years before the Christian era. *Plut. C. Nep.*

THEOCLYMÉNUS, a soothsayer of Argolis, descended from Melampus. His father's name was Thestor. An accidental murder obliged him to fly from Argos, and he reached Pylos just as Telemachus was going to return to Ithaca, and he easily obtained permission to accompany him. Here, at the sight of some birds, he foretold to his patron and to Penelope the speedy return of Ulysses; and the prophecy was soon after fulfilled. *Homer. Odys. Hygin.*

THEOCRITUS, a Greek poet who flourished at Syracuse in Sicily, 282 B. C. His father's name was Praxagoras, and his mother's Philina. He lived in the age of Ptolemy Philadelphus, whose praises he sang, and whose favors he enjoyed. Theocritus distinguished himself by his poetical compositions, of which 30 idyllia and some epigrams are extant, written in the Doric dialect, and admired for their beauty, elegance, and simplicity. Virgil, in his Eclogues, has imitated and often copied him. Theocritus has been blamed for the many indelicate and obscene expressions which he uses; and while he introduces shepherds and peasants with all the rusticity and ignorance of nature, he often disguises their character by making them speak on high and exalted subjects. It is said he wrote some invectives against Hiero king of Syracuse, who ordered him to be strangled.—A.

Greek historian of Chios, who wrote an account of Libya. *Plut.*

THEODĀMAS or **THIODĀMAS**, a king of Mysia, in Asia Minor, father of Hylas [*Vid.* Hylas] by Menodice. He was killed by Hercules because he refused to treat him and his son Hyllus with hospitality, and the hero carried away Hylas, on whom he bestowed his tenderest regards. *Ovid. in Ib. Apollod.*

THEODECTES, a Greek orator and poet of Phaselis in Pamphylia, son of Aristander, and disciple of Isocrates. He wrote 50 tragedies, besides other works now lost. He had such a happy memory, that he could repeat with ease whatever verses were spoken in his presence. When Alexander passed through Phaselis, he crowned with garlands the statue which had been erected to the memory of the deceased poet. *Cic. Plut.*

THEODONIS, a town of Germany, now Thionville, on the Moselle.

THEODŌRA, a daughter-in-law of the emperor Maximian, who married Constantius.—A woman who from being a prostitute became empress to Justinian, and distinguished herself by her intrigues and enterprizes.—The name of Theodora is common to the empresses of the East in a later period.

THEODŌRUS, a Syracusan of great authority among his countrymen, who severely inveighed against the tyranny of Dionysius.—A philosopher, disciple to Aristippus. He denied the existence of a god. He was banished from Cyrene, and fled to Athens, where the friendship of Demetrius Phalereus saved him from the accusations which were carried to the Areopagus against him. Some suppose that he was at last condemned to death for his impiety and that he drank poison.—A preceptor to one of the sons of Antony, whom he betrayed to Augustus.—A consul in the reign of Honorius. Claudian wrote a poem upon him, in which he praises him with great liberality.—A secretary of Valens. He conspired against the emperor, and was beheaded.—A man who compiled a history of Rome. Of this nothing but his history of the reigns of Constantine and Constantius is extant.—A Greek poet in the age of Cleopatra. He wrote a book of metamorphoses, which Ovid imitated, as some suppose.—An artist of Samos. He was the first who found out the art of melting iron, with which he made statues.—A Greek writer, called also Prodrōmus. The time in which he lived is unknown. There is a romance of his composition extant, called the amours of Rhodanthe and Dosicles.

THEODOSIOPŌLIS, a town of Armenia, built by Theodosius, &c.

THEODOSIUS FLAVIUS, a Ro-

man emperor surnamed Magnus. The first years of his reign were marked by different conquests over the barbarians. The Goths were defeated in Thrace, and 4000 of their chariots, with an immense number of prisoners of both sexes, were the reward of the victory. This glorious campaign intimidated the inveterate enemies of Rome; they sued for peace, and treaties of alliance were made with distant nations. Some conspiracies were formed against the emperor, but Theodosius totally disregarded them. He triumphed over the barbarians, and restored peace in every part of the empire. He died of a dropsy at Milan, in the 60th year of his age, after a reign of 16 years, the 17th of January, A. D. 395. His body was conveyed to Constantinople, and buried by his son Arcadius, in the tomb of Constantine. Theodosius was the last of the emperors who was the sole master of the whole Roman empire. He left three children, Arcadius and Honorius, who succeeded him, and Pulcheria. He has been commended by ancient writers as a prince blessed with every virtue, and debased by no vicious propensity. Though master of the world, he was a stranger to pride or arrogance; he was affable in his behaviour, benevolent and compassionate, and it was his wish to treat his subjects as himself was treated when a private man, and a dependent. Men of merit were promoted to places of trust and honor, and the emperor was fond of patronizing the cause of virtue and learning. He wished to support the revealed religion, as much by his example, meekness, and Christian charity, as by his edicts and ecclesiastical institutions. His want of clemency, however, in one instance was too openly betrayed, for by his order no less than 6000 persons, without distinction of rank, age, or sex, were cruelly butchered in Thessalonica, in the space of three hours, because the inhabitants of that town had unmeaningly, perhaps, killed one of his officers. Theodosius was compelled by St. Ambrose to do open penance in the church, and publicly to make atonement for this act of barbarity. In his private character Theodosius was an example of soberness and temperance. He was fond of bodily exercise. The laws and regulations which he introduced in the Roman empire were of the most salutary nature. *Ambros. Augustin.*—The 2d, succeeded his father Arcadius as emperor of the western Roman empire, though only in the 8th year of his age. He was governed by his sister Pulcheria, and by his ministers and eunuchs. He married Eudoxia, the daughter of a philosopher called Leontius, a woman remarkable for her virtues and piety. The territories of Theodosius were invaded by the Persians, but the emperor soon appeared at the head of a numerous force, and the

two hostile armies met on the frontiers of the empire. The consternation was universal on both sides: without even a battle, the Persians fled, and no less than 100,000 were lost in the waters of the Euphrates. He died on the 29th of July, in the 49th year of his age, A. D. 450, leaving only one daughter, Licitia Eudoxia, whom he had married to the emperor Valentinian 3d. His carelessness and inattention to public affairs are well known. He signed all the papers that were brought to him without even opening them, till his sister rendered him more careful by making him sign a paper, in which he delivered into her hands Eudoxia his wife as a slave and menial servant. The laws and regulations promulgated under him, and selected from the most useful and salutary institutions of his imperial predecessors, have been called the *Theodosian code*. Theodosius was a warm advocate for the Christian religion. *Socrates*.—A Roman general, father of Theodosius the Great: he died A. D. 376.

THEODŌTA, a beautiful courtesan of Elis, whose company was frequented by Socrates.

THEODŌTUS, an admiral of the Rhodians, sent by his countrymen to make a treaty with the Romans.—A native of Chios, who advised Ptolemy to murder Pompey. He carried the head of the unfortunate Roman to Cæsar. He was at last put to death by Brutus.—A Syracusan, accused of a conspiracy against Hieronymus the tyrant of Syracuse.—One of the generals of Alexander.

THEOGNIS, a Greek poet of Megara, who flourished about 549 years before Christ. He wrote several poems, of which only a few sentences are now extant, quoted by Plato and other Greek historians and philosophers.—A tragic poet whose compositions were so lifeless and inanimated, that they procured him the name of *Chion*, or *snow*.

THEOMNESTUS, a rival of Nicias in the administration of public affairs at Athens. *Strab. Paus.*—An Athenian philosopher among the followers of Plato's doctrines. He had Brutus, Cæsar's murderer, among his pupils.

THEON, a philosopher who used frequently to walk in his sleep.—An astronomer of Smyrna, in the reign of Adrian.—An infamous reviler. *Horat.*

THEOPHĀNE, a daughter of Bisaltus, whom Neptune changed into a sheep, to remove her from her numerous suitors. *Ovid.*

THEOPHĀNES, a Greek historian, born at Mitylene. He was very intimate with Pompey, and from his friendship with the Roman general his countrymen derived many advantages.

After the battle of Pharsalia, he advised Pompey to retire to the court of Egypt. *Cic. Plut.*

THEOPHANIA, festivals celebrated at Delphi in honor of Apollo.

THEOPHĪLUS, a comic poet of Athens.—A governor of Syria in the age of Julian.—The name of Theophilus is common among the primitive Christians.

THEOPHRASTUS, a native of Eresus, in Lesbos, son of a fuller. He studied under Plato, and afterwards under Aristotle, whose friendship he gained, and whose warmest commendations he deserved. His original name was Tyrtamus, but this the philosopher made him exchange for that of Theophrastus, and afterwards for that of Theophrastus, as more expressive of his eloquence, the brilliancy of his genius, and the elegance of his language. After the death of Socrates, Theophrastus succeeded Aristotle in the Lyceum, and rendered himself so conspicuous, that in a short time the number of his auditors was increased to two thousand. Kings and princes were desirous of his friendship; and Cassander and Ptolemy regarded him with uncommon tenderness. Diogenes has enumerated the titles of above 200 treatises, which he wrote with great elegance and copiousness. Some of these are still extant, among which are his history of stones, his treatise on plants, and his characters, an excellent moral treatise, which was begun in the 99th year of his age. He died loaded with years and infirmities in the 107th year of his age, B. C. 283, complaining of the partiality of nature in granting longevity to the crow and stag, but not to mankind. To his care we are indebted for the works of Aristotle, which the dying philosopher entrusted to him. *Cic. Strab. Quintil.*

THEOPOMPUS, a king of Sparta. He created the Ephori, and died after a long and peaceful reign, B. C. 723.—A famous Greek historian of Chios, disciple of Isocrates, who flourished B. C. 354. All his compositions are lost, except a few fragments quoted by ancient writers. He is compared to Thucydides and Herodotus as an historian. He obtained a prize in which his master was a competitor, and he was liberally rewarded for composing the best funeral oration in honor of Mausolus. *Dionys. Plut. Quintil.*—A comic poet in the age of Menander. He wrote twenty-four plays, all lost.—An orator and historian of Cnidus, very intimate with J. Cæsar. *Strab.*—A Spartan general, killed at the battle of Tegyra.

THEORIUS, a surname of Apollo at Træzene.

THEOTĪMUS, a Greek who wrote a history of Italy.

THEOXENA, a woman who threw herself into the sea, when unable to escape from the soldiers of king Philip, who pursued her.

THEOXENIA, a festival celebrated in honor of all the gods in every city of Greece, but especially at Athens. Games were then observed, and the conqueror who obtained the prize received a large sum of money, or, according to others, a vest beautifully ornamented. The Dioscuri established a festival of the same name, in honor of the gods who had visited them at one of their entertainments. *Strab. Paus.*

THEOXENIUS, a surname of Apollo.

THERA, a daughter of Amphion and Niobe.—One of the Sporades in the Ægean sea, anciently called Callista. It was first inhabited by the Phœnicians. It was called Thera by Theras, the son of Autesion, who settled there with a colony from Lacedæmon. *Paus. Strab.*

THERAMBUS, a town near Pallene.

THERAMENES, an Athenian philosopher and general in the age of Alcibiades. He was one of the thirty tyrants at Athens, but he had no share in the cruelties and oppression which disgraced their administration. He was accused by Critias, one of his colleagues, and condemned to drink hemlock. He drank the poison with great composure, and poured some of it on the ground, with the sarcastical exclamation, *This is to the health of Critias*. This happened about 404 years before the Christian era. Theramenes has been called Cothurnus, on account of the fickleness of his disposition. *Cic. Plut.*

THERAPNE or **TERAPNE**, a town of Laconia, at the west of the Eurotas, where Apollo had a temple called Phœbeum. It received its name from Therapne, a daughter of Lelex. Castor and Pollux were born there, and on that account they are sometimes called Therapnæi fratres. *Paus. Ovid.*

THERMA, a town of Africa.—A town of Macedonia, afterwards called Thessalonica, in honor of the wife of Cassander. *Strab. Tacit.*

THERMŌDON, a famous river of Cappadocia, in the ancient country of the Amazons, falling into the Euxine sea near Themiscyra. *Strab. Virg.*—There was also a small river of the same name in Boeotia, which was afterwards called Hæmon.

THERMOPŶLÆ, a small pass leading from Thessaly into Locris and Phocis. It receives its name from the hot baths which are in the neighbourhood. It is celebrated for a battle which was fought there, B. C. 480, on the 7th of August, between Xerxes and the

Greeks, in which three hundred Spartans resisted for three successive days repeatedly the attacks of the most brave and courageous of the Persian army, which, according to some historians, amounted to five millions. There was also another battle fought there between the Romans and Antiochus, king of Syria. *Herodot. Strab. Liv.*

THERMUS, a town of Ætolia, the capital of the country.

THERODĀMAS, a king of Scythia, who, as some report, fed lions with human blood, that they might be more cruel. *Ovid.*

THERON, a tyrant of Agrigentum, who died 472 B. C.—A Rutulian who attempted to kill Æneas. He perished in the attempt.—A daughter of Phylas, beloved by Apollo.—One of Actæon's dogs. *Paus.*

THERPANDER, a celebrated poet and musician of Lesbos, about 650 years before the Christian era, who several times obtained the prize in the different musical contests of the Greeks. He was fined by the Ephori at Lacedæmon, because he had added one string more to the lyre. His poetical compositions are lost.

THERSANDER, a son of Polyneices and Argia. He accompanied the Greeks to the Trojan war, but he was killed in Mysia by Telephus, before the confederate army reached the enemy's country. *Virg.*

THERSILOCHUS, a leader of the Pæonians in the Trojan war, killed by Achilles. *Virg.*—A friend of Æneas, killed by Turnus. *Id.*

THERSIPPUS, a son of Agrius, who drove Æneas from the throne of Calydon.—An Athenian author, who died 954 B. C.

THERSITES, an officer the most deformed and illiberal of the Greeks, during the Trojan war. He was fond of ridiculing his fellow soldiers, particularly Agamemnon, Achilles, and Ulysses. Achilles killed him with one blow of his fist, because he laughed at his mourning the death of Penthesilea. *Ovid. Apollod. Homer.*—The name is used as most expressive of a deformed person and cowardly character. *Homer. Apollod.*

THESEIDÆ, a patronymic given to the Athenians from Theseus, one of their kings. *Virg.*

THESEIS, a poem written by Codrus, containing an account of the life and actions of Theseus, and now lost. *Juv.*

THESEUS, a king of Athens, and son of Ægeus by Æthra, the daughter of Pittheus, was one of the most celebrated of the heroes of antiquity. He was educated at Trozene, in the house of Pittheus. When he came to years of

maturity, he was sent by his mother to his father, and a sword was given him, by which he might make himself known to Ægeus. [*Vid. Ægeus.*] In his way from Træzene to Athens, he destroyed Corynetes, Synnis, Sciron, Cereyon, Procrustes, and the celebrated Phæa. At Athens, however, his reception was not cordial; Medea lived there with Ægeus, and she attempted to destroy him before his arrival was made public. Ægeus was himself to give poison to his son at a feast, but the sight of his sword on the side of Theseus reminded him of his amours with Æthra. He knew him to be his son, and the people of Athens were glad to find that Theseus was the son of their monarch. The Pallantides, who attempted to assassinate Theseus, were all put to death by the young prince. The bull of Marathon next engaged the attention of Theseus. He caught the animal alive, and after he had led it through the streets of Athens, he sacrificed it to Minerva. After this, Theseus went to Crete, where, by means of Ariadne, who was enamoured of him, he killed the Minotaur, [*Vid. Minotaur.*] and thereby redeemed the Athenians from the annual tribute of the seven chosen youths devoured by this monster. In the island of Naxos he had the meanness to abandon Ariadne, to whom he was indebted for his safety. Ægeus, on the return of Theseus to Athens, threw himself into the sea, when he saw his son's ship with black sails, which was the signal of ill success. [*Vid. Ægeus.*] His ascension on his father's throne was universally applauded, B. C. 1235. The Athenians were governed with mildness, and Theseus made new regulations, and enacted new laws. The fame which he had gained by his victories and policy made Pirithous, king of the Lapithæ, desirous of gaining his friendship, by meeting him in the field. He invaded Attica, and when Theseus had marched out to meet him, the two enemies, struck at the sight of each other, rushed to embrace one another in the most cordial manner, and from that time began a friendship which has become proverbial. Theseus was present at the nuptials of his friend, and he was the most courageous of the Lapithæ, in the defence of Hippodamia against the brutal attempts of the Centaurs. [*Vid. Lapithæ, Centauri, Pirithous.*] Theseus, after this, in conjunction with Pirithous, carried off Helen, the daughter of Leda; but the resentment of Castor and Pollux soon obliged him to restore her safe into their hands. Some time after, Theseus assisted his friend in procuring a wife, and they both descended into the infernal regions to carry away Proserpine. Pluto, apprized of their intentions, stopped them. Pirithous was placed on his father's wheel, and Theseus was tied to a huge stone, on which he had sat to rest himself. Virgil represents him in

an eternal state of punishment. Apollodorus, however, and others declare, that he was not long detained in hell; when Hercules came to steal the dog Cerberus, he redeemed both him and Pirithous. During the captivity of Theseus in the kingdom of Pluto, Mnestheus obtained the crown, in preference to the children of the absent monarch. At his return Theseus attempted to eject the usurper, but to no purpose. He retired with great mortification to the court of Lycomedes, king of the island of Scyros, who, either jealous of his fame, or bribed by the presents of Mnestheus, carried him to a high rock, on pretence of showing him the extent of his dominions, and threw him down a deep precipice. The children of Theseus, after the death of Mnestheus, recovered the Athenian throne. The historians disagree from the poets in their accounts about this hero, and they all suppose, that instead of attempting to carry away the wife of Pluto, the two friends wished to seduce a daughter of Aïdoneus, king of the Molossi. *Plut. Virg. Ovid. &c.*

THESĪDES, a patronymic applied to the children of Theseus, especially Hippolytus. *Ovid.*

THESMOPHŌRA, a surname of Ceres, as lawgiver, in whose honor festivals were instituted called Thesmophoria. The Thesmophoria were instituted by Triptolemus, or, according to some, by Orpheus, or the daughter of Danaus. The greatest part of the Grecian cities, especially Athens, observed them with great solemnity. For the manner of celebrating these festivals, the young student is referred to Potter's Antiquities, or Lempriere's Dictionary.

THESMOTHĒTÆ, a name given to the last six Archons among the Athenians; because they took particular care to enforce the laws, and to see justice impartially administered. They were at that time nine in number.

THESPIA, a town of Bœotia, at the foot of Mount Helicon, now *Neocorio*.

THESPIADÆ, the sons of the Thespiades. [*Vid. Thespius.*]

THESPIADES, a name given to the fifty daughters of Thespius. [*Vid. Thespius.*]—Also a surname of the nine Muses, because they were held in great veneration in Thespia, a town of Bœotia.

THESPIS, a Greek poet of Attica, supposed by some to be the inventor of tragedy, 536 years before Christ. His representations were very rustic and imperfect. He went from town to town upon a cart, on which was erected a temporary stage, where two actors, whose faces were daubed with the lees of wine, entertained the audience with choral songs, &c. *Horat. &c.*

THESPIUS, a king of Thespia, in Bœotia, was desirous that his fifty daughters should have children by Hercules, and therefore when that hero was at his court he permitted him to enjoy their company. This, which, according to some, was effected in one night, passes for the 13th and most arduous of the labors of Hercules. All the daughters of Thespius brought male children into the world, and some of them twins. The children of the Thespiades, called Thespiadæ, went to Sardinia, where they made a settlement with Iolaus, the friend of their father. Thespius is often confounded by ancient authors with Thestius, though the latter lived in a different place, and as king of Pleuron, sent his sons to the hunting of the Calydonian boar. *Apollod. Paus. Plut.*

THESPRŌTIA, a country of Epirus, west of Ambracia, bounded on the south by the sea. It was watered by the rivers Acheron and Cocytus, which the poets, after Homer, have called streams of hell. The oracle of Dodona was in Thesprotia. *Homer. Strab. &c.*

THESSALIA, now Janna, a country of Greece, bounded on the south by the southern parts of Greece, or Græcia Propria; east by the Ægean; north by Macedonia and Mygdonia; and west by Illyricum and Epirus. The name of Thessalia is derived from Thessalus, one of its monarchs. It is famous for a deluge which happened there in the age of Deucalion. Its mountains and cities are also celebrated, such as Olympus, Pelion, Ossa, Larissa, &c. The inhabitants were superstitious, and addicted to the study of magic and incantations. *Justin. Mela. &c.*

THESSALIOTIS, a part of Thessaly the south of the river Peneus.

THESSALONĪCA, an ancient town of Macedonia, first called Therma, and Thessalonica after Thessalonica, the wife of Cassander. *Strab. &c.*—A daughter of Philip, king of Macedonia, sister to Alexander the Great. She married Cassander, by whom she had a son called Antipater, who put her to death. *Paus.*

THESSĀLUS. The most remarkable of this name is a son of Hercules and Calliope, daughter of Eurypylus. Thessaly received its name from him.

THESTE, a sister of Dionysius the elder, tyrant of Syracuse. She married Philoxenus, and was greatly esteemed by the Sicilians.

THESTIUS, [*Vid. Thespius.*]

THESTOR, a son of Idmon, father to Calchas. From him Calchas is often called Thestorides. *Ovid. Homer. Stat.*

THESTŸLIS, a country woman mentioned in Theocritus and Virgil.

THETIS, one of the sea deities, daughter of Nereus and Doris, was courted by Neptune and Jupiter; but when the gods were informed that the son she would bring forth must become greater than his father, their addresses were stopped, and Peleus, the son of Æacus, was permitted to solicit her hand. Thetis refused him, but the lover had the artifice to catch her when asleep. When Thetis found that she could not elude the vigilance of her lover, she consented to marry him. Their nuptials were celebrated on mount Pelion, with great pomp; and all the deities attended except the goddess of discord. [*Vid. Discordia.*] Thetis became mother of several children by Peleus, among whom was Achilles, whom she rendered invulnerable by plunging him into the waters of the Styx, except that part of the heel by which she held him. [*Vid. Achilles.*] When Achilles was killed by Paris, Thetis issued out of the sea with the Nereides to lament his death, and after she had collected his ashes in a golden cup, she raised a monument to his memory, and instituted festivals in his honor. *Hesiod. Homer. Hygin. &c.*

THIA, the mother of the Sun, Moon, and Aurora, by Hyperion. [*Vid. Thea.*] *Hesiod.*

THIMBRON, a Lacedæmonian, chosen general to conduct a war against Persia. He was recalled, and afterwards re-appointed. He died B. C. 391. *Diod.*

THIODAMAS. [*Vid. Theodamas.*]

THISBE, a beautiful woman of Babylon. [*Vid. Pyramus.*]—A town of Bœotia, between two mountains. *Paus.*

THOAS. Ancient writers have recorded many of this name, the most celebrated of whom are the following:—A king of Taurica Chersonesus, in the age of Orestes and Pylades, whom he would have immolated on Diana's altars, according to the barbarous customs of the country, had they not been delivered by Iphigenia. [*Vid. Iphigenia.*] According to some, Thoas was the son of Borysthenes.—A king of Lemnos, son of Bacchus and Ariadne, the daughter of Minos. He had been made king of Lemnos by Rhadamanthus. He was still alive when the Lemnian women conspired to kill all the males in the island, but his life was spared by his only daughter Hypsipyle, in whose favor he had resigned the crown. Hypsipyle obliged her father to depart secretly from Lemnos, and he arrived safe in a neighbouring island called Chios. *Hyg. Apollod.*

THOMŸRIS, called also Tamy-

ris, Tameris, Thamyris, and Tomeris, was queen of the Massagetæ. After her husband's death, she marched against Cyrus, who wished to invade her territories, cut his army in pieces, and killed him on the spot. The barbarous queen ordered the head of Cyrus to be cut off and thrown into a vessel full of human blood, with the insulting words of *satiate sanguine quem sitisti*. Her son had been conquered by Cyrus before she marched herself at the head of her armies. *Herodot. Justin.*

THOON, a Trojan chief killed by Ulysses. *Homer.*—One of the giants who made war against Jupiter.

THOOSA, a sea nymph, daughter of Phorcys. She became mother of Polyphemus, by Neptune. *Hesiod. Hom.*

THORAX, a mountain of Argolis. It received its name from Thorax, a nymph who became mother of Buphagus, by Japetus. The mountain was afterwards called Coccygia, because Jupiter changed himself there into a cuckoo. *Paus.*

THORIA LEGIA, ordained that no person should pay any rent for the land he possessed. It also made some regulations about grazing and pastures.

THOTH, an Egyptian deity, the same as Mercury.

THRACES, the inhabitants of Thrace. [*Vid.* Thracia.]

THRACIA, a large country of Europe, at the south of Scythia. It had the Ægean sea on the south, on the west Macedonia and the river Strymon, and on the east the Euxine sea, the Propontis, and the Hellespont. Its northern boundaries extended as far as the Ister, according to Pliny and others. The Thracians were cruel and barbarous, and much addicted to drinking. Thrace received its name from Thrax, the son of Mars, the chief deity of the country. The first inhabitants lived upon plunder, and on the milk and flesh of sheep. It forms now the Turkish province of Romania. *Herodot. Strab. Mela.*

THRASIDEUS, succeeded his father Theron as tyrant of Agrigentum. He was conquered by Hiero, and soon after put to death.

THRASYBŪLUS. The most celebrated of this name is a general of Athens, who began the expulsion of the thirty tyrants of his country, though he was only assisted by thirty of his friends. His efforts were attended with success, B. C. 401, and the only reward he received for this patriotic action was a crown made of two twigs of an olive branch; a proof of his own disinterestedness and the virtue of his countrymen. The Athenians employed a man whose abilities and humanity were so conspicuous, and Thrasybulus was sent with

a powerful fleet to recover their lost power in the Ægean, and on the coast of Asia. After he had gained many advantages, this great man was killed in his camp by the inhabitants of Aspendus, whom his soldiers had plundered without his knowledge, B. C. 391. *Diod. C. Nep. &c.*—A soothsayer, descended from Iamus, the son of Apollo by Evadne. He had a statue in the wood sacred to Jupiter at Olympia, in which he was represented with a lizard on his right shoulder, and at his feet was a dog, whose body was open, that the entrails might be examined by the augurs.

THRASYMĀCHUS, a native of Carthage, who became the pupil of Isocrates and of Plato. Though he was a public teacher at Athens, he starved for want of bread, and at last hanged himself. *Juv.*

THRASYMĒDES, a son of Nestor, king of Pylos, by Anaxibia, the daughter of Bias. He was one of the Grecian chiefs during the Trojan war. *Hygin. Paus.*

THRASYMĒNUS, a lake of Italy, near Perusium, celebrated for a battle fought there, between Annibal and the Romans, under Flaminius, B. C. 217. No less than 15,000 Romans were left dead on the field of battle, and 10,000 taken prisoners, or according to Livy 6,000, or Polybius 15,000. The loss of Annibal was about 1500 men. About 10,000 Romans made their escape all covered with wounds. This lake is now called the lake of Perugia. *Strab. Ovid.*

THRIAMBUS, one of the surnames of Bacchus.

THUCYDĪDES, a celebrated Greek historian, born at Athens. His father's name was Olorus, and among his ancestors he reckoned the great Miltiades. During the Peloponnesian war he was commissioned by his countrymen to relieve Amphipolis; but the quick march of Brasidas, the Lacedæmonian general, defeated his operations, and Thucydides, unsuccessful in his expedition, was banished from Athens. This happened in the eighth year of the war, and in the place of his banishment he began to write an impartial history of the important events which had happened during his administration, and which still continued to agitate the several states of Greece. This famous history is continued only to the twenty-first year of the war, and the remaining part of the time, till the demolition of the walls of Athens, was described by Theopompus and Xenophon. Thucydides wrote in the Attic dialect, as possessed of more vigor, purity, elegance, and energy. His history has been divided into eight books, the last of which is imperfect, and supposed to have been written by his daughter. The character of this interesting history is well known.

Thucydides stands unequalled for the fire of his descriptions, the conciseness, and, at the same time, the strong and energetic matter of his narratives. His impartiality is indubitable, as he nowhere betrays the least resentment against his countrymen, and the factious partizans of Cleon, who had banished him from Athens. The history of Thucydides was so admired, that Demosthenes, to perfect himself as an orator, transcribed it eight different times, and read it with such attention, that he could almost repeat it by heart. Thucydides died at Athens, where he had been recalled from his exile, in his eightieth year, 391 B. C. *Diod. Dionys. Hal. &c.*—A son of Milesias, in the age of Pericles. He was banished for his opposition to the measures of Pericles, &c.

THUISTO, one of the deities of the Germans. *Tacit.*

THULE, an island in the most northern parts of the German ocean, to which, on account of its great distance from the continent, the ancients gave the epithet of *ultima*. Some suppose that it is the island now called Iceland, or part of Greenland. *Strab. Virg. &c.*

THURLE, or **THURIUM**, a town of Lucania, in Italy, built by a colony of Atherians, near the ruins of Sybaris, B. C. 444. In the number of this Athenian colony were Lysias and Herodotus. *Strab. Mela.*

THYA, or **THYIA**, a daughter of the Cephisus, the first, according to some authors, who was instructed in the orgies of Bacchus. *Herodot.*

THYÄDES, a name of the Bacchanals. They received it from Thyas, the first woman who was priestess of the god Bacchus. *Virg. &c.*

THYESTES, son of Pelops and Hippodamia, and grandson of Tantalus, debauched Ærope, the wife of his brother Atreus, because he refused to take him as his colleague on the throne of Argos. This was no sooner known than Atreus divorced Ærope, and banished Thyestes from his kingdom, but soon after recalled him to Argos. Thyestes was received by his brother at an elegant entertainment, but was soon informed that he had been feeding upon the flesh of one of his own children. This Atreus took care to communicate to him by showing him the remains of his son's body. Thyestes escaped from his brother, and fled to Epirus. Some time after, in a grove sacred to Minerva, he offered violence to his daughter Pelopeia, without knowing who she was. The daughter, pregnant by her father, was seen by her uncle Atreus and married, and some time after she brought into the world a son, whom she exposed in the woods. The life of the child was preserved by goats; he was called Ægys-

thus, and presented to his mother, and educated in the family of Atreus. When grown to years of maturity, the mother gave her son Ægysthus a sword, which she had taken from her unknown ravisher in the grove of Minerva, with hopes of discovering who he was. Meantime Atreus sent Agamemnon and Menelaus to pursue Thyestes, and when they found him, he was dragged to Argos, and thrown into a close prison. Ægysthus was sent to murder Thyestes, who recollected the sword raised to stab him, and a few questions convinced him that his assassin was his own son. Pelopeia, when she found that she had committed incest with her father, asked Ægysthus to examine the sword, and immediately plunged it into her own breast. Ægysthus rushed from the prison to Atreus, with the bloody weapon, and murdered him. At the death of Atreus, Thyestes was placed on his brother's throne by Ægysthus, from which he was soon after driven by Agamemnon and Menelaus. *Senec. Sophocl. Ovid. &c.*

THYIA, a nymph intimate with Chloris, daughter of Amphion, and loved by Neptune. She had a statue in the temple of Delphi. *Paus.*—A festival celebrated annually in honor of Bacchus by the people of Elis. *Id.*

THYMBRA, a town of Lydia, near Sardes, celebrated for a battle fought there between Cyrus and Cræsus, in which the latter was defeated. The troops of Cyrus amounted to 196,000 men, besides chariots, and those of Cræsus were twice as numerous. There was at Thymbra a temple sacred to Apollo, who is thence called Thymbræus. *Strab. Stat. Virg.*

THYMBRÆUS. [*Vid.* Thymbra.]

THYMBRIS, a concubine of Jupiter, said to be the mother of Pan.

THYMËLE, a celebrated female dancer, favored by the emperor Domitian. She was the wife of Latinus, a well known mimic of those times. *Mart. Juv.*

THYMËTES, a king of Athens, son of Oxinthus, the last of the descendants of Theseus, who reigned at Athens. —A Trojan prince, whose wife and son were put to death by order of Priam. It was to revenge the king's cruelty that he persuaded his countrymen to bring the wooden horse within their city. *Virg. &c.*

THYÏNE, a name given to Semele after she had been presented with immortality.

THYONEUS, a surname of Bacchus, from his mother Semele, called Thyone. *Apollod. Horat. &c.*

THYRE, a town of the Messe-

nians, famous for a battle fought there between the Argives and Lacedæmonians. *Herodot. Stat.*

TIASA, a daughter of the Eurrotas, who gave her name to a river in Laconia. *Paus.*

TIBERIAS, a town in Galilee, built by Herod, near the lake of the same name, and called after Tiberius. *Plin. Joseph.*

TIBERINUS, son of Capetus, and king of Alba, was drowned in the river Albula, which, on that account, assumed his name. *Cic. Var. &c.*

TIBĒRIS, TYBĒRIS, TIBER, or TIBRIS, a river of Italy, on whose banks the city of Rome was built. It was originally called Albula, from the whiteness of its waters, and afterwards Tiberinus, when the king of that name had been drowned there. The Tiber rises in the Apennines, and falls into the Tyrrhene sea, sixteen miles below Rome, after dividing Latium from Etruria. *Ovid. Virg. Horat.*

TIBERIUS (Claudius Drusus Nero), a Roman emperor after the death of Augustus, descended from the family of the Claudii. In his early years he commanded popularity by entertaining the populace with magnificent shows and fights of gladiators. His first appearance in the Roman armies was under Augustus, in the war against the Cantabri, and afterwards in the capacity of general, he obtained victories in different parts of the empire, and was rewarded with a triumph. After this he spent seven years in exile at Rhodes. He then returned to Rome, and was invested with the command of the Roman armies in Illyricum, Pannonia, and Dalmatia, and seemed to divide the sovereign power with Augustus, at whose death, Tiberius, who had been adopted, assumed the reins of government; and with affected modesty, he wished to decline the dangerous office, and to make the Romans believe that he was invested with the purple, not from his own choice, but by the recommendation of Augustus, and the urgent entreaties of the Roman senate. The beginning of his reign seemed to promise tranquillity to the world. Tiberius, however, was soon viewed in his real character. His ingratitude to his mother Livia, his cruelty to his wife Julia, and his tyrannical oppression and murder of many noble senators, rendered him odious to the people. The armies mutinied in Pannonia and Germany, but the tumults were silenced by the prudence of the generals. This acted as a check upon Tiberius in Rome: he knew from thence that his power was precarious. He therefore continued as he had begun, to pay the greatest deference to the senate, and observed, that in a free city, the thoughts and tongue of every man

should be free. While Rome exhibited a scene of peace and public tranquillity, Tiberius gained new honors, by the activity and valor of Germanicus and his other lieutenants. Yet the triumphs of Germanicus were beheld with jealousy. Tiberius dreaded his power, and therefore the death of that general in Antioch was, as some suppose, accelerated by poison, and the secret resentment of the emperor. Not only his relations and friends, but the great and opulent, were sacrificed to his ambition, cruelty, and avarice; and there was scarce in Rome one single family that did not reproach Tiberius for the loss of a brother, a father, or a husband. He at last retired to the island of Capræ, on the coast of Campania, where he buried himself in unlawful pleasures. The care of the empire was entrusted to favorites, among whom was Sejanus. At last, grown weak and helpless through infirmities, in his solitary retreat, he thought of his approaching dissolution, and he nominated as his successor, Caius Caligula. Tiberius died at Misenum, the 16th of March, A. D. 37, in the 78th year of his age, after a reign of twenty-two years, six months, and twenty-six days. Caligula was accused of having hastened his end by suffocating him. The joy was universal when his death was known. The character of Tiberius has been examined with particular attention by historians, and his reign is the subject of the most perfect and elegant of all the compositions of Tacitus. Like the rest of the emperors, he received divine honors after death, and even during his life. *Suet. Tacit. &c.*—There were also other celebrated Romans of this name, among whom were Tiberius [*Vid.*] Gracchus, &c.—A son of Brutus, put to death by his father, because he had conspired with other young noblemen to restore Tarquin to his throne.

TIBISCUS, now Teisse, a river of Dacia, with a town of the same name, now Temeswar. It falls into the Danube.

TIBRIS. [*Vid.* Tiberis.]

TIBULLUS (Aulus Albius), a Roman knight, celebrated for his poetical compositions. He followed Messala Corvinus into the island of Corcyra, but soon dissatisfied with the toils of war, he retired to Rome, where he gave himself up to literary ease. His first composition was to celebrate the virtues of his friend Messala, but his more favorite study was in writing love verses, in which he was the most correct of the Romans. He lost his possessions when the soldiers of the triumvirate were rewarded with lands; but he might have recovered them, if he had condescended, like Virgil, to make his court to Augustus. Four books of elegies are the only remaining pieces of his composition.

They possess so much grace and purity of sentiment, that the writer is deservedly ranked as the prince of elegiac poets. Ovid has written a beautiful elegy on the death of his friend.

TIBUR, an ancient town of the Sabines, built, as some say, by Tiburtus, the son of Amphiaraus. It was watered by the Anio, and Hercules was the chief deity of the place, from which circumstance it has been called *Herculei muri*. In its neighbourhood, the Romans, on account of the salubrity of the air, had their several villas, where they retired: and there also Horace had his favorite country seat. *Virg. Horat. &c.*

TIBURTUS, the founder of Tibur, often called Tiburtia Mœnia. He was one of the sons of Amphiaraus. *Virg.*

TICHIS, a river in Spain, falling into the Mediterranean; now called *Tech*.

TICHIUS, the top of mount Œta.

TICĪNUS, a river near Ticinum, a small town of Italy, where the Romans were defeated by Annibal. The town of Ticinum was also called Pavia. The Ticinus falls into the Po. *Strab. Ital.*

TIFERNUM, a name common to three towns of Italy.

TIGELLĪNUS, a Roman celebrated for his intrigues and perfidy in the court of Nero. He was appointed judge at the trial of the conspirators who had leagued against Nero, for which he was liberally rewarded with triumphal honors. He afterwards betrayed the emperor, and was ordered to destroy himself, 68 A. D. *Tacit. Plut.*

TIGELLIUS, a native of Sardinia, who became the favorite of Julius Cæsar, of Cleopatra, and Augustus, by his mimicry and facetiousness. He was celebrated for the melody of his voice. *Horat.*

TIGRĀNES, a king of Armenia, who made himself master of Assyria and Cappadocia. He married Cleopatra the daughter of Mithridates, and, by the advice of his father-in-law, declared war against the Romans. He was defeated by the Roman consul Lucullus near mount Taurus. His mean submission afterwards to Pompey, the successor of Lucullus in Asia, insured him on his throne, and he received a garrison in his capital, and continued at peace with the Romans. His second son, of the same name, attempted to dethrone him, but was afterwards sent in chains to Rome for his insolence to Pompey. *Cic. Val. Max. Paterc.*—This name was common also to others who sat on the throne of Armenia.

TIGRANOCERTA, the capital of Armenia, built by Tigranes, during the Mithridatic war, on a hill between the springs of the Tigris and Mount Taurus. Lucullus, during the Mithridatic war, took it with difficulty, and found in it immense riches, and not less than 8000 talents in ready money.

TIGRIS, a rapid river of Asia, rising on mount Niphate in Armenia, and falling into the Persian gulf. It is the eastern boundary of Mesopotamia. The Tigris now falls into the Euphrates. *Plin. Justin.*

TIMEA, the wife of Agis, king of Sparta, was debauched by Alcibiades, by whom she had a son. This child was rejected in the succession to the throne, though Agis on his death-bed declared him to be legitimate. *Plut.*

TIMEUS, a friend of Alexander, who came to his assistance when he was alone surrounded by the Oxydrææ. He was killed in the encounter. *Curt.*—This name was common also to some philosophical and historical writers.

TIMAGĒNES, a Greek historian of Alexandria, 54 B. C. brought to Rome by Gabinius, and sold as a slave to the son of Sylla. His great abilities procured him his liberty, and gained the favor of Augustus. The emperor discarded him for his impertinence; and Timagenes, to revenge himself on his patron, burnt the interesting history which he had composed of his reign. *Plut. Horat.*—A man who wrote an account of the life of Alexander. *Curt.*

TIMAGAGŌRAS, an Athenian, capitally punished for paying homage to Darius, according to the Persian manner of kneeling on the ground, when he was sent to Persia as ambassador. *Val. Mar.*

TIMANTHES, a painter of Sicily, in the reign of Philip, the father of Alexander the Great. His painting of Iphigenia going to be immolated was greatly admired. He obtained a prize, for which the celebrated Parrhasius was a competitor. This was in painting an Ajax with all the fury which his disappointments could occasion, when deprived of the arms of Achilles. *Cic. Val. Mar.*

TIMARCHUS, an Athenian accused of treason by Æschines. He fled to Epidaurus, where he was murdered by Procles the tyrant of the place, who wished to obtain possession of the wealth he brought with him. *Plut.*

TIMASITHEUS, a prince of Lipara, who obliged a number of pirates to spare some Romans who were going to make an offering to the god of Delphi. The Roman senate rewarded him very liberally, and their generosity was

long extended to his descendants. *Diod. Plut.*

TIMĀVUS, a broad river of Italy, rising from a mountain, and after running a short space, falling by seven mouths into the Adriatic sea. *Virg. Strab.*

TIMESIUS, a native of Clazomenæ, who began to build Abdera: he was prevented by the Thracians, but honored as a hero at Abdera.

TIMOCĤĀRES, the physician of Pyrrhus, who offered to Fabricius, the Roman general, to poison his master, a proposal which was indignantly rejected. *Gell.*

TIMOCLĒA, a Theban lady, sister of Theagenes, who was killed at Charonea. One of Alexander's soldiers offered her violence, after which she led her ravisher to a well, and while he believed that immense treasures were concealed there, Timoclea threw him into it. Alexander commended her virtue, and forbade his soldiers to hurt the Theban females. *Plut.*

TIMOCRĀTES, a Syracusan, who married Arete when Dion had been banished into Greece by Dionysius. He commanded the forces of the tyrant.

TIMOCREON, a comic poet of Rhodes, who obtained poetical as well as gymnastic prizes at Olympia. He lived about 476 years before Christ, distinguished for his veracity, and resentment against Simonides and Themistocles.

TIMOLEON, a celebrated Corinthian, son of Timodemus and Demariste. He was such an enemy to tyranny, that he did not hesitate to murder his own brother Timophanes, when he attempted, against his representations, to make himself absolute in Corinth. He also rescued the Syracusans from the tyranny of Dionysius the younger, and of the Carthaginians, with the trifling force of 1000 men. This success gained Timoleon adherents in Sicily; many cities which hitherto had looked upon him as an impostor, claimed his protection. When Syracuse was thus delivered from tyranny, the conqueror extended his benevolence to the other states of Sicily, and all the petty tyrants were reduced and banished from the island. A code of salutary laws was framed for the Syracusans; the armies of Carthage were defeated, and peace was at last established. The gratitude of the Sicilians was shown every where to their deliverer. Timoleon died at Syracuse about 337 years before the Christian era, and his body received an honorable burial. *C. Nep. Paus. &c.*

TIMOMĀCHUS, a painter of Byzantium, in the age of Sylla and Marius. His paintings of Medea murdering her children, and his Ajax, were purchased

for 80 talents by Julius Cæsar, and deposited in the temple of Venus at Rome. *Plut.*

TIMON. The most celebrated of this name is a native of Athens, called Misanthrope, for his unconquerable aversion to mankind and society. He was fond of another Athenian, whose character was similar to his own, and he said that he had some partiality for Alcibiades, because he was one day to be his country's ruin. Once he went into the public assembly, and told his countrymen that he had a fig-tree, on which many had ended their life with a halter, and that as he was going to cut it down to raise a building on the spot, he advised all such as were inclined to destroy themselves, to hasten and go and hang themselves in his garden. *Plut. Lucian. &c.*

TIMOTHEUS, a poet and musician of Miletus. He received an immense sum of money from the Ephesians, because he had composed a poem in honor of Diana. He died about the 90th year of his age, two years before the birth of Alexander the Great. There was also another musician of Bœotia in the age of Alexander, often confounded with the musician of Miletus. He was a great favorite of the conqueror of Darius. *Paus. Plut.*—An Athenian general, son of Conon. He signalized himself by his valor and magnanimity. He seized Coreyra, and obtained several victories over the Thebans, but his ill success in one of his expeditions disgusted the Athenians, and Timotheus, like the rest of his noble predecessors, was fined a large sum of money. He retired to Chalcis, where he died. *Plut. C. Nep.*

TINGIS, now *Tangier*, a maritime town of Africa in Mauritania, built by the giant Antæus. Sertorius took it, and as the tomb of the founder was near the place, he caused it to be opened, and found in it a skeleton sixty cubits long. *Plut. Met.*

TIPHA, a town of Bœotia, where Hercules had a temple. It was the native place of the pilot Tiphys. [*Vid. Tiphys.*]

TIPHYS, the pilot of the ship of the Argonauts, was son of Hagnius, or, according to some, of Phorbas. He died before the Argonauts reached Colchis, at the court of Lycus in the Propontis, and Erginus was chosen in his place. *Orph. &c.*

TIRESIAS, a celebrated prophet of Thebes, son of Everus and Chariclo. He lived during the time that Polydorus, Labdacus, Læus, Œdipus, and his sons, sat on the throne of Thebes. It is said, that in his youth he found two serpents in copulation, and that upon striking them with a stick, he found himself suddenly changed into a girl. Seven

years after he found some serpents in the same manner, and he recovered his original sex. When a woman, Tiresias had married, and therefore Jupiter and Juno wished him to decide which of the sexes received greater pleasure from the connubial state. Tiresias declared, that the pleasure which the female received was ten times greater than that of the male. Juno, who supported a different opinion, punished Tiresias, by depriving him of his eyesight. But Jupiter, in compensation, bestowed upon him the gift of prophecy, and permitted him to live seven times more than the rest of men. These causes of the blindness of Tiresias, supported by Ovid, Hyginus, and others, are contradicted by Apollodorus, Callimachus, Propertius, &c. During his lifetime, Tiresias was an infallible oracle to all Greece. The generals, during the Theban war, consulted him, and found his predictions verified. He at last died, after drinking the waters of a cold fountain, which froze his blood. He was buried with great pomp by the Thebans, and honored as a god. Homer represents Ulysses as going to the infernal regions to consult Tiresias concerning his return to Ithaca.

TIRIBĀSES, an officer of Artaxerxes, killed by the guards for conspiring against the king's life, B. C. 394. *Plut.*

TIRIDĀTES, a king of Parthia, after the expulsion of Phraates by his subjects. He was soon after deposed, and fled to Augustus. *Horat.*—A man made king of Parthia by Tiberius, after the death of Phraates, in opposition to Artabanus. *Tacit.*

TIRIS, a Thracian general opposed to Antiochus.

TIRO, Tullius, a freedman of Cicero, greatly esteemed by his master for his learning and good qualities. It is said that he invented short-hand writing among the Romans. He wrote the life of Cicero, and other treatises now lost. *Cic.*

TIRYNTHUS, a town of Argolis in the Peloponnesus, founded by Tiryx, son of Argus. Hercules generally resided there, whence he is called *Tyrinthius heros*. *Virg. &c.*

TISAMĒNES, or **TISAMĒNUS**, a son of Orestes and Hermione, the daughter of Menelaus, who succeeded on the throne of Argos and Lacedæmon. The Heraclidæ entered his kingdom in the third year of his reign, and he was obliged to retire with his family into Achaia. He was some time after killed in a battle against the Ionians, near Helice. *Apollod. Paus.*—A king of Thebes, son of Thersander; and grandson of Polynices.

TISANDRUS, one of the Greeks, concealed with Ulysses in the wooden horse. Some suppose him to be the

same as Thersander, the son of Polynices. *Virg. Æn.*

TISIPHŌNE, one of the Furies, daughter of Nox and Acheron, was the minister of divine vengeance upon mankind, and punished the wicked in Tartarus. She was represented with a whip in her hand, serpents hung from her head, and were wreathed round her arms. [*Vid. Eumenides.*] *Virg. Horat. &c.*—A daughter of Alcæon.

TISSAPHERNES, a satrap of Persia, commander of the forces of Artaxerxes at the battle of Cunaxa, against the younger Cyrus. It was by his valor that the king's forces obtained the victory, and for this he obtained the daughter of Artaxerxes in marriage, and all the provinces of which Cyrus was governor. His popularity did not long continue, as the king ordered him to be put to death when he had been conquered by Agesilaus, 395 B. C. *C. Nep.*

TITAN, or **TITĀNUS**, a son of Cœlus and Terra, brother to Saturn and Hyperion. He was the eldest of the children of Cœlus; but he gave Saturn the kingdom of the world, provided he raised no male children. When the birth of Jupiter was concealed, Titan made war against Saturn, and imprisoned him till he was replaced on his throne by his son Jupiter. Titan is a name applied to Saturn by Orpheus and Lucian; to the Sun by Virgil and Ovid; and to Prometheus by Juvenal.

TITĀNES, a name given to the sons of Cœlus and Terra. They were 45 in number, according to the Egyptians. Apollodorus mentions 13, Hyginus 6, and Hesiod 20, among whom are the Titanides. [*Vid. Titanides.*] The most known of the Titans are Saturn, Hyperion, Oceanus, Japetus, Cottus, and Briareus, to whom Horace adds, Typhæus, Mimas, Porphyryon, Rhætus, and Enceladus, who are by other mythologists reckoned among the giants. They were all of a gigantic stature, and with proportionable strength. They were treated with great cruelty by Cœlus, and confined in the bowels of the earth, till their mother pitied their misfortunes, and armed them against their father. The wars of the Titans against the gods are very celebrated in mythology. They are often confounded with that of the giants; but it is to be observed, that the war of the Titans was against Saturn, and that of the giants against Jupiter.

TITANIA, a patronymic applied to Pyrrha, as grand-daughter of Titan. *Ovid.*

TITANĪDES, the daughters of Cœlus and Terra; six in number according to Hesiod, or seven according to Orpheus. The most celebrated were Tethys, Themis, Dione, Thea, Mne-

mosyne, Ops, Cybele, Vesta, Phœbe, and Rhea.

TITARESUS, a river of Thesaly, flowing into the Peneus. It is called also the Eurotas.

TITĒNUS, a river of Colchis, falling into the Euxine sea.

TITHENIDIA, a festival at Sparta, in which nurses, *τῖσυναι*, conveyed male infants intrusted to their charge to the temple of Diana, where they sacrificed young pigs. During the time of the solemnity, they generally danced and exposed themselves in ridiculous postures.

TITHŌNUS, a son of Laomedon, king of Troy, by Strymo, the daughter of the Scamander. He was so beautiful that Aurora became enamoured of him, and carried him away. He had by her Memnon and Æmation. He begged of Aurora to be immortal, and the goddess granted it; but forgetting to ask the youth he then enjoyed, he soon grew old and decrepit; he then prayed Aurora to remove him from the world. As he could not die, the goddess changed him into a cicada, or grasshopper. *Virg. Hæsioid. Ovid.*

TITHRAUSTES, a Persian satrap, B. C. 395, ordered to murder Tissaphernes by Artaxerxes. He succeeded to the offices which the murdered favorite enjoyed.—The name was common to some of the superior officers of state in the court of Artaxerxes. *Plut.*

TITIĀNA FLAVIA, the wife of the emperor Pertinax, disgraced herself by her debaucheries and incontinence. After the murder of her husband she was reduced to poverty, and spent the rest of her life in an obscure retreat.

TITIĀNUS, Attil, a noble Roman, put to death A. D. 156, by the senate, for aspiring to the purple. He was the only one proscribed during the reign of Antoninus Pius.

TITIUS. The most remarkable of this name is a tribune of the people who enacted the Titian law, *de Magistratibus*, A. U. C. 710. Conformable to this law the triumvirate of Octavius, Antony, and Lepidus, was appointed.

TITORMUS, a shepherd of Ætolia, called another Hercules, on account of his prodigious strength. He was stronger than his contemporary, Milo of Crotona, as he could lift on his shoulders a stone which the Crotonian moved but with difficulty. *Herodot.*

TITUS VESPASIĀNUS, son of Vespasian and Flavia Domitilla, became known by his valor in the Roman armies, particularly at the siege of Jerusalem. In the 79th year of the Christian era, he was invested with the imperial pur-

ple. While in the house of Vespasian, Titus had been distinguished for his extravagance and incontinence. From such a private character what could be expected but tyranny and oppression? Yet Titus became a model of virtue. When raised to the throne, he thought himself bound to be the father of his people, the guardian of virtue, and the patron of liberty. All informers were banished from his presence, and even severely punished, and a reform was made in the judicial proceedings. To do good to his subjects was the ambition of Titus, and it was at the recollection that he had done no service, or granted no favor one day, that he exclaimed in the memorable words of "My friends, I have lost a day!" Two of the senators conspired against his life, but the emperor disregarded their attempts, he made them his friends by kindness, and, like another Nerva, presented them with a sword to destroy him. During his reign, Rome was three days on fire, the towns of Campania were destroyed by an eruption of Vesuvius, and the empire was visited by a pestilence. In this public calamity, the emperor's philanthropy was conspicuous. Titus comforted the afflicted as a father, and alleviated their distresses by his liberal bounties. The Romans, however, had not long to enjoy the favors of a magnificent prince, Titus was taken ill, as he retired into the country to his father's house, and died the 13th of September, A. D. 81, in the 41st year of his age, after a reign of two years, two months, and 20 days. Upon the news of his death, Rome was filled with tears, and all looked upon themselves as deprived of the most benevolent of fathers. After him Domitian ascended the throne, not without incurring the suspicion of having hastened his brother's end. *Suet.*

TITUS, a son of Junius Brutus, put to death by order of his father, for conspiring to restore the Tarquins.

TITŶRUS, a shepherd, introduced in Virgil's Eclogues, and in Theocritus. The ancients often gave the name of Tityri to the Satyrs and Sileni, who were the companions of Pan and of Bacchus.

TITYUS, a celebrated giant, son of Terra, or, according to others, of Jupiter, by Elara, the daughter of Orchomenos. He was of such a prodigious size, that his mother died in travail at his birth. Tityus attempted to offer violence to Latona, but the goddess delivered herself by calling to her assistance her children, who killed him with their arrows. He was placed in hell, where vultures perpetually fed upon his entrails, which grew as soon as devoured. It is said Tityus covered nine acres when stretched on the ground. *Homer. Virg. &c.*

TLEPOLĒMUS, a son of Hercules, born at Argos, left his country after the accidental murder of Lycymnius, and retired to Rhodes, where he was chosen king, as being one of the sons of Hercules. He went to the Trojan war with nine ships, and was killed by Sarpédon. *Homer. Apollod.*—There were some festivals established at Rhodes in his honor, called Tlepolemia, in which men and boys contended. The victors were rewarded with poplar crowns. *Homer. Apollod. Diod.*—One of Alexander's generals, who obtained Carmania at the general division of the Macedonian empire. *Diod.*

TMOLUS, a king of Lydia, who married Omphale. He offered violence to a young nymph called Arrhiphe, at the foot of Diana's altar, for which impiety he was afterwards killed by a bull. The mountain on which he was buried bore his name. *Apollod. Ovid.*—A mountain of Lydia, on which the river Pactolus rises. The air was so wholesome near Tmolus, that the inhabitants generally lived to their 150th year. The neighbouring country was very prolific, and produced plenty of odoriferous flowers. *Strab. Virg. &c.*

TOGĀTA, an epithet applied to a portion of Gaul, the inhabitants of which were distinguished by the peculiarity of their dress.

TOLENUS, a river of Latium, falling into the Velinus, now Salto.

TOLŌSA, a town of Gallia Narbonensis, which became a Roman colony under Augustus. *Mela.*

TOLUMNUS, a king of Veii, killed by a Roman. He had ordered the ambassadors of that nation to be assassinated. *Liv.*

TOLUS. [*Vid. Capitulum.*]

TOMOS, or **TOMIS**, a town situate on the western shores of the Euxine sea. The word is derived from *τεμνω*, *seco*, because Medea, as it is said, cut to pieces the body of her brother Absyrtus there. [*Vid. Medea.*] It is celebrated as being the place where Ovid was banished by Augustus. Tomos was the capital of Lower Moesia, founded by a Milesian colony, B. C. 632. *Strab. Ovid. &c.*

TOMÝRIS. [*Vid. Thomyris.*]

TOPĀZOS, an island in the Arabian gulf, anciently called Ophiodes, from the quantity of serpents that were there.

TOPICI, a name given to those deities who were worshipped only in certain countries, such as Astarte in Syria, Isis and Osiris in Egypt, and Quirinus at Rome.

TORQUATUS, a surname of Titus Manlius. [*Vid. Manlius.*] There were others of this name, but of inferior note.

Q. TRABEA, a comic poet at Rome, in the age of Regulus. Some fragments of his poetry remain. *Cic.*

TRACHĀLUS, M. Galerius, a consul in the reign of Nero, celebrated for his eloquence as an orator, and for a majestic and commanding aspect. *Quint. Tacit.*

TRACHINIA, a small country of Phthiotis, on the bay of Malea, near mount Ceta. The capital was called Trachis, or Trachina, where Hercules went after he had killed Eunomus. *Strab. &c.*

TRAJANOPŌLIS, a name given to Selinus of Cilicia, where Trajan died.

TRAJĀNUS (M. Ulpius Crinitus), a Roman emperor, born at Italica in Spain. His great virtues, and his services to the empire, both as an officer, a governor, and a consul, recommended him to the notice of Nerva, who solemnly adopted him as his son, and invested him during his life with the imperial purple. A little time after Nerva died, and the election of Trajan to the vacant throne was confirmed by the unanimous rejoicings of the people, and the free concurrence of the armies on the confines of Germany, and the banks of the Danube. All the actions of Trajan showed a good and benevolent prince. All the barbarians, except the Dacians, remained quiet. Decebalus, their warlike monarch, violated the treaty. The emperor, upon this, entered the enemy's country, by throwing a bridge across the rapid streams of the Danube, and a battle was fought, in which the slaughter was so great, that in the Roman camp linen was wanted to dress the wounds of the soldiers. Trajan obtained the victory, and Decebalus, despairing of success, destroyed himself, and Dacia became a province of Rome. That the ardor of the Roman soldiers might not cool, an expedition was undertaken into the east, and Parthia threatened with immediate war. Trajan passed through Armenia, and made himself master of the provinces of Assyria and Mesopotamia. He extended his conquests as far as the extremities of India, and lamented that he possessed not the youth of Alexander, that he might add unexplored kingdoms to the Roman empire. This glory was transient. The return of the emperor towards Rome was hastened by indisposition; he stopped in Cilicia, and in the town of Selinus, afterwards called Trajanopolis, he was seized with a flux, and a few days after

expired, in the beginning of August, A. D. 117, after a reign of 19 years, 6 months, and 15 days, in the 64th year of his age. He was succeeded on the throne by Adrian, whom the empress Plotina introduced to the Roman armies, as the adopted son of her husband. The ashes of Trajan were carried to Rome, and deposited under the stately column which he had erected a few years before, under the direction of the architect Apollodorus. Under this emperor the Romans enjoyed tranquillity, and for a moment supposed that their prosperity was complete under a good and virtuous sovereign. *Plin. Dio. Cass. &c.*—The father of the emperor, who likewise bore the name of Trajan, was honored with the consulship, and a triumph, and the rank of a patrician, by the emperor Vespasian.

TRALLES, a town of Lydia. *Juv.*

TRANSTIBERĪNA, a part of the city of Rome, on one side of the Tiber. Mount Vatican was in that part of the city. *Mart.*

TRAPĒZUS, a city of Pontus, built by the people of Sinope, now called *Trebizond*. It had a celebrated harbour on the Euxine sea, and became famous under the emperors of the eastern empire.

C. TREBATIUS TESTAS, a man banished by Julius Cæsar for following the interest of Pompey, and recalled by the eloquence of Cicero. He was afterwards reconciled to Cæsar. Trebatius was not less distinguished for his learning than for his integrity, his military experience and knowledge of law. He wrote nine books on religious ceremonies, and treatises on civil law; and the verses that he composed proved him a poet of no inferior consequence. *Horat.*

TREBELLĪANUS (C. Annius), a pirate who proclaimed himself emperor of Rome, A. D. 264. He was defeated and slain in Isauria, by the lieutenants of Gallienus.

TREBIA, a river of Cisalpine Gaul, rising in the Apennines, and falling into the Po, at the west of Placentia. It is celebrated for the victory which Annibal obtained there over the forces of L. Sempronius, the Roman consul. *Sil. Lucan.*

TREBONIA LEX, a law which gave the chief command in Gaul to Cæsar for five years longer than was enacted by the Vatinian law.

TREBONIUS. The most remarkable of this name is one of Cæsar's friends, made, through his interest, prætor and consul. He was after-

wards one of his benefactor's murderers. He was killed by Dolabella at Smyrna. *Horat. &c.*

TREBŪLA, a town of the Sabines, celebrated for cheese. *Cic. Martial.*

TRIARIA, wife of L. Vitellius, and remarkable for her cruelty.

TRIARIUS, a friend of Pompey, who had for some time the care of the war in Asia, against Mithridates, whom he defeated, and by whom he was afterwards beaten. He was killed in the civil wars of Pompey and Cæsar. *Cæs.*

TRIBALLI, a people of Thrace; or, according to some, of Lower Mœsia. They were conquered by Philip, the father of Alexander; and some ages after, they maintained a long war against the Roman emperors.

TRIBŪNI PLEBIS, magistrates at Rome, created in the year U. C. 261, when the people, after a quarrel with the senators, retired to *Mons Sacer*. The first two were C. Licinius and L. Albinus, but their number was soon after raised to five, and 37 years after to ten, which remained fixed. Their office was annual. Their power, though at first small, soon became formidable. They could summon assemblies, propose laws, stop the consultations of the senate, and even abolish their decrees by the word *Veto*. Their approbation was also necessary to confirm the *senatus consulta*, and this was done by affixing the letter T under it. If any irregularity happened in the state, their power was almost absolute; they criticised the conduct of all the public magistrates, and even dragged a consul to prison, if the measures he pursued were hostile to the peace of Rome. The dictator alone was their superior. The people paid them so much deference, that their person was held sacred, and hence they were always called *Sacrosancti*. Yet great as their power might appear, they received a heavy wound from their number, and, as their consultations and their resolutions were of no effect if they were not all unanimous, the senate often took advantage of their avarice, and by gaining one of them by bribes, they, as it were, suspended the authority of the rest. Sylla, when raised to the dictatorship, gave a fatal blow to the authority of the tribunes, and, by one of his decrees, they were no longer permitted to harangue and inflame the people. This disgrace, however, was but momentary; at the death of the tyrant the tribunes recovered their privileges by means of Cotta and Pompey the Great. The office of tribune remained in full force till the age of Au-

gustus, who, to make himself more absolute, and his person sacred, conferred the power and office upon himself, whence he was called *tribunitia potestate donatus*. His successors on the throne imitated his example, and as the emperor was the real and official tribune, such as were appointed to the office were merely nominal, without power or privilege. Under Constantine the tribuneship was totally abolished.—There were also other officers who bore the name of tribunes, such as the *tribuni militum, or militares*, who commanded a division of the legions. They were empowered to decide all quarrels that might arise in the army, they took care of the camp, and gave the watch-word.—There were also some officers called *tribuni militum consulari potestate*, elected instead of consuls, A. U. 310.—The *tribuni ærarii* were officers chosen from among the people, who kept the money which was to be applied to defray the expenses of the army. The *tribuni celerum* had the command of the guard which Romulus chose for the safety of his person. They were 100 in number, distinguished for their probity, their opulence, and their nobility. The *tribuni voluptatum* were commissioned to take care of the amusements which were prepared for the people, and that nothing might be wanting in the exhibitions. This office was also honorable.

TRIDENTUM, a town of Cisalpine Gaul, now called *Trent*, and celebrated in history for the ecclesiastical council which sat there 18 years to regulate the affairs of the church, A. D. 1545.

TRIETERICA, festivals in honor of Bacchus, celebrated every three years.

TRIFOLINUS, a mountain in Campania, famous for its excellent wine.

TRINACRIA or **TRINACRIS**, one of the ancient names of Sicily, from its triangular form. *Virg.*

TRINOBANTES, a people of Britain. *Tacit.*

TRIOPAS or **TRIOPS**, a son of Neptune by Canace, the daughter of Æolus. He was father of Iphimedia, and of Erisichthon, who is called, on that account, *Triopeius*, and his daughter *Triopeis*. *Callim. Ovid.*

TRIPTOLEMUS, according to the more received opinion, was son of Celeus, king of Attica, by Neræa. He was born at Eleusis, in Attica, and was cured in his youth of a severe illness by Ceres, who had been invited into the house of Celeus, as she travelled in quest of her daughter. To repay the

kindnesses of Celeus, the goddess took particular notice of his son. She fed him with her own milk, and wished to make him immortal, but was prevented through the meddling curiosity of his mother. She, however, in compensation, taught him agriculture, and rendered him serviceable to mankind, by instructing him how to sow corn, and make bread. She also gave him her chariot, drawn by two dragons, in which he travelled all over the earth, and distributed corn to all the inhabitants of the world. At his return to Eleusis, Triptolemus restored Ceres her chariot, and established festivals and mysteries in honor of the deity. He reigned for some time, and after death received divine honors. *Hygin. Ovid. &c.*

TRIQUETRA, a name given to Sicily by the Latins, for its triangular form. *Lucret.*

TRISMEGISTUS. [*Vid. Mercurius.*]

TRITOGENIA, a surname of Pallas. *Hesiod.*

TRITON, a sea-deity, son of Neptune by Amphitrite, or, according to some, by Celeno, or Salacia. He was very powerful among the sea deities, and could calm the sea and abate storms at pleasure. He is generally represented as blowing a shell, his body above the waist is like that of a man, and below a dolphin. Many of the sea-deities are called Tritons. *Hesiod. Virg. &c.*—A river of Africa, falling into the lake Tritonis.

TRITONIS, a lake and river of Africa, near which Minerva had a temple, whence she is surnamed Tritonis, or Tritonia. *Herodot. Virg. &c.* Athens is also called Tritonis, because dedicated to Minerva. *Ovid.*

TRIVENTUM, a town belonging to the Samnites.

TRIVIA, a surname given to Diana, because she presided over all places where three roads met. *Virg. Ovid.*

TRIVIA LUCUS, a place of Campania, in the bay of Cumæ. *Virg.*

TRIVICUM, a town in the country of the Hirpini in Italy. *Horat.*

TRIUMVIRI, reipublicæ constituendæ, were three magistrates appointed equally to govern the Roman state with absolute power. These officers gave a fatal blow to the expiring independence of the Roman people, and became celebrated for their different pursuits, their ambition, and their various fortunes. The first triumvi-

rate, B. C. 60, was in the hands of J. Cæsar, Pompey, and Crassus, who, at the expiration of their office, kindled a civil war. The second and last triumvirate, B. C. 43, was under Augustus, M. Antony, and Lepidus, and through them the Romans totally lost their liberty. Augustus disagreed with his colleagues, and after he had defeated them, he made himself absolute in Rome. The triumvirate was in full force at Rome for the space of about 12 years.—There were also other inferior officers, called *Triumviri*, among the Romans, who discharged different functions in the administration of the state. They were severally distinguished by the titles of *capitales*, *nocturni*, *agrarii*, *monetales*, *valetudinis*, *senatus legendi*, & *mensarii*. They took cognizance of murders and robberies, and every thing in which slaves were concerned.

TROÄDES, the inhabitants of Troas.

TROAS, a country of Phrygia, in Asia Minor, of which Troy was the capital. Troas was anciently called Dardania. [*Vid.* Troja.]

TREZEN, son of Pelops and Hippodamia, reigned for some time in the isthmus of Corinth, and was succeeded by his brother Pitheus, who for some time had been partner with him on the throne. *Paus. Plut.*

TROEZÈNE, a town of Argolis, in Peloponnesus, near the Saronicus Sinus, which received its name from Trezen, the son of Pelops, who reigned there for some time. It is often called Theseis, because Theseus was born there. *Stat. Ovid. &c.*—Another town at the south of the Peloponnesus.

TROGLODÏTÆ, a people of Æthiopia, who dwelt in caves (*τρωγλην, specus, δρυμι, subeo.*) They were all shepherds, and thence called *Nomades*, and they all, except their king, had their wives in common. *Strab. Mela.*

TROGUS POMPEIUS, a Latin historian, B. C. 41. He wrote an universal history of all the most important events from the beginning of the world to the age of Augustus, divided into 44 books. This history, greatly admired for its purity and elegance, was epitomized by Justin. Some suppose that the epitome is the cause that the original of Trogus is lost.

TROJA, a city, the capital of Troas, or, according to others, a country of which Ilium was the capital, built near mount Ida, and the promontory of Sigeum, at the distance of about four miles from the sea. Dardanus, the first king of the country,

built it, and called it Dardania, and from Tros, one of his successors, it was called Troja, and from Ilus, Ilium. This city has been celebrated by the poems of Homer and Virgil, and of all the wars which have been carried on among the ancients, that of Troy is the most famous. This war was undertaken by the Greeks to recover Helen, whom Paris, the son of Priam, king of Troy, had carried away from the house of Menelaus. All Greece united to avenge the cause of Menelaus, and every prince furnished a certain number of ships and soldiers. According to the most generally received computation, no less than 100,000 men were engaged in this celebrated expedition. Agamemnon was chosen general of all these forces. After the war had been protracted, and the siege of Troy carried on for the space of ten years, some of the Trojans, among whom were Æneas and Antenor, betrayed the city into the hands of the enemy, and Troy was reduced to ashes. The poets, however, support that the Greeks made themselves masters of the place by secretly filling a large wooden horse with armed men, which, by artifice, they introduced within the walls of the besieged city. The troops confined within the sides of the animal rushed out by night, and opened the gates to their companions. The greatest part of the inhabitants were put to the sword, and the others carried away by the conquerors. This happened, according to the Arundelian marbles, about 1184 years before the Christian era, in the 3530th year of the Julian period, on the night between the 11th and 12th of June, 408 years before the first Olympiad.

TROJANI LUDI, games instituted by Æneas, or his son Ascanius, to commemorate the death of Anchises; and celebrated in the Circus at Rome. *Virg.*

TROÏLUS, a son of Priam and Hecuba, killed by Achilles during the Trojan war. *Apollod. Horat.*

TROMENTINA, one of the Roman tribes.

TROPHONIUS, a celebrated architect, son of Erginus, king of Orchomenos in Bœotia, built Apollo's temple at Delphi, with the assistance of his brother Agamedes. Having demanded of the god a reward, he was told by the priestess to wait eight days. When the days were passed, Trophonius and his brother were found dead in their bed. According to Pausanias, he was swallowed up alive in the earth, and at Lebadea gave oracles in a cave. Trophonius was honored as a god; he passed for the son of Apollo, and sacrifices were offered to his divinity, when consulted to give oracles. The cave of

Trophonius became one of the most celebrated oracles of Greece. Many ceremonies were required from such as consulted the prophet. Every suppliant was pale and dejected at his return, and thence it became proverbial to say of a melancholy man, that *he had consulted the oracle of Trophonius*. There were annually exhibited games in honor of Trophonius at Lebadea. *Paus. Cic.*

Tros, a son of Erichthonius, king of Troy, married Callirhoe, the daughter of the Scamander, by whom he had Ilus, Assaracus, and Ganymedes. He made war against Tantalus, king of Phrygia, whom he accused of having stolen away the youngest of his sons. The capital of Phrygia was called Troja from him, and the country itself Troas. *Virg. Homer. &c.*

Trossulum, a town of Etruria, which gave the name of *Trossuli* to the Roman knights who had taken it without the assistance of foot soldiers. *Pers.*

Truentum or **Truentinum**, now *Tronto*, a river of Picenum, falling into the Adriatic. There is also a town of the same name in the neighbourhood. *Sil. Plin.*

Tryphon, a grammarian of Alexandria in the reign of Augustus.—A tyrant of Apamea, in Syria, put to death by Antiochus.

Tryphiodorus, a Greek poet in the 6th century, who wrote a poem, in 24 books, on the destruction of Troy, from which he excluded the α in the first book, the β in the second, and the γ in the third, &c.

Tubero. The most celebrated of this name is Q. Ælius, a Roman consul, son-in-law of Paulus, the conqueror of Persia. He is celebrated for his poverty, in which he seemed to glory, as well as the rest of his family. Sixteen of the Tuberos, with their wives and children, lived in a small house, and maintained themselves with the produce of a little field, which they cultivated with their own hands.

Tubilustrum, a festival at Rome, when a purification was made of the sacred trumpets, and the sacrifice of a sheep offered to Vulcan. *Ovid. Fast.*

Tucca, Plautius, a friend of Horace and Virgil. He was ordered by Augustus, as some report, to revise the *Æneid* of Virgil, which remained uncorrected on account of the premature death of the poet.

Tuisto, a deity of the Germans; the founder of the nation. *Tacit.*

Tullia, a daughter of Servius Tullius, king of Rome. She married Tarquin the Proud, after she had murdered her first husband Arunx, and consented to see Tullius assassinated, that Tarquin might be raised to the throne. It is said that she ordered her chariot to be driven over the body of her aged father, which had been thrown, all mangled and bloody, into one of the streets of Rome. She was afterwards banished from Rome with her husband. *Ovid.*—Another daughter of Servius Tullius, who married Tarquin the Proud. She was murdered by her own husband, that he might marry her ambitious sister of the same name.

Tulliola or **Tullia**, a daughter of Cicero, by Terentia. She married Caius Piso, and afterwards Furius Crassipes, and lastly P. Corn. Dolabella. Tullia died in child-bed, about 44 years before Christ.

Tullius Cimber, the son of a freedman, rose to great honors, and followed the interest of Pompey. He was reconciled to J. Cæsar, whom he murdered with Brutus. *Plut.*—[*Vid. Cicero, Servius.*]

Tullus Hostilius, the 3d king of Rome, after Numa, was of a warlike disposition, and signalized himself by his expedition against Alba, which he destroyed, after the famous battle of the Horatii and Curiatii. He afterwards carried his arms against the Latins, and the neighbouring states, with success. He died with his family about 640 years before the Christian era, after a reign of 32 years. The manner of his death is not precisely known. *Flor. Liv. &c.*

Tuneta or **Tunis**, a town of Africa, near which Regulus was defeated and taken by Xanthippus. [*Vid. Regulus.*] *Liv.*

Turnus, a king of the Rutuli, son of Daunus and Vepylla. He made war against Æneas, and attempted to drive him away from Italy, that he might not marry Lavinia, the daughter of Latinus, previously engaged to him. He was conquered, and at last killed in single combat by Æneas. He is represented as a man of uncommon strength. *Virg. &c.*

Tuscania and **Tuscia**. [*Vid. Etruria.*]

Tusci, the inhabitants of Etruria.

Tusculanum, a country-house of Cicero, near Tusculum.

Tusculum, a town of Latium, about 12 miles from Rome, founded by Telegonus, the son of Ulysses and Circe. *Strab. Horat.*

TUSCUM MARE, a part of the Mediterranean, on the coast of Etruria.

TUTIA, a vestal virgin accused of incontinence. She proved herself to be innocent by carrying water from the Tiber to the temple of Vesta, in a sieve, after a solemn invocation to the goddess. *Liv.*

TUTINUS or **TUTURNUS**, a deity at Rome, who presided over the conjugal duties.

TYANA, a town at the foot of mount Taurus, in Cappadocia, where Apollonius was born. *Ovid. Strab.*

TYBUR. [*Vid. Tibur.*]

TYCHE, a part of the town of Syracuse.—One of the Oceanides.

TYCHIUS, a celebrated artist of Hyle, in Bœotia, who made Hector's shield, which was covered with the hides of seven oxen. *Ovid. Homer.*

TYDEUS, a son of Æneus, king of Calydon, fled, after the accidental murder of one of his friends, to the court of Adrastus, king of Argos, whose daughter Deiphyle he married. When Adrastus wished to replace his son-in-law Polynices on the throne of Thebes, Tydeus undertook to declare war against Eteocles, who usurped the crown. The reception he met provoked his resentment: he challenged Eteocles and his officers to single combat, and defeated them. On his return to Argos, he slew 50 of the Thebans who had lain in ambush to surprise him; and only one was permitted to return to Thebes, to bear the tidings of the fate of his companions. He was one of the seven chiefs of the army of Adrastus, and during the Theban war he behaved with great courage, but was at last wounded by Menalippus, whom he notwithstanding slew on the spot. The savage barbarity of Tydeus, exercised on the dead body of Menalippus, displeased Minerva, who was coming to make him immortal; the goddess left him to his fate, and suffered him to die. He was father to Diomedes. *Homer. Apollod. Virg.*

TYDIDES, a patronymic of Diomedes, as son of Tydeus. *Virg. &c.*

TYMBER, a son of Daunus, who assisted Turnus. His head was cut off in an engagement with Pallas. *Virg.*

TYNDARIDÆ, a patronymic of the children of Tyndarus, as Castor, Pollux, Helena, &c. *Ovid.*

TYNDARUS, a son of Æbalus and Gorgophone, was king of Lacedæ-

mon, and married the celebrated Leda, who became mother of Pollux and Helena by Jupiter. [*Vid. Leda, Castor, Pollux, Clytemnestra, &c.*]

TYPHEUS, or **TYPHON**, a famous giant, son of Tartarus and Terra, who had a hundred heads like those of a serpent or a dragon. Flames of devouring fire were darted from his mouth and eyes. He was no sooner born than he made war against heaven, and so frightened the gods, that they fled and assumed different shapes. Jupiter became a ram, Mercury an ibis, Apollo a crow, Juno a cow, Bacchus a goat, Diana a cat, Venus a fish, &c. The father of the gods at last put Typhæus to flight, and crushed him under mount Ætna. Typhæus became father of Geryon, Cerberus, and Orthos, by his union with Echidna. *Ovid. Homer. Virg.*

TYPHON, a giant whom Juno produced by striking the earth. Some of the poets make him the famous Typhæus. [*Vid. Typhæus.*]—A brother of Osiris, who laid snares for his brother during his expedition, and murdered him. [*Vid. Osiris.*] He was reckoned among the Egyptians to be the cause of every evil, and on that account he was represented as a wolf and a crocodile. *Plut. Diod.*

TYRANNION, a grammarian of Pontus, intimate with Cicero. His original name was Theophrastus, and he received that of Tyrannion, from his austerity to his pupils. To his care the world is indebted for the preservation of Aristotle's works.—There was also one of his disciples called Diocles, who bore his name.

TYRAS or **TYRA**, a river of European Sarmatia, falling into the Euxine sea, between the Danube and the Borysthenes, now the *Niester*. *Ovid. Pont.*

TYRES, one of the companions of Æneas in his wars against Turnus. He was brother to Teuthras. *Virg.*

TYRIDATES, a rich man in the age of Alexander, mentioned by Quintus Curtius.

TYRIOTES, an eunuch of Darius, who fled from the camp of Alexander, to inform his master of the queen's death.

TYRO, a beautiful nymph, daughter of Salmoneus, king of Elis and Alcidece. She was treated with severity by her mother-in-law Sidero, and at last removed from her father's house by her uncle Cretheus. She became enamoured of the Enipeus; and, as she often walked on the banks of the river, Neptune assumed the shape

of her lover, and gained her affections. She had two sons, Pelias and Neleus, by Neptune, whom she exposed, to conceal her incontinence from the world. The children were preserved by shepherds, and when they had arrived to years of maturity, they avenged their mother's injuries by assassinating the cruel Sidero. Some time after her amour with Neptune, Tyro married her uncle Cretheus, by whom she had Amythaon, Pheres, and Æson. Tyro is often called Salmonis from her father. *Homer. Apollod. Ovid.*

TYRRHEIDÆ. [*Vid. Tyrreus.*]

TYRRHĒNI, the inhabitants of Etruria. [*Vid. Etruria.*]

TYRRHĒNUM MARE, that part of the Mediterranean which lies on the coast of Etruria.

TYRRHĒNUS, son of Atys, king of Lydia, who came to Italy, where part of the country was called after him. *Paterc.*

TYRRHEUS, a shepherd of king Latinus, whose stag being killed by the companions of Ascanius, was the first cause of war between Æneas and the inhabitants of Latium. Hence the word Tyrreides and Tyrreidæ.

TYRSIS, a place in the Balearic Isles, supposed to be the palace of Saturn.

TYRTÆUS, a Greek elegiac poet, born in Attica. In the second Messenian war, the Lacedæmonians were directed by the oracle to apply to the Athenians for a general, if they wished to finish their expedition with success, and they received Tyrtæus. The poet, though ridiculed for his many deformities, animated the Lacedæmonians at the siege of Ithome, and inspired them with so much courage, that they defeated the Messenians. For his services, he was made a citizen of Lacedæmon. Of the compositions of Tyrtæus, nothing is extant but a few fragments. He flourished about 684 B. C. *Justin. Strab. &c.*

TYRUS OR TYROE, a very ancient city of Phœnicia, built by the Sidonians, on a small island at the south of Sidon, about 200 stadia from the shore, and now called Sur. Tyre was destroyed by the princes of Assyria, and afterwards rebuilt. It maintained its independence till the age of Alexander, who took it with much difficulty, on the 20th of August, B. C. 332. The Tyrians were naturally industrious, their city was the emporium of commerce, and they were deemed the inventors of scarlet and purple colors. It had two large and capacious harbours, and a powerful fleet. It was built, according to some writers, about 2700 years before the Christian era. *Strab. Virg. Ovid. &c.*

VAL

VACŪNA, a goddess at Rome, who presided over repose and leisure, as the word indicates (*vacare*). Her festivals were observed in the month of December. *Ovid. Horat.*

VADIMŌNIS LACUS, a lake of Etruria, whose waters were sulphureous. The Etrurians were defeated there by the Romans, and the Gauls by Dolabella. *Liv. Flor.*

VALA (C. Numonius), a friend of Horace, to whom the poet addressed 1 ep. 15.

VALENS (Flavius), a son of Gratian, born in Pannonia. His brother Valentinian took him as his colleague on the throne, and appointed him over the eastern parts of the Roman empire. The bold measures and threats of the rebel Procopius frightened Valens, and he would willingly have resigned to him all his preten-

VAL

sions to the empire. By his lenity in permitting some of the Goths to settle in the provinces of Thrace, he encouraged them to make depredations on his subjects, and to disturb their tranquillity. His eyes were opened too late; he attempted to repel them, but he failed in the attempt. A bloody battle was fought, in which the barbarians obtained some advantage, and Valens took shelter in a lonely house, which the Goths set on fire. Unable to make his escape, he was burnt alive in the 50th year of his age, after a reign of 15 years, A. D. 378. Valens did not possess any of the great qualities which distinguish a great and powerful monarch. *Ammian. &c.*—Valerius, a proconsul of Achaia, who proclaimed himself emperor of Rome, when Marcellian, who had been invested with the purple in the east, attempted to assassinate him. He reigned only six months, and was murdered by his soldiers, A. D. 261.

VALENTIA, one of the ancient names of Rome.—A town of Spain, a little below Saguntum, founded by J. Brutus, and for some time known by the name of Julia Colonia.—A town of Italy.

VALENTINIÄNUS. This name is common to three Roman emperors:—the first of whom was a son of Gratian, raised to the imperial throne by his merit and valor. He kept the western part of the empire for himself, and appointed over the east his brother Valens. He obtained signal victories over the barbarians in the provinces of Gaul, the deserts of Africa, and on the banks of the Rhine and the Danube. While speaking with great warmth, he broke a blood-vessel, and fell lifeless on the ground. He died on the 17th of November, A. D. 375. He was then in the 55th year of his age, and he reigned 12 years. *Ammian. Marcell.*—About six days after the death of Valentinian, his second son, Valentinian the second, was proclaimed emperor, though only five years old. He succeeded his brother Gratian, A. D. 383, but was robbed of his throne by Maximus, four years after the death of Gratian; and in this situation he had recourse to Theodosius, then emperor of the east. Maximus was conquered by Theodosius, and Valentinian entered Rome in triumph, but was some time after strangled (15th of May, A. D. 392) by a Gaul, called Arbogastes, in whom he had placed too much confidence. Valentinian reigned nine years.—Valentinian the third was son of Constantius and Placidia, the daughter of Theodosius the Great, and therefore, as related to the imperial family, he was saluted emperor in his youth, and publicly acknowledged as such at Rome, the 3d of October, A. D. 423, about the 6th year of his age. He was at first governed by his mother, and the intrigues of his generals and courtiers; and when he came to years of discretion, he disgraced himself by violence, oppression, and incontinence. He was murdered in the midst of Rome, A. D. 454, in the 36th year of his age, and 31st of his reign, by Petronius Maximus, to whose wife he had offered violence. He was the last of the family of Theodosius.

VALERIA. A name common to many Roman ladies of distinction: the most celebrated are—A sister of Publicola, who advised the Roman matrons to go and deprecate the resentment of Coriolanus.—A daughter of Publicola, given as an hostage to Por-senna by the Romans. She fled from the enemy's country, and swam across the Tiber.

VALERIÄNUS (Publius Licinius), a Roman, proclaimed emperor by the armies in Rhætia, A. D. 254.

The virtues which shone in him when a private man were lost when he ascended the throne. He took his son Gallienus as his colleague in the empire, and showed the malevolence of his heart by persecuting the Christians, whom he had for a while tolerated. He made war against the Goths and Scythians; but against Sapor, king of Persia, his arms were attended with ill success. He was conquered in Mesopotamia, and when he sought a private conference with Sapor, the monarch seized his person, and carried him to his capital, where he exposed him to the ridicule and insolence of his subjects. When the Persian monarch mounted on horseback, Valerian served as a footstool. Sapor at last ordered him to be flayed alive, and salt to be thrown over his mangled body, so that he died in the greatest torments. His skin was tanned, and painted in red, and was nailed in one of the temples of Persia. Valerian died in the 71st year of his age, A. D. 260, after a reign of seven years.—A grandson of Valerian the emperor. He was put to death when his father, the emperor Gallienus, was killed.

VALERIUS. This name was common to many celebrated Romans, the most conspicuous of whom are the following:—Publius, a celebrated Roman, surnamed Poplicola, for his popularity. He was very active in assisting Brutus to expel the Tarquins, and he was the first that took an oath to support the liberty and independence of his country. He gained the victory in the battle in which Brutus and the sons of Tarquin had fallen. Valerius died after he had been four times consul, and received the thanks which a people redeemed from slavery usually pay to their deliverers. He was so poor, that his body was buried at the public expense. The Roman matrons mourned his death a whole year. *Plut. Flor. Liv. &c.*—Corvinus, a tribune of the soldiers under Camillus. When the Roman army were challenged by one of the Senones, remarkable for his strength, Valerius undertook to engage him, and obtained an easy victory, by means of a crow that assisted him, and attacked the face of the Gaul, whence his surname of Corvinus. Valerius triumphed over the Etrurians, and the neighbouring states, and was six times honored with the consulship. He died in the 100th year of his age, admired and regretted for many private and public virtues. *Val. Max. Liv.*—Marcus Corvinus Messala, a Roman, made consul with Augustus. He distinguished himself by his learning as well as military virtues. *Sueton. &c.*—A Latin historian who carried arms under the sons of Pompey. He wrote an account, still extant, of the most cele-

brated sayings and actions of the Romans, and other illustrious persons. The work is divided into nine books, and is dedicated to Tiberius. Some suppose that he lived after Tiberius, from the want of purity in his writings.—A Latin poet who flourished under Vespasian. He wrote a poem in eight books, on the Argonautic expedition, but it remained unfinished on account of his premature death.—Asiaticus, a celebrated Roman, accused of having murdered one of the relations of the emperor Claudius. He was condemned, though innocent, and he opened his veins and bled to death. *Tacit. Ann.*

VALGIUS, a Roman poet in the Augustan age, celebrated for his writings. He was very intimate with Horace. *Tibull. Horat.*

VANDALII, a people of Germany. *Tacit.*

VARANES, a name common to some of the Persian monarchs, in the age of the Roman emperors.

VARIUS, a tragic poet, intimate with Horace and Virgil. He was one of those whom Augustus appointed to revise Virgil's *Æneid*. Some fragments of his poetry are still extant. Quintilian says, that his Thyestes was equal to any composition of the Greek poets.

VARRO, M. Terentius, a Roman consul, defeated at Cannæ, by Annibal. [*Vid. Terentius.*]—A Latin writer, celebrated for his great learning. He wrote no less than 500 different volumes, all now lost, except a treatise *de Re Rustica*, and another, *de Lingua Latina*, dedicated to Cicero. He was Pompey's lieutenant in his piratical wars, and obtained a naval crown. In the civil wars he was taken by Cæsar, and proscribed, but he escaped. He has been greatly commended by Cicero for his erudition. He died B. C. 28, in the 88th year of his age. *Cic. Quintil.*—Atacinus, a native of Gaul, in the age of J. Cæsar. He translated into Latin verse the *Argonautica* of Apollonius Rhodius, with great correctness and elegance. He failed in his attempt to write satire. *Horat.*

VARUS. This name was common to many of the Romans, the most celebrated of whom are the following:—Quintilius, a Roman proconsul, descended from an illustrious family. He was appointed governor of Syria, and afterwards made commander of the armies in Germany. He was surprised by the enemy, under Arminius, and his army was cut to pieces. When he saw that every thing was lost, he killed himself, A. D. 10. His head was af-

terwards sent to Augustus at Rome by one of the barbarian chiefs, as also his body. Varus has been taxed with indolence and cowardice, and his avarice was also conspicuous; he went poor to Syria, whence he returned loaded with riches. *Horat. Patere. Virg.*—Quintilius, a friend of Horace, and other great men in the Augustan age. He was a great critic, as Horace, *Art. P.* 438, seems to insinuate. The poet has addressed the eighteenth ode of his first book to him, and in the twenty-fourth laments pathetically his death.—Alfrenus, a Roman, who though originally a shoemaker, became consul, and distinguished himself by his abilities as an orator. *Horat.*

VATICĀNUS, a hill at Rome, near the Tiber and the Janiculum, now admired for ancient monuments and pillars, and for the palace of the pope.

UCALĒGON, a Trojan chief, praised for the soundness of his counsels and his good intentions. His house was first set on fire by the Greeks. *Virg. Homer.*

VEIENTES, the inhabitants of Veii. [*Vid. Veii.*]

VEIENTO, Fabr. a Roman, as arrogant as he was satirical. Nero banished him for his libellous writings. *Juv.*

VEII, a powerful city of Etruria, about twelve miles from Rome. It sustained many wars against the Romans, and was at last taken and destroyed by Camillus, after a siege of ten years. At the time of its destruction, Veii was larger and far more magnificent than the city of Rome. *Ovid. Liv. &c.*

VEJŌVIS, or **VEJUPĪTER**, a deity of ill omen at Rome. Some suppose that he was the same as Jupiter the infant, or in the cradle, because he was represented without thunder, or a sceptre, and had only by his side the goat Amalthæa, and the Cretan nymph who fed him when young. *Ovid. Fast.*

VELABRUM, a marshy piece of ground on the side of the Tiber, which Augustus drained, and where he built houses. The place was frequented as a market, where oil, cheese, &c. were exposed to sale. *Horat.*

VELIA, a maritime town of Lucania, founded by a colony of Phœceans, about 600 years after the coming of Æneas into Italy. The port in its neighbourhood was called *Velinus portus*. *Strab. Virg.*

VELĪNA, a part of the city of Rome, adjoining mount Palatine. It

was also one of the Roman tribes. *Horat.*

VELĪNUS, a lake in the country of the Sabines, near Umbria. *Virg.*

VELITERNA, or **VELITRÆ**, an ancient town of Latium on the Appian road, 20 miles east of Rome. The inhabitants were called Veliterni. *Sueton. Strab.*

VELLEDA, a woman celebrated among the Germans, in the age of Vespasians, and worshipped as a deity.

VELLEIUS PATERCULUS, a Roman historian, descended from an equestrian family of Campania. He was at first a military tribune, and for nine years served under Tiberius in Gaul and Germany. Velleius wrote an epitome of the history of Greece, and of Rome, and of other nations of the most remote antiquity, but of this authentic composition there remain only fragments of the history of Greece and Rome from the conquest of Perseus, by Paulus, to the 17th year of the reign of Tiberius, in two books. The whole is candid and impartial, but only till the reign of the Cæsars, when the writer began to be influenced by the presence of the emperor, or the power of his favorites.

VENĀFRUM, a town of Campania, abounding in olive trees. It became a Roman colony. It had been founded by Diomedes. *Horat. Martial.*

VENĒTI, a people of Italy, in Cisalpine Gaul, near the mouths of the Po, descended from a nation of Paphlagonia, who settled there under Antenor, after the Trojan war. The Venetians, who have been long a powerful and commercial nation, were originally very poor. *Strab. Liv. Cæs.*—A nation of Gaul, at the south of Armenia, on the western coast.

VENETIA. [*Vid. Veneti.*]

VENETUS PAULUS, a centurion, who conspired against Nero with Piso, &c.—A lake through which the Rhine passes; now *Constance*.

VENILIA, a nymph, sister to Amata, and mother of Turnus by Daunus. Amphitrite, the sea goddess, is also called Venilia. *Virg. Ovid. &c.*

VENTI. The ancients, and especially the Athenians, paid particular attention to the winds, and offered them sacrifices as to deities. The four principal winds were Eurus, the south-east; represented as a young man flying with great impetuosity, and often appearing in a playsome and wanton humor. Auster, the south wind, appeared as an old man with grey hair, a

gloomy countenance, a head covered with clouds, a sable vesture, and dusky wings. He is the dispenser of rain, and of all heavy showers. Zephyrus is represented as the mildest of all the winds. He is young and gentle, and his lap is filled with vernal flowers. He married Flora the goddess, with whom he enjoyed the most perfect felicity. Boreas, or the north wind, appears always rough and shivering. He is the father of rain, snow, hail, and tempests, and is always represented surrounded with impenetrable clouds. Those of inferior note were Solanus, Africus, Corus, and Aquilo. [*Vid. Æolus.*] *Virg.*

VENTIDIUS. The most celebrated of this name is—Bassus, a native of Picenum, born of an obscure family. An aspiring soul, aided by the patronage of the family of Cæsar, raised him from the mean occupation of a muleteer to dignity in the state. He displayed valor in the Roman armies, and gradually arose to the offices of tribune, prætor, high priest, and consul. He made war against the Parthians, and conquered them in three great battles, B. C. 39. He was the first Roman ever honored with a triumph over Parthia. He died greatly lamented by all the Roman people, and was buried at the public expense. *Plut. Juv.*

VENŪLUS, one of the Latin elders sent into Magna Græcia, to demand the assistance of Diomedes, &c. *Virg.*

VENUS, the goddess of beauty, the mother of love, the queen of laughter, the mistress of the graces and of pleasures, and the patroness of courtizans. Some mythologists speak of more than one Venus. Of these, however, the Venus sprung from the froth of the sea, after the mutilated part of the body of Uranus had been thrown there by Saturn, is the most known. She arose from the sea near the island of Cyprus, or Cythera. She was soon after carried to heaven, where all the gods admired her beauty. Jupiter attempted to gain her affections, but Venus refused, and the god, to punish her obstinacy, gave her in marriage to his ugly son Vulcan. She, however, defiled her husband's bed, by her amours with the gods. [*Vid. Mars, Alectryon, Adonis, Anchises, Æneas.*] The power of Venus over the heart was supported by a girdle, called *zone* by the Greeks, and *cæstus* by the Latins. This mysterious girdle gave beauty, grace, and elegance, when worn even by the most deformed; it excited love, and rekindled extinguished flames. Juno herself was indebted to this powerful ornament, to gain the favors of Jupiter. The contest of Venus for the

golden apple of Discord is well known. She gained the prize over Pallas and Juno [*Vid.* Paris, Discordia], and rewarded her impartial judge with the hand of the fairest woman in the world. The worship of Venus was universally established; statues and temples were erected to her in every kingdom, as to a divinity who presided over generation, and by whose influence mankind existed. The rose, the myrtle, and the apple were sacred to Venus, and among birds the dove, the swan, and the sparrow were her favorites; and among fishes, those called the aphyæ and the lycostomus. She is generally represented with her son Cupid, on a chariot drawn by doves. [*Vid.* Cyprus, Paphos, Cnidos, Cythera, Eryx, Aëdalia, &c.] *Hesiod. Homer. Ovid. Hygin. &c.*

VENUSIA, or VENUSIUM, a town of Apulia, where Horace was born. *Strab. Horat.*

VERANIUS, a governor of Britain, under Nero. He succeeded Didius Gallus. [*Vid. Tacit. Annal. xiv.*]

VERBANUS LACUS, now *Majora*, a lake of Italy, from which the Ticinus flows. It is the modern duchy of Milan, and extends 50 miles in length from south to north, and five or six in breadth. *Strab.*

VERCINGETORIX, a chief of the Gauls, in the time of Cæsar. He was conquered and led in triumph, &c. *Cæs.*

VERGELLUS, a small river near Cannæ, over which Annibal made a bridge with the slaughtered bodies of the Romans.

VERGILIÆ, seven stars, called also Pleiades. [*Vid. Pleïdes.*] *Proper.*

VERITAS, (*truth*), was called the daughter of Saturn and the mother of Virtue. She was represented like a young virgin, dressed in white apparel, with all the marks of youthful diffidence and modesty. Democritus used to say, that she hid herself at the bottom of a well, to intimate the difficulty with which she is found; and Apelles, in his celebrated picture of Calumnny, represented her dressed in a modest manner, and standing at a distance. *Pindar. Lucian. &c.*

VERŌNA, a town of Venetia, in Italy. C. Nepos, Catullus, and Pliny the elder were born there. *Strab.*

C. VERRÈS, a Roman who governed the province of Sicily as prætor. The oppression and rapine of which he was guilty while in office so offended the Sicilians, that they accused

him before the Roman senate. Cicero undertook the cause of the Sicilians, and pronounced against Verres those celebrated orations still extant. Verres, despairing of the success of his defence, retired to one of the provinces. He was at last killed by the soldiers of Antony the triumvir, about 26 years after his voluntary exile from the capital.

VERTICORDIA, one of the surnames of Venus, the same as the Apostrophia of the Greeks.

VERTUMNUS, a deity among the Romans, who presided over the spring and orchards. He is generally represented as a young man crowned with flowers, covered up to the waist, and holding in his right hand fruit, and a crown of plenty in his left. *Ovid. Horat. &c.*

VERUS (*Lucius Ceionius Commodus*), a Roman emperor, son of Ælius and Domitia Lucilla, was adopted in the 7th year of his age by M. Aurelius, at the request of Adrian, and he married Lucilla the daughter of his adopted father, who also took him as his colleague on the throne. He was sent by M. Aurelius to oppose the barbarians in the east, where he obtained a complete victory over the Parthians. He soon after marched with his imperial colleague against the Marcomanni in Germany, and died in that expedition of an apoplexy, in the 39th year of his age, after a reign of eight years and some months. Verus has been greatly censured for his debaucheries. — L. Annæus, a son of the emperor Aurelius, who died in Palestine. — The father of the emperor Verus. He was adopted by the emperor Adrian, but like his son, he disgraced himself by his debaucheries and extravagance. He died before Adrian.

VESEVIUS and VESEVUS. [*Vid. Vesuvius.*]

VESPASIĀNUS, (*Titus Flavius*), a Roman emperor descended from an obscure family at Reate, and formerly a horse doctor. He was honored with the consulship, for his own private merit and his public services. He accompanied Nero into Greece, and was afterwards sent to carry on a war against the Jews. His operations were crowned with success; many of the cities of Palestine surrendered, and Vespasian began the siege of Jerusalem. This was, however, achieved by the hands of his son Titus; and the death of Vitellius and the affection of his soldiers, hastened his rise, and he was proclaimed emperor at Alexandria. In the beginning of his reign Vespasian attempted to reform the manners of the Romans. He repaired the public buildings, embellished the city, and made

the great roads more spacious and convenient. After he had reigned with great popularity for ten years, Vespasian died with a pain in his bowels, A. D. 79, in the 70th year of his age. He was the first Roman emperor that died a natural death, and he was also the first who was succeeded by his son on the throne. Vespasian has been admired for his virtues. To men of learning and merit, Vespasian was very liberal: one hundred thousand sesterces were annually paid from the public treasury to the different professors that were appointed to encourage and promote the arts and sciences. *Sueton. Tacit.*

VESTA, a goddess, daughter of of Rhea and Saturn. When considered as the mother of the gods, she is the mother of Rhea and Saturn; and when considered as the patroness of the vestal virgins and the goddess of fire, she is called the daughter of Saturn and Rhea. Under this name she was worshipped by the Romans. Æneas first introduced her mysteries into Italy, and Numa built her a temple where no males were permitted to go. A fire was continually kept lighted in her sanctuary by a certain number of virgins, who had dedicated themselves to the service of the goddess. If the fire ever became extinct, the virgin by whose negligence it had happened was severely punished, and it was kindled again by the rays of the sun. The temple of Vesta was of a round form, and the goddess was represented in a long flowing robe, with a veil on her head, holding in one hand a lamp, or a two-eared vessel, and in the other a javelin, or sometimes a palladium. *Hesiod. Virg. Ovid.*

VESTĀLES, priestesses among the Romans, consecrated to the service of Vesta. This office was very ancient, as the mother of Romulus was one of the vestals. Æneas is supposed to have first chosen the vestals. Numa first appointed four, to which Tarquin added two. After the expulsion of the Tarquins, the high priest was entrusted with the care of them. Their employment was to take care that the sacred fire of Vesta was not extinguished. It was required that they should be born of a good family, and be without blemish or deformity in every part of their body. For thirty years they were to remain in the greatest continence; the first ten years were spent in learning the duties of the order, the ten following were employed in discharging them with sanctity, and the last ten in instructing such as had entered the novitiate. When the thirty years were elapsed, they were permitted to marry, or if they still preferred celibacy, they waited upon the rest of the vestals.

Few of the vestals were guilty of incontinence, and for the space of one thousand years, during which the order continued established, from the reign of Numa, only 18 were punished for the violation of their vow. The vestals were abolished by Theodosius the Great, and the fire of Vesta extinguished. *Liv. Plut. Flor. &c.*

VESTĀLIA, festivals in honor of Vesta, observed at Rome on the 9th of June. Banquets were then prepared before the houses, and meat was sent to the vestals to be offered to the gods, millstones were decked with garlands, and the asses that turned them were led round the city covered with garlands.

VESŪLUS, a large mountain of Liguria, near the Alps, where the Po takes its rise. *Virg.*

VESUVIUS, or **SOMA**, a mountain of Campania, six miles from Naples, celebrated for its volcano. The writers of the Augustan age spoke of Vesuvius as a place covered with vineyards, of which the middle was barren. The first eruption of this volcano was in the 79th year of the Christian era, under Nitus. It was accompanied by an earthquake, which overturned several cities of Campania, particularly Pompeii and Herculaneum. This eruption proved fatal to Pliny the naturalist. From that time the eruptions have been frequent, and there now exists an account of 29 of these. Vesuvius continually throws up a smoke, and sometimes ashes and flames. The perpendicular height of this mountain is 3780 feet. *Liv. Strab. Mela.*

VETTIUS, **SP.** a Roman senator, who was made interrex at the death of Romulus, till the election of another king. He nominated Numa, and resigned his office. *Plut. in Num.* — There were others also of this name, but of inferior note.

VETURIA, the mother of Coriolanus, was solicited by the Roman matrons to go to her son with her daughter-in-law, and entreat him not to make war against his country. She went and prevailed over Coriolanus, and for her services the Roman senate offered to reward her as she pleased. She only asked to raise a temple to the goddess of female fortune, which was done on the very spot where she had pacified her son. *Liv. Dionys. Hal.*

VETURIUS, a name common to many Romans, in whose lives there is nothing very remarkable.

L. VETUS, a Roman who proposed to open a communication between the Mediterranean and the German

ocean, by means of a canal. He was put to death by order of Nero.

VITUTĀNIA, a city of Etruria, celebrated for its hot waters.

UFENS, a river of Italy near Tarracina. *Virg.*—Another river of Picenum. *Liv.*—A prince who assisted Turnus against Æneas, who made a vow to sacrifice his four sons to appease the manes of his friend Pallas. *Virg.*—He was afterwards killed by Gyas. *Id.*

UFENTINA, a tribe, created at Rome, on account of the great increase of population.

VIADRUS, a river, rising in Moravia, and falling into the Baltic, now called the Oder.

VIBIDIA, one of the vestal virgins in the favor of Messalina, &c. *Tacit.*

VIBULĒNUS AGRIPPA, a Roman knight accused of treason. He attempted to poison himself, and was strangled in prison, though almost dead. *Tacit.*

VICA POTA, a goddess at Rome, who presided over victory. *Liv.*

VICTOR AURELIUS, a writer in the age of Constantius. He gave the world a concise history of the Roman emperors, from the age of Augustus to his own time, or A. D. 360. He also wrote an abridgment of the Roman history, before the age of Julius Cæsar, which is now extant. Victor was greatly esteemed by the emperors, and honored with the consulship.

VICTORIA, one of the deities of the Romans, called by the Greeks *νίκη*, supposed to be the daughter of Titan and Styx. The goddess of victory was sister to Strength and Valor, and was one of the attendants of Jupiter. She was greatly honored by the Greeks, particularly at Athens. She was represented with wings, crowned with laurel, and holding the branch of a palm tree in her hand. *Varro. Hesiod.*

VICTORĪNA, a celebrated matron who placed herself at the head of the Roman armies, and made war against the emperor Gallienus. Her son Victorinus, and her grandson of the same name, were declared emperors; but when they were assassinated, Victorina invested with the imperial purple one of her favorites called Tetricus. She was some time after poisoned, A. D. 269; according to some, by Tetricus himself.

VIMINĀLIS, one of the seven hills on which Rome was built. Servius Tullius first made it part of the city. Jupiter had a temple there, whence he was called Viminalis.

VINDELĪCI, an ancient people of Germany, between the heads of the Rhine and the Danube. Their country, Vindelicia, forms now part of Swabia and Bavaria, and their chief town, Augusta Vindelicorum, now Augsburg, *Horat.*

VINDEMIĀTOR, a constellation that rose about the nones of March. *Oviā.*

VINDEX JULIUS, a governor of Gaul, who revolted against Nero, and determined to deliver the Roman empire from his tyranny. He was followed by a numerous army, but at last defeated by one of the emperor's generals. When he perceived that all was lost, he laid violent hands upon himself, 68 A. D. *Sueton.*

VINDICIUS, a slave who discovered the conspiracy which some of the most noble of the Roman citizens had formed to restore Tarquin to his throne. He was amply rewarded, and made a citizen of Rome. *Liv. Plin.*

VIPSANIA, a daughter of Agrippa, mother of Drusus. She was the only one of Agrippa's daughters who died a natural death. She was married to Tiberius when a private man, and when she had been repudiated, she married Asinius Gallus.

VIRBIUS (*qui inter viros his fuit*), a name given to Hippolytus, after he had been brought back to life by Æsculapius, at the instance of Diana, who pitied his unfortunate end. Virgil makes him son of Hippolytus. *Ovid.*

PUBL. VIRGILIUS MARO, called the prince of the Latin poets, was born at Andes, a village near Mantua, about 70 years before Christ, on the 15th of October. Having lost his farms in the distribution of the lands of Cremona to the soldiers of Augustus, after the battle of Philippi, he repaired to Rome, where he soon formed an acquaintance with Mæcenas, and recommended himself to the favors of Augustus, who restored his lands to the poet, and his first bucolic was written to thank the patron. The poet, in his *Bucolics*, showed that he could write with graceful simplicity and elegance; and in his *Georgics* he exhibited a poem the most perfect and finished of all Latin compositions. The *Æneid* was begun, as some suppose, at the particular request of Augustus, whom the poet attempted to prove to be lineally descended from the founder of Lavinium. The writer of the *Iliad* stood as a pattern to Virgil. The voyage of Æneas is copied from the *Odyssey*, and for his battles, Virgil found a model in the wars of Troy, and the animated descriptions of the *Iliad*. The poet died before he had revised this immortal work, which had already engaged his time for 11 suc-

cessive years. He had attempted to attend his patron in the east, but was detained at Naples on account of his ill health. He, however, went to Athens, where he met Augustus in his return; but he soon after fell sick at Megara, and, though indisposed, he ordered himself to be removed to Italy. He landed at Brundisium, where a few days after he expired, the 22d of September, in the 51st year of his age, B.C. 19. He left the greatest part of his immense possessions to his friends, and he ordered, as his last will, the *Æneid* to be burnt. These last injunctions were, however, disobeyed. The body of the poet, according to his own directions, was conveyed to Naples, and interred with much solemnity in a monument erected on the road that leads from Naples to *Putcoli*. *Horat. Propert. Ovid. &c. &c.*

VIRGINIA, a daughter of the centurion, L. Virginius. Appius Claudius, the decemvir, became enamoured of her, and attempted to remove her from the place where she resided. She was claimed by Marcus Claudius, one of his favorites, as the daughter of a slave; and Appius, in the capacity of judge, had delivered her into the hands of his friend, when Virginius, informed of his violent proceedings, arrived from the camp. The father demanded to see his daughter, and when this request was granted, he snatched a knife, and plunged it into Virginia's breast, exclaiming, "This is all; my dearest daughter, I can give thee, to preserve thy chastity from the lust and violence of a tyrant." No sooner was the blow given, than Virginius ran to the camp with the bloody knife in his hand. The soldiers were incensed, not against the murderer, but the tyrant that was the cause of Virginia's death, and they immediately marched to Rome. Appius was seized, but he destroyed himself in prison, and prevented the execution of the law. Upon the death of Appius, the decemviral power was abolished at Rome, about 449 years before Christ. *Liv.*

VIRGINIUS. The most remarkable of this name are the following:—The father of Virginia, made tribune of the people. [*Vid. Virginia.*]—One of the generals of Nero in Germany. He made war against Vindex, and conquered him. He was treated with great coldness by Galba, whose interest he had supported with so much success. He refused all dangerous stations, and though twice offered the imperial purple, he rejected it with disdain. *Plut.*

VIRIATHUS, a mean shepherd of Lusitania, who by first heading a gang of robbers, saw himself at last followed by a numerous army. He made war against the Romans with uncommon success, and for 14 years enjoyed

the title of protector of public liberty in Spain. Many generals, among whom was Pompey, were defeated by him. Cæpio was at last sent against him, who had the meanness to bribe the servants of Viriathus to murder their master, before Christ 40. *Flor. Val. Max.*

VIRIDOMĀRUS, a young man of great power among the *Ædui*. Cæsar greatly honored him, but he fought at last against the Romans. *Cæs.*

VIRIPLĀCA, a goddess among the Romans who presided over the peace of families, whence her name (*virum placare*). If any quarrel happened between a man and his wife, they generally repaired to the temple of the goddess, and came back reconciled. *Val. Max.*

VIRTUS. All virtues were made deities among the Romans. Marcellus erected two temples, one to Virtue, the other to Honor. They were built in such a manner, that to see the temple of Honor it was necessary to pass through that of Virtue; a happy allegory among a nation free and independent.

VISTULA, a river, forming the eastern boundary of ancient Germany. It falls into the Baltic.

VITELLIA, a Roman colony on the borders of the Equi.

VITELLIUS AULUS, a Roman raised by his vices to the imperial throne, and was descended from one of the most illustrious families of Rome. He successively ministered to the vicious propensities, debaucheries, and cruelties of Tiberius, Caligula, Claudius, and Nero. He did not fall with his patrons, like the other favorites, but the death of an emperor seemed to raise him to greater honors, and to procure him fresh applause. He passed through all the offices of the state, and gained the soldiery by donations and liberal promises. He was at the head of the Roman legions in Germany when Otho was proclaimed emperor, and the exaltation of his rival was no sooner heard in the camp, than he was likewise invested with the purple by his soldiers. He accepted with pleasure the dangerous office, and instantly marched against Otho. Three battles were fought, and in all Vitellius was conquered. A fourth, however, in the plains between Mantua and Cremona, left him master of the field and of the Roman empire. After this victory, Vitellius exhibited the greatest cruelties and debauchery, which at length raised the indignation of the Roman people. Vespasian was proclaimed emperor by the army, and his minister Primus was sent to destroy Vitellius, who concealed himself under the bed of the porter of his palace; but this obscure retreat betrayed him; he was dragged naked

through the streets, his hands were tied behind his back, and a drawn sword was placed under his chin, to make him lift his head. After suffering the greatest insults from the populace, he was at last carried to the place of execution, and put to death, A. D. 69, after a reign of one year, except 12 days. *Suet. Tacit.*—Lucius, the father of the emperor, obtained great honors by his flattery to the emperors. He was made governor of Syria, and in this distant province he obliged the Parthians to sue for peace. His adulation to Messalina is well known, and he obtained as a particular favor the honorable office of pulling off the shoes of the empress. *Suet. &c.*—There were others also of this name, but of inferior note.

VITISSĀTOR, a surname of Saturn and Bacchus, because they presided over the cultivation of the vine. *Virg. &c.*

M. VITRUVIUS POLLIO, a celebrated architect in the age of Augustus, born at Formiæ. He is only known by his writings. He wrote a treatise on his profession, which he dedicated to Augustus. It is the only book on architecture now extant, written by the ancients. In this work he plainly shows that he was master of his profession, and that he possessed both genius and abilities.

VITŪLA, a deity among the Romans who presided over festivals and rejoicings.

ULPIA TRAJANA, a Roman colony, planted in Sarmatia by Trajan.

ULPIĀNUS DOMITIUS, a lawyer in the year of Alexander Severus, of whom he became the secretary and principal minister. He raised a persecution against the Christians, and was at last murdered by the pretorian guards, of which he had the command, A. D. 266. There are some fragments of his compositions on the civil law still extant.

ULŪBRÆ, a town of Latium, where Augustus was educated. *Juv.*

ULYSSES, a king of the islands of Ithaca and Dulichium, son of Anticlea and Laertes, or, according to some, of Sisyphus. [*Vid.* Sisyphus and Anticlea.] He became a suitor of Helen, but having despaired of success, he solicited the hand of Penelope, the daughter of Icarius. Ulysses had no sooner obtained the hand of Penelope, than he retired to Ithaca, where his father resigned him the crown. The rape of Helen [*Vid.* Helena] did not long permit him to remain in Ithaca: he was summoned to the war with the other princes of Greece. He pretended to be insane, not to leave his beloved Penelope. He yoked a horse and a bull together, and ploughed the sea-shore, where he sowed

salt instead of corn. This dissimulation was soon discovered by Palamedes, who, by placing before the plough of Ulysses his infant son Telemachus, convinced the world that the father was not mad, who had the providence to turn away the plough from the furrow, not to hurt his child. Ulysses was therefore obliged to go to the war, but he did not forget him who had discovered his pretended insanity. [*Vid.* Palamedes.] During the Trojan war, the king of Ithaca was courted for his prudence and sagacity. By his means Achilles was discovered among the daughters of Lycomedes, king of Scyros [*Vid.* Achilles], and Philoctetes was induced to abandon Lemnos, and to fight the Trojans with the arrows of Hercules. [*Vid.* Philoctetes.] He was not less distinguished for his activity and valor. With the assistance of Diomedes, he slew Rhesus, and slaughtered the sleeping Thracians in the midst of their camp [*Vid.* Rhesus and Dolon], and he introduced himself into the city of Priam, and carried away the Palladium of the Trojans. [*Vid.* Palladium.] For these eminent services he was universally applauded by the Greeks, and he was rewarded with the arms of Achilles, which Ajax had disputed with him. After the Trojan war Ulysses embarked on board his ships to return to Greece, but he was exposed to a number of misfortunes before he reached his native country. He was thrown by the winds upon the coast of Africa, and visited the country of the Lotophagi, and of the Cyclopes in Sicily. [*Vid.* Polyphemus.] He next visited Æolia, and from thence he was thrown upon the coast of the Læstrygones, and of the island Ææa, where the magician Circe changed all his companions into pigs for their voluptuousness. Having escaped the magic of Circe, he visited the infernal regions, and consulted Tiresias how to return with safety to his country, and after he had received every necessary information, he returned on earth. He passed along the coast of the Sirens unhurt, by the directions of Circe [*Vid.* Sirenes], and escaped the whirlpools and shoals of Scylla and Charybdis. On the coast of Sicily Apollo destroyed his ships, and all were drowned except Ulysses, who swam to the island of Calypso. There, for seven years, he forgot Ithaca in the arms of the goddess. Calypso at last suffered him to depart, after she had furnished him with a ship, which Neptune, having raised a storm, sunk. Ulysses swam with difficulty to the island of the Phæacians, where king Alcinous entertained him. He related the series of his misfortunes to the monarch, and at last, by his benevolence, he was conducted in a ship to Ithaca. The Phæacians laid him on the sea-shore as he was asleep, and Ulysses found himself safely restored to his country, after a long absence of

twenty years. He was well informed that his palace was besieged by a number of suitors, who continually disturbed the peace of Penelope, and therefore he assumed the habit of a beggar, by the advice of Minerva, and his faithful shepherd Eumæus. Ulysses being restored to the peace and bosom of his family, [*Vid. Laertes, Penelope, Telemachus, Eumæus,*] lived about sixteen years after his return, and was at last killed by his son Telegonus, whom he had by Circe, who had landed in Ithaca, with the hopes of making himself known to his father. *Homer. Virg. Ovid. &c.*

UMBRIA, a country of Italy, separated from Etruria by the Tiber, bounded on the north by the Adriatic sea, east by Picenum and the country of the Sabines, and south by the river Nar. *Strab. Plin.*

UMBRO, a river of Italy.—A general who assisted Turnus against Æneas, and was killed during the war. He could assuage the fury of serpents by his songs, and counteract the poisonous effects of their bites. *Virg.*

UNCA, a surname of Minerva among the Phœnicians and the Thebans. The goddess was first known in Egypt by that name, and Æschylus is the first Greek writer who gives her that appellation, which probably had been introduced into Bœotia by Cadmus.

UNDECEMVIRI, magistrates at Athens, to whom such as were publicly condemned were delivered to be executed. *C. Nep.*

UNIGENA, a surname of Minerva, as springing from Jupiter alone.

UNXIA, a surname of Juno, derived from *unguo*, to anoint, because it was usual among the Romans for the bride to anoint the threshold of her husband, and from this ceremony wives were called *Unxores*, and afterwards *Uxores*, from *Unxia*, who presided over them. *Arnob. Serv. in Æn. &c.*

VOGESUS, a mountain of Gaul, separating the Siquani from the Lingones. Now *Vauge*.

VOLATERRA, an ancient town of Etruria, where Persius the satirist was born. *Liv. Strab.*

VOLOGESUS, a name common to many of the kings of Parthia, who made war against the Roman emperors.

VOLSCENS, a Latin chief, who discovered Nisus and Euryalus returning from the Rutulian camp loaded with spoils. He killed Euryalus, and was himself immediately stabbed by Nisus. *Virg.*

VOLSCI, or **VOLCI**, a people of Latium, whose territories were bounded on the south by the Tyrrhene sea, north

by the country of the Hernici and Marsi, west by the Latins and Rutulians, and east by Campania. Ancus, king of Rome, made war against them, and in the time of the republic they became formidable enemies, till they were at last conquered with the rest of the Latins. *Liv. Virg. &c.*

VOLTUMNA, or **VULTURNA**, a goddess at Rome, who presided over kindness and good will. She had a temple near mount Ciminus in Etruria. She is the same as *Volumna*.

VOLUMNA. [*Vid. VULTUMNA.*]

T. VOLUMNIVS. The most remarkable of this name are the following.—A Roman, famous for his friendship towards M. Lucullus, whom M. Antony had put to death.—A friend of M. Brutus. He was preserved when that great republican killed himself, and he wrote an account of his death and of his actions, from which Plutarch selected some remarks.

VOLUMNUS and **VOLUMNA**, two deities who presided over the will, chiefly invoked at marriages to preserve concord between the husband and wife. They were particularly worshipped by the Etrurians. *Liv.*

VOLUPTAS and **VOLUPIA**, the goddess of sensual pleasures, worshipped at Rome, where she had a temple. She was represented as a young and beautiful woman, well dressed, and elegantly adorned, having Virtue under her feet.

VOLUSIVS, Saturninus, a governor of Rome, who died in the ninety-third year of his age, beloved and respected, under Nero. *Tacit.*

VOLUTINA, a goddess invoked by countrymen to prosper their crops, and not leave the ears of corn exposed, but to surround them with a protecting integument.

VONONES. A name common to two kings of Parthia, and one of Armenia.

VOPISCUS, a native of Syracuse, 303 A. D. who wrote the life of Aurelian, Tacitus, Florianus, Probus, Firmus, Carus, &c. He is one of the six authors called *Historiæ Augustæ scriptores*, but he excels all the others in the elegance of his style.

VORANUS, a freedman of Q. Luctatius Catulus, famous for his robberies as well as his cunning, &c. *Horat.*

URANIA, one of the Muses, daughter of Jupiter and Mnemosyne, who presided over astronomy. She was represented as a young virgin crowned with stars, holding a globe in her hands, and having many mathematical instruments placed round. *Hesiod. Apollod.*—A surname of Venus, the same as *Celes-*

tial, supposed to preside over beauty and generation.

URĀNUS, or OURANUS, the same as Cœlus, the most ancient of all the gods. He married Tîthea, or the Earth, by whom he had the Titans. His children conspired against him, because he confined them in the bosom of the earth, and his son Saturn mutilated him, and drove him from his throne.

URGO, now GORGONA, an island in the bay of Pisa, twenty-five miles west of Leghorn, famous for anachovies. *Plin.*

USTICA, a town in an island on the coast of Sicily, near Panormum. *Horat.*

UTICA, a celebrated city of Africa, on the coast of the Mediterranean, on the same bay as Carthage. It became the metropolis of Africa, after the destruction of Carthage in the third Punic war. It is celebrated for the death of Cato, who from thence is called *Uticensis*. *Strab. Lucan. &c.*

VULCANALIA, festivals in honor of Vulcan, brought to Rome from Præneste. The streets were illuminated, fire kindled every where, and animals thrown into the flames, as a sacrifice to the deity. *Varro. &c.*

VULCANI ÎNSULA, or VULCANIA, a name given to the islands between Sicily and Italy, now called Lipari. *Virg. &c.* They received it because there were there subterraneous fires, supposed to be excited by Vulcan, the god of fire.

VULCĀNUS, a god of the ancients, who presided over fire, and was the patron of all artists who worked iron and metals. He was son of Juno alone, and according to Homer, he was son of Jupiter and Juno. Vulcan, it is said, was educated in heaven with the rest of the gods, but his father kicked him down from Olympus, when he attempted to deliver his mother, who had been fastened by a golden chain for her insolence. He was nine days in coming from heaven upon earth, and he fell in the island of Lemnos. Having broken his leg in the fall, he ever after remained lame. He fixed his residence in

Lemnos, where he raised forges to work metals, and taught the inhabitants all the useful arts. Vulcan has been celebrated by the ancient poets for the ingenious works and automatical figures which he made; and it is said, that at the request of Jupiter he made the first woman that ever appeared on earth, well known under the name of Pandora. [*Vid. Pandora.*] The Cyclopes of Sicily were his ministers and attendants, and with him they fabricated, not only the thunderbolts of Jupiter, but also arms for the gods and the most celebrated heroes. His forges were supposed to be under mount Etna, in the island of Sicily. The amours of Vulcan are not numerous, Venus is universally acknowledged to have been the wife of Vulcan, but her infidelity is well known, as well as her amours with Mars. [*Vid. Alectryon.*] The worship of Vulcan was well established, particularly in Egypt, at Athens, and at Rome. A calf and a boar pig were the principal victims offered to him. Vulcan was generally represented as covered with sweat, blowing with his nervous arm the fires of his forges, and sometimes holding a hammer raised in the air ready to strike, while with the other hand he turns with pincers a thunderbolt on an anvil. Vulcan has received the names of Mulciber, Pamphanes, Clytotechnes, Pandamator, Cylopodes, Chalaipoda, &c. all expressive of his lameness and his profession. He was father of Cupid by Venus. *Hesiod. Homer. Virg. &c.*

VULTŪRA, or VULTURARIA, a mountain on the borders of Apulia. *Horat.*

VULTURNUM, a town of Campania, afterwards called Capua, as some suppose.

VULTURNUS, a river of Campania. *Lucret. Virg.*—The god of the Tiber was also known by that name. *Varro.*—The wind also received the name of Vulturnus, when it blew from the side of the Vulturnus.—A surname of Apollo on mount Lissus, in Ionia, near Ephesus. The god received this name from a shepherd who raised him a temple, after he had been drawn out of a subterraneous cavern by vultures.

XAN

XAN

XANTHIAPHOCEUS, a Roman, whom Horace addresses in his second book of odes, and of whom he speaks as enamoured of a servant maid.

XANTHIPPE. [*Vid. Xanthippe.*]

XANTHIPUS [*Vid. Xanthippus.*]

XANTHUS, or XANTHOS, a river of Troas, in Asia Minor; according to Homer, it was called Xanthus by the gods, and Scamander by men. [*Vid.*

Scamander.—A river of Lycia, anciently called Sirbes. It was sacred to Apollo, and fell into the sea near Patara. *Homer. Virg.*—One of the horses of Achilles, who spoke to his master when chid with severity, and told him that he must soon be killed. *Homer.*—A town of Lycia, on the river of the same name, at the distance of about fifteen miles from the sea-shore. The inhabitants are celebrated for their love of liberty and national independence. *Plut. &c.*—This name was common also to many persons recorded by ancient writers, in whose lives or characters there is nothing very striking or remarkable.

XANTICLES, one of the leaders of the 10,000 Greeks, after the battle of Cunaxa.

XANTIPPE. The most remarkable of this name is the wife of Socrates, remarkable for her ill humor and peevish disposition, which are become proverbial. She continually tormented him with her impertinence, and one day, not satisfied with using the most bitter invectives, she emptied a vessel of dirty water on his head, upon which the philosopher coolly observed, "After thunder there generally falls rain." *Alian. Diog.*

XANTIPPUS, a Lacedæmonian general, who assisted the Carthaginians in the first Punic war. He defeated the Romans, 256 B.C. and took the celebrated Regulus prisoner. Such signal services caused the Carthaginians to look with envious jealousy upon Xantippus, and he retired to Corinth after he had saved them from destruction. *Liv. &c.*—An Athenian general, who defeated the Persian fleet at Mycale with Leotyehides. A statue was erected to his honor in the citadel of Athens. He was father to the celebrated Pericles, by Agariste, the niece of Cleisthenes. *Paus.*—A son of Pericles, who disgraced his father by his disobedience and his extravagance. He died of the plague in the Peloponnesian war. *Plut.*

XENARCHUS, a Peripatetic philosopher of Seleucia, who taught at Alexandria and at Rome, and was intimate with Augustus. *Strab.*

XENIADES, a Corinthian, who went to buy Diogenes, the Cynic, when sold as a slave. He asked him what he could do, upon which the Cynic answered, "Command freemen." This noble answer so pleased Xeniaades, that he gave the Cynic his liberty, and entrusted him with the care of the education of his children. *Diog.*

XENIUS, a surname given to Jupiter as the god of hospitality.

XENOCLES, a tragic writer, who obtained four times a poetical prize

in a contention in which Euripides was competitor, either through the ignorance or by the bribery of the judges. His grandson bore also the name of Xenocles, and excelled in tragical compositions.

XENOCRATES, an ancient philosopher born at Chalcædonia, and educated in the school of Plato. He succeeded in the school of Plato after Speusippus, about 339 years before Christ. He did not only recommend himself to his pupils by precepts, but by example, and since the wonderful change he had made upon the conduct of one of his auditors, [*Við. Polemon*] his company was as much shunned by the dissolute, as it was courted by the virtuous. Philip of Macedon, and afterwards his son Alexander, attempted to gain his confidence with money, but with no success. "Tell your master," said the philosopher to the messengers sent by Alexander, "to keep his money: he has more people to maintain than I have." Yet not to offend the monarch, he accepted a small sum, about the 200th part of one talent. Though respected and admired, yet Xenocrates was poor, and he was dragged to prison, because he was unable to pay a small tribute to the state. He was delivered from confinement by one of his friends. He died B. C. 314, in his eighty-second year, after he had presided in the academy for above twenty-five years. He acknowledged no other deity but heaven, and the seven planets. *Diog. Cic. &c.*

XENOPHONES, a Greek philosopher of Colophon, disciple of Archelaus, B. C. 535. He wrote several poems and treatises, and founded a sect, which was called the Eleatic, in Sicily. He supposed that God and the world were the same, and he credited the eternity of the universe. He died very poor, when about 100 years old. *Cic.*

XENOPHILUS. The most celebrated of this name is a Pythagorean philosopher, who lived to his 170th year, and enjoyed all his faculties to the last. *Val. Max.*

XENOPHON, an Athenian, son of Gryllus, celebrated as a general, an historian, and a philosopher. In the school of Socrates he received those precepts which afterwards so eminently distinguished him. Being invited by Proxenus, one of his intimate friends, to accompany Cyrus the younger in an expedition against his brother Artaxerxes, king of Persia, he previously consulted Socrates, who strongly opposed it. Xenophon, however, ambitious of glory, hastened with precipitation to Sardis, where he was introduced to the young prince. In the army of Cyrus, Xenophon showed that he was a true disciple of Socrates. After the decisive battle in the plains of Cunaxa, and the fall of

Cyrus, the prudence and vigor of his mind were called into action. The ten thousand Greeks who had followed the prince were now at the distance of above 600 leagues from home, surrounded on every side by a victorious enemy, without money, without provisions, and without a leader. Xenophon was selected from among the officers to superintend the retreat. This celebrated retreat was at last happily effected by the Greeks, who returned home after a march of 1155 parasangs, or leagues, which was performed in 215 days, after an absence of fifteen months. He had no sooner returned from Cunaxa, than he sought new honors in following the fortune of Agesilaus in Asia, where he conquered with him in the Asiatic provinces, as well as at the battle of Coronæa. His fame, however, did not escape the aspersions of jealousy; he was publicly banished from Athens for accompanying Cyrus against his brother, and being now without a home, he retired to Scillus, a small town in the neighbourhood of Olympia. In this solitary retreat, he dedicated his time to literary pursuits, but his peaceful occupations were soon disturbed by a war which arose between the Lacedæmonians and Elis. From the latter place he retired to the city of Corinth, where he died in the ninetyeth year of his age, 359 years before the Christian era. The works of Xenophon are the *Anabasis*, the *Cyropædia*, *Hellenica*, and *Memorabilia*, besides other tracts. The simplicity and the elegance of Xenophon's diction have procured him the name of the Athenian Muse, and the bee of Greece. His sentiments, as to divinity and religion, were the same as those of the venerable Socrates. *Diog. Val. Max. &c.*—A physician of the emperor Claudius, born in the island of Cos. He enjoyed the emperor's favors, and through him the people of Cos were exempt from all taxes. He had the baseness to poison his benefactor at the instigation of Agrippina. *Tacit.*

XERA, a town of Spain, now Xeres, where the Moors gained a battle over Roderic, king of the Goths, and became masters of the country.

XERXES 1st, succeeded his father Darius on the throne of Persia, and continued the warlike preparations of his father against Greece, and added the revolted kingdom of Egypt to his extensive possessions. He afterwards invaded Europe, and entered Greece with an army, which, together with the numerous retinue of servants, eunuchs, and women that attended it, amounted, it is said, to no less than 5,233,220 souls. This multitude was stopped at Thermopylæ, by the valor of 300 Spar-

tans, under king Leonidas. For three successive days the most valiant of the Persian troops were repeatedly defeated in attempting to force this celebrated pass, and the courage of the Spartans might have triumphed longer, if a Trachinian had not led a detachment to the top of the mountain, and suddenly fallen upon Leonidas. The battle of Thermopylæ was the prelude of the disgrace of Xerxes; his fleet was defeated at Artemisium and Salamis, and though he burnt Athens, yet he found his millions unable to conquer a nation superior to him in the knowledge of war and maritime affairs. Mortified with the ill success of his expedition, Xerxes hastened to Persia. Mardonius, the best of his generals, was left behind, with an army of 300,000 men, and the rest that had survived the ravages of war, of famine, and pestilence, followed their timid monarch into Thrace. When he reached the Hellespont, Xerxes found the bridge of boats which he had erected there totally destroyed by the storms, and he crossed the straits in a small fishing vessel. Restored to his kingdom in safety, he forgot his dangers and defeats, and gave himself up to riot and debauchery. His luxurious voluptuousness offended his subjects, and Artabanus, the captain of his guards, conspired against him, and murdered him in his bed, in the 21st year of his reign, about 464 years B. C. His pride and insolence have been deservedly censured; he ordered chains to be thrown into the sea, and the waves to be whipped, because the first bridge he had laid across the Hellespont had been destroyed by a storm. He cut a channel through mount Athos, and saw his fleet sail in a place which before was dry ground. *Herodot. Justin. &c. &c.*—The 2d succeeded his father Artaxerxes Longimanus on the throne of Persia, 425 B. C. and was assassinated in the first year of his reign by his brother Sogdianus.

XIPHONIA, a promontory of Sicily, at the north of Syracuse, now Cruce. *Strab.*—Also a town near it, now Augusta.

XUTHUS, a son of Hellen, grandson of Deucalion. He was banished from Thessaly by his brothers; came to Athens, and there married Creusa, the daughter of Erechtheus.

XYLENOPOLIS, a town at the mouth of the Indus, built by Alexander, supposed to be *Laheri*.

XYNOICHIA, an anniversary day observed at Athens, in honor of Minerva, and in commemoration of the time in which the people of Attica left their country-seats, and, by advice of Theseus, all united in one body.

ZAM

ZABATUS, a river of Media, falling into the Tigris, near which the ten thousand Greeks stopped in their return. *Xenophon*.

ZABIRNA, a town of Lybia, where Bacchus destroyed a large animal which infested the country.

ZACYNTHUS, a native of Bœotia, who accompanied Hercules when he went into Spain to destroy Geryon. He was entrusted with the care of Geryon's flocks by the hero, and ordered to conduct them to Thebes. As he went on his journey he was bit by a serpent, and some time after died. His companions carried his body away, and buried it in an island of the Ionian sea, which from that time was called Zacynthus, now Zante. It is situated at the south of Cephalenia, and at the west of the Peloponnesus, and is about sixty miles in circumference. *Strab. Mela. Homer. &c.*

ZALEUCUS, a lawgiver of the Locrians in Italy, and one of the disciples of Pythagoras, 550 B. C. He attempted to enforce his laws more by inspiring shame than dread. He had decreed that a person guilty of adultery should lose his eyes: being shortly after informed that his son was an adulterer, he ordered the law to be executed. The people interfered, but Zaleucus resisted, and rather than violate his own institutions, he commanded one of his own eyes, and one of those of his son, to be put out. *Val. Max. Cic. &c.*

ZANA, or **ZAGMA**, a town of Numidia, celebrated for the victory which Scipio obtained there over Annibal, B. C. 202. Metellus besieged it, and was obliged to retire with great loss. After Juba's death it was destroyed by the Romans. *C. Nep. Liv. Salust.*

ZAMOLXIS, a slave and disciple of Pythagoras. He accompanied his master in Egypt, and afterwards retired into the country of the Gætæ, which had given him birth. He began to civilize his countrymen, and, the more easily to gain reputation, he concealed himself for three years in a subterraneous cave, and afterwards made them believe that he was just raised from the dead. After his death he received divine honors. *Diod. Herodot.*

ZEN

ZANCLE, a town of Sicily, on the straits which separate that island from Italy. It was founded about 1038 years before the Christian era, by the pirates of Cumæ in Italy, and peopled by Samians, Ionians, and Chalcidians, and was afterwards called Messana by Anaxilaus, tyrant of Rhegium. *Strab. Diod. Ovid. &c.*

ZEBĪNA, an impostor, who usurped the throne of Syria, at the instigation of Ptolemy Physcon.

ZELA, or **ZELIA**, a town of Pontus, near the river Lycus, where Cæsar defeated Pharnaces, son of Mithridates. In expressing this victory, the general used the words *veni, vidi, vici*. *Suet. Cæs.*—A town of Troas, at the foot of Ida. Another in Lycia.

ZENO, a philosopher of Elea, or Velia, in Italy, the disciple of Parmenides, and the supposed inventor of *dialectics*, or logic. His opinions about the universe, the unity, incomprehensibility, and immutability of all things, were the same as those of Xenophanes, and the rest of the Eleatic philosophers. *Diog. &c.*—The founder of the sect of the Stoics, born at Citium, in the island of Cyprus. The first part of his life was spent in commercial pursuits, and, as he was returning from Phœnicia, a storm drove his ship on the coast of Attica, where he was shipwrecked. He entered the house of a bookseller, and to dissipate his melancholy he began to read a book written by Xenophon. From that time he renounced his former pursuits, and applied himself to philosophy. Ten years were spent in frequenting the school of Crates, and the same number under Stilpo, Xenocrates, and Polemon. Perfect in every branch of knowledge, Zeno then opened a school at Athens, and soon saw himself attended by the great and the learned. His followers were called Stoics, because they received the instructions of the philosopher in the portico, called *στοα*. His life was an example of soberness and moderation. After he had taught publicly for 48 years, he died in the 98th year of his age, B. C. 264, a stranger to diseases, and never incommoded by a real indisposition. He acknowledged only one god, the soul of the universe, which he conceived to be the body, and therefore he believed that those two to-

gether united, the soul and the body, formed one perfect anima', which was the god of the Stoics. *Cic. Diog. &c.*—This name was common also to others of inferior note, particularly to some of the Roman emperors, on the throne of Constantinople, in the 5th and 6th centuries.

ZENOBIA, a queen of Iberia, wife to Rhadamistus. She accompanied her husband when banished from his kingdom by the Armenians, but being unable to follow him, on account of her pregnancy, she entreated him to kill her. Rhadamistus obeyed, and threw her body into the Araxes, lest she should fall into the hands of the enemy. As the wound was not mortal, her life was preserved, and she was carried to Tiri-dates, who acknowledged her as queen. —Septimia, a celebrated princess of Palmyra, who married Odenatus, whom Gallienus acknowledged as his partner on the Roman throne. After the death of her husband, Zenobia reigned in the east as regent of her infant children. She assumed the name of Augusta, and she appeared in imperial robes, and ordered herself to be styled the queen of the east. Aurelian was no sooner invested with the imperial purple than he marched into the east, determined to punish the pride of Zenobia. When Aurelian approached the plains of Syria, the Palmyrean queen appeared at the head of 700,000 men. She bore the labors of the field like the meanest of her soldiers, and walked on foot heedless of danger. Two battles were fought, the courage of the queen gained the superiority, but in a third she was defeated. The queen fled to Palmyra, determined to support a siege, which she did for some time with the most undaunted courage. She at length, despairing of success, when she heard that the armies marching to her relief from Armenia and Persia, had partly been defeated, and partly bribed from her allegiance, fled from Palmyra in the night; but Aurelian, who was apprised of her escape, pursued her, and she was caught as she was crossing the river Euphrates, about the 273d year of the Christian era. She was brought into the presence of Aurelian, and was treated with great humanity. Aurelian gave her large possessions near Tibur, where she was permitted to live the rest of her days with all the grandeur becoming a queen of the east. Her children were patronized by the emperor, and married to persons of the first distinction at Rome. Zenobia has been admired not only for her military abilities, but also for her literary talents. She received no less honor from the patronage she afforded to the celebrated critic Longinus, who was one of her favorites, and who taught her the Greek tongue. *Aur. Vic. &c.*

ZENOCLĒA, a priestess of Apollo, at Delphi, from whom Hercules extorted an oracle by force, when she refused to answer him because he was not purified of the blood and death of Iphitus.

ZENODŌRUS, a famous sculptor, in the age of Nero. He made a statue of Mercury, as also a colossus for the emperor, which was 110 or 120 feet high, and which was consecrated to the Sun. The head of this colossus was some time after broken by Vespasian, who placed there the head of an Apollo, surrounded with sun-beams, each of which was seven feet and a half long. From this famous colossus, the modern Coliseum, whose ruins are now so much admired at Rome, took its name. *Plin.*

ZENODŌTUS, a grammarian of Alexandria, in the age of Ptolemy Soter, by whom he was appointed to take care of the celebrated library of Alexandria, and to preside over the education of his children. He wrote on Homer, and died B. C. 245.—Another, also of Alexandria, who wrote on Hesiod, Homer, and against the doctrines of Plato; and also revised the work of Aristarchus.

ZEPHYRIUM, a promontory of Magna Græcia towards the Ionian sea, whence the Locrians were called Epizephyrii.

ZEPHYRUM, a promontory in the island of Cyprus, where Venus had a temple, whence she was called *Zephyria*. It was in this temple that Berenice made an offering of her hair to the goddess of beauty. *Catul. Hygin. &c.*

ZEPHYRUS, one of the winds, son of Astreus and Aurora, the same as the Favonius of the Latins. He married a nymph called Chloris, or Flora, by whom he had a son called Carpos. Zephyr was said to produce flowers and fruits by the sweetness of his breath. He was supposed to be the same as the west wind. [*Vid. Venti.*] *Hesiod. Virg. Ovid.*

ZETHES, ZETES, or ZETUS, a son of Boreas, king of Thrace and Orithya, who accompanied, with his brother Calais, the Argonauts to Colchis. In Bithynia the two brothers delivered Phineus from the persecution of the Harpyies, and drove them as far as the Strophades, where Iris promised them that Phineus should no longer be tormented by the Harpies. They were both killed by Hercules during the Argonautic expedition, and were changed into those winds which are called *Pro-dromi* by the Greeks. Their sister Cleopatra married Phineus, king of Bithynia. *Orpheus. Apollod. Ovid. &c.*

ZETUS, or ZETHUS, a son of Jupiter and Antiope, brother to Amphion. The two brothers were born on mount Cithæron, where Antiope had fled to avoid the resentment of her father Nycteus. [*Vid.* Amphion.] *Hygin. Paus. Horat. &c.*

ZETTA, a town near Thapsus in Africa, now Zerbi.

ZEUGMA, a town of Mesopotamia, on the western bank of the Euphrates. It was the eastern boundary of the Roman empire.

ZEUS, a name of Jupiter among the Greeks, expressive of his being the father of mankind, by whom all things live. *Diod.*

ZEUXIDĀMUS, a king of Sparta, of the family of the Prochædæ. He was succeeded by his son Archidamus. *Paus.*

ZEUXIPPE, a daughter of Laomedon. She married Sicyon, who, after his father-in-law's death, became king of that city of Peloponnesus which from him has been called Sicyon. *Paus.*

ZEUXIS, a celebrated painter, born at Heraclea. He flourished about 468 years B. C. contemporary with Parrhasius. In the art of painting he not only surpassed all his contemporaries, but also his master Apollodorus. His most celebrated paintings were his Jupiter sitting on a throne, surrounded by the gods; his Hercules strangling the serpents in the presence of his affrighted parents; his modest Penelope; and his Helen, which was placed in the temple of Juno Lucina, at Agrigentum. This last piece he had painted at the request of the Agrigentines, and executed it with wonderful success. For his contest with Parrhasius, [*Vid.* Parrhasius]. Though he represented nature in great perfection, and copied all her beauties with exactness, he often found himself deceived. He painted grapes and formed an idea of the goodness of his piece from the birds, which came to eat the fruit on the canvas. But he soon acknowledged that the whole was an ill executed piece, as the figure of the man who carried the grapes was not done with sufficient expression to terrify the birds. Zeuxis died, according to some, from laughing at a comical picture which he had made of an old woman. *Plut. in Par. Quintil. Plin. &c.*

ZOÏLUS, a sophist and grammarian of Amphipolis, B. C. 259. He rendered himself known by his severe criticisms on the works of Isocrates and the poems of Homer, for which he received the name of *Homeromastic*, or

the chastiser of Homer. Some say, that Zoilus was cruelly stoned to death, or exposed on a cross, by Ptolemy Philadelphus, while others support, that he was burnt alive at Smyrna. The name of Zoilus is generally applied to austere critics. *Ælian. &c.*

ZONA, a town of Thrace, on the Ægean sea, where the woods are said to have followed the strains of Orpheus.

ZOPYRUS. The most remarkable of this name are the following:—A Persian, son of Megabyzus, who, to show his attachment to Darius, the son of Hystaspes, while he besieged Babylon, cut off his ears and nose, and fled to the enemy, telling them he had received such treatment from his royal master, because he had advised him to raise the siege, as the city was impregnable. This was credited by the Babylonians, and Zopyrus was appointed commander of all their forces. When he had totally gained their confidence, he betrayed the city into the hands of Darius, for which he was liberally rewarded. *Hesiod. Justin. &c.*—A physician in the age of Mithridates. He gave the monarch a description of an antidote which would prevail against all sorts of poisons. The experiment was tried upon criminals, and succeeded.

ZOROANDA, a part of Taurus, between Armenia and Mesopotamia, near which flows the Tigris.

ZOROASTER, a king of Bactria, who, according to Justin, first invented magic, and rendered himself famous by his deep researches in philosophy, the origin of the world, and the study of astronomy. Though many of his doctrines are puerile and ridiculous, yet his followers are still found in numbers in the wilds of Persia, and the extensive provinces of India. Like Pythagoras, Zoroaster admitted no visible object of devotion, except fire. According to some of the moderns, the doctrines, the laws, and regulations of this celebrated Bactrian are still extant, and they have been lately introduced into Europe in a French translation. The age of Zoroaster is so little known, that many speak of two, three, four, and even six lawgivers of that name. *Justin. Plin. &c.*

ZOSĪMUS, an officer in the reign of Theodosius the younger, about the year 410 of the Christian era. He wrote the history of the Roman emperors in Greek, from the age of Augustus to the beginning of the 5th century, of which only the five first books, and the beginning of the sixth are extant.

ZOS

ZYG

ZOSINE, the wife of king Tigranes, led in triumph by Pompey. *Plut.*

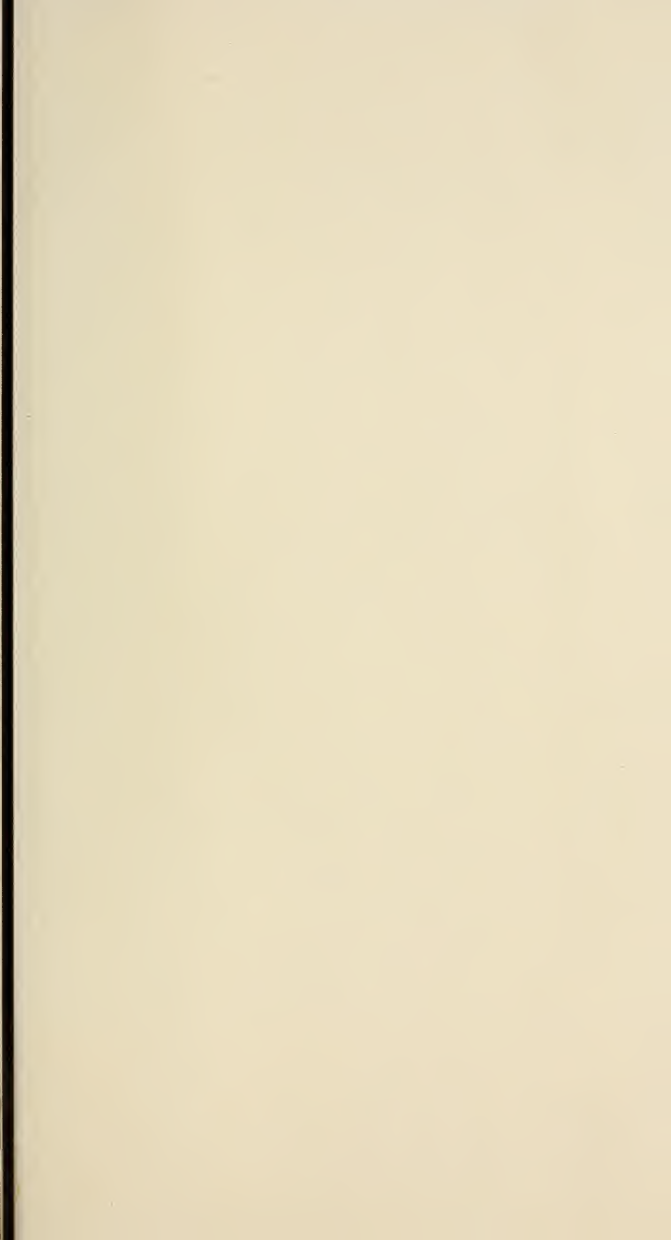
ZOSTERIA, a surname of Minerva. She had two statues under that name in the city of Thebes, in Bœotia.

The word signified *girt*, or *armed for battle*, words synonymous among the ancients. *Paus. Homer.*

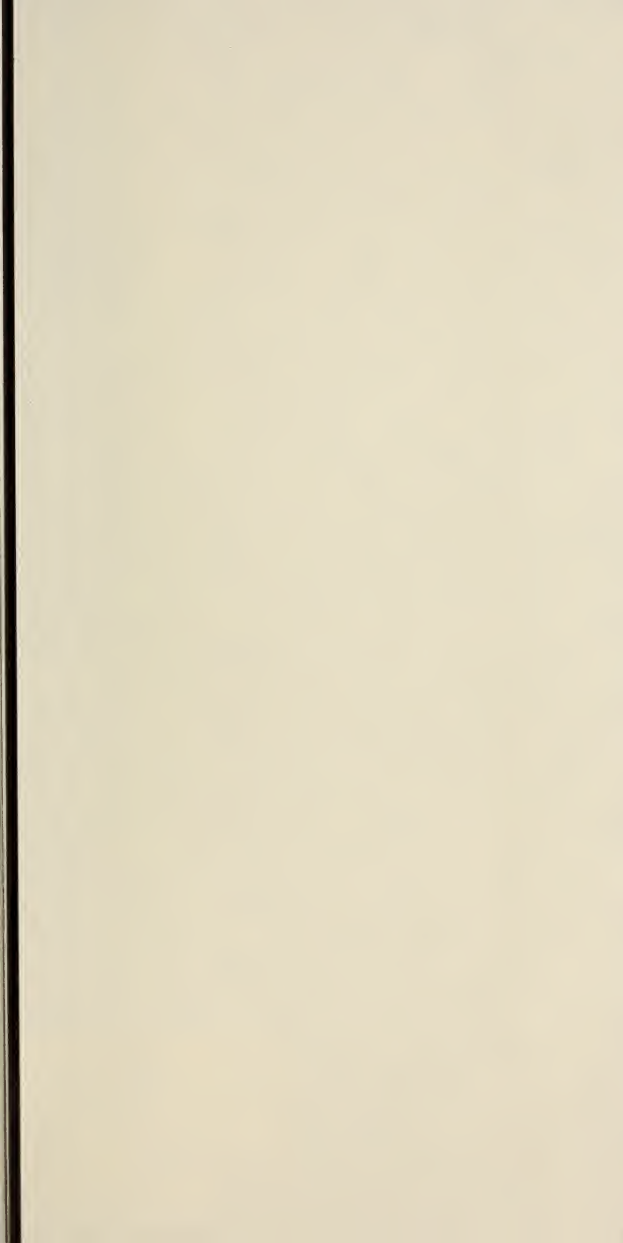
ZYGIA, a surname of Juno, because she presided over marriage. *Pindar. &c.*

THE END.

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